

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O., MELBOURNE, FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A NEWSPAPER

THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

New Series: Vol. 38—No. 453

September 30, 1957

Old Series: Vol. LXXII—No. 861

PREVENTION
can be
PROFITABLE



Keep all your customers on the
One-a-Day routine with:

Haliborange TABLETS

THE NEW WAY TO KEEP COLDS AT BAY

For Protection against Change-of-Season and
Hard-to-Shift Summer Colds.

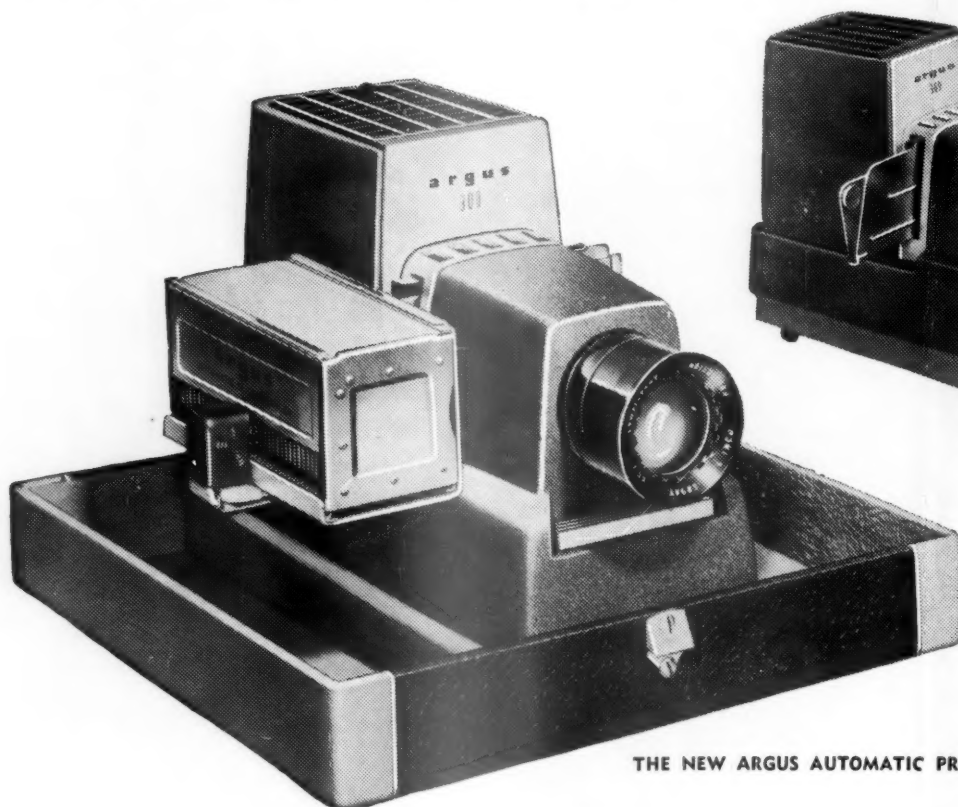
ALLEN & HANBURYS (Australia) LTD.

Sydney — Melbourne — Brisbane

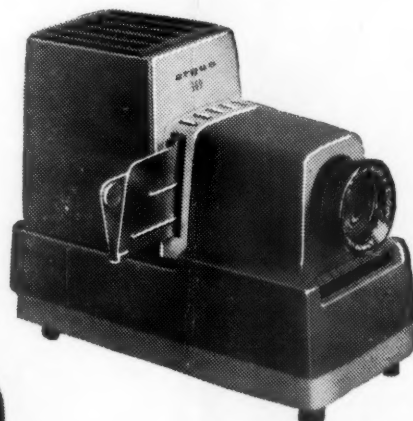
Prevention of colds is far simpler, and far more pleasant than curing them . . . when you do it with Haliborange Tablets, the new refreshingly orange flavoured tablets, each containing 4,000 Units Vitamin A, 25 mg. Vitamin C and 550 Units Vitamin D.

And prevention of colds can be profitable for you too—start all your customers on the one-a-day routine now with Haliborange Tablets, and keep them healthy, happy, and regular customers at your pharmacy, the whole year through. Haliborange Tablets have a delicious orange flavour and because the Vitamins in them are homogenised they are readily absorbed into the gastro-intestinal tract, and they never repeat.

COLOUR SLIDE PHOTOGRAPHY IS BOOMING . . .



THE NEW ARGUS AUTOMATIC PROJECTOR, 52 GNS.



THE ARGUS "300"
STANDARD MODEL
£37

and the No. 1 Name in Colour Slide Equipment is

argus®

As more and more Australians are discovering the thrill of colour photography, so more and more Argus Colour Slide Pre-Viewers and Projectors are being sold by dealers who are cashing in on this increasing demand by featuring Argus displays. Make sure that you are not missing out on this profitable business by stocking the new Argus Automatic Projector which is already proving a sales winner!

STOCK THESE HANIMEX ACCESSORIES TO BOOST COLOUR SALES!

- ★ Argus Pre-Viewers with the famous wide angle TV style screen
- ★ Hanimex Slide Mounts
- ★ Hanimex Slide Boxes
- ★ Hanimex Colour Views
- ★ Hanimex Viewers.

HANIMEX

Argus Projectors and Pre-Viewers and the Hanimex Colour Slide Accessories mentioned above are part of the large range of quality Photographic products manufactured and distributed by Hanimex Pty. Ltd., 14 King Street, Sydney. And at Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth.

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

N. C. Cassar (Chairman).
H. F. Clarke.
R. I. Cohen.
Walter C. Cotterell.
R. S. F. Greig.
K. H. Jenkins.
J. L. Townley.

BOARDS OF MANAGEMENT:

New Zealand:

H. F. Clarke, Wellington.
E. W. J. Johnson, Otarohanga.
C. W. Bell, Green Island.
Eric Dash, Christchurch.

Victoria:

H. A. Brathwaite.
N. C. Cassar.
Eric Scott.

New South Wales:

H. D. B. Cox.
L. W. Smith.
J. L. Townley.

Queensland:

R. S. F. Greig.
R. V. S. Martin.
A. M. McFarlane.

South Australia:

Walter C. Cotterell.
D. Finlayson.
K. S. Porter.

Western Australia:

R. I. Cohen.
G. H. Dallimore.
F. W. Avenell.

Tasmania:

J. H. Gould.
F. T. Holmes.
K. H. Jenkins.

EDITORIAL:

Editor:
F. C. KENT, B.Com.

Manager and Associate Editor:

T. G. ALLEN, Dip. Com.,
A.A.S.A., L.S.W.

Science Section Edited by:

A. T. S. Sissons, B.Sc.,
F.I.C., F.P.S.

With which is incorporated
"The Chemist and Druggist and Pharmacist of Australasia."

Published on the 30th of each month by

The Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd.
Registered Office, 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne.

Telephones: FJ 5161 (Editorial) and FB 3774 (Advertising and Accounts).

Subscription: Within British Commonwealth, £2 p.a.; other addresses, £2/10/-

Single Copies: Within Australia, 3/6; overseas, 4/6.

CONTENTS

SEPTEMBER, 1957

	Page
● Editorial	1021
● The Month	1022
● Science Section	1025
● Applied Pharmaceutics	1031
● Pharmacy in Melbourne 100 Years Ago	1032
● Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia—No. 14	1036
● Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy—No. 14 (Mr. W. R. Cutler)	1040
● Women's Section	1042
● Some British Contributions to Medicine	1044
● The Management of Diabetes Mellitus	1050
● Return of Pfeiffer Scholar	1056
● Self-selection Merchandising in Pharmacy	1058
● Equipping the Surgery—Antiseptics	1062
● New Zealand Government Expenditure on Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits	1065
● Prescription Proprietarys and New Drugs	1075
● Poison Information Centres	1079
● New Books	1083
● Readers' Views	1086
● Overseas News	1086
● Trade Notes	1090
● New Products	1095
● Student Activities	1095
● News and Reports—	
Commonwealth	1098
South Australia	1101
Western Australia	1114
Tasmania	1116
New South Wales	1122
Victoria	1134
Queensland	1148

ADVERTISEMENT REPRESENTATIVES:

THE AUSTRALIAN TRADE PRESS AGENCY (Mr. H. A. Mackenzie), 130 Crawford St., London, W.1.
SYDNEY: EDGAR SMITHERS, 48 Alfred St., Milton's Point. (Phone: XB 7642.)
G. V. BOYD, Suite 12, Fourth Floor, Temple Court, 422 Collins St., Melbourne. (Phone: MY 1248.)

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary Examination:
commences November 20.
Entries close November 6.

Final Examination:
commences November 18.
Entries close October 28.

Intermediate Examination:
commences November 4.
Entries close October 14.

By Order of the Board,

360 Swanston St., F. C. KENT,
Melbourne. Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Watch this column for advice concerning
the next Qualifying Examination.

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar, Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED

ANNUAL ELECTION

It is hereby notified that an Election will be held to fill TWO ORDINARY VACANCIES on the Board of Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited and to elect an Auditor on the 27th day of November 1957. The retiring Directors are Messrs. Walter James Cornell, of Ballarat, and Norman Cyril Cossar, of Kew. Monday, the 4th day of November, 1957, has been appointed as the day of nomination. Nomination papers of candidates for the offices of Director or Auditor must be lodged or delivered by post with the Secretary at the registered office of the Company, Fourth Floor, "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, before 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the day fixed for nomination. In the event of more candidates being nominated than there are vacancies, a POLL will be taken on the 27th day of November, 1957.

V. G. MORIESON, Returning Officer.
Melbourne, September 30, 1957.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page	Page
Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd. Supplement iv		Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. 1100-1135
Addis (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. 1082-1093		Kimberly-Clark of Aust. Pty. Ltd. 1084-1085
Allen & Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd. Cover 1		Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. 1063
Amalgamated Insurance Ltd. 3		Langdon & Co. Pty. Ltd., H. J. 1147
Amoln Laboratories 1139		Lawrence & Co. Ltd., Alfd. 1153
Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd. 1127		Levenson Scale Co. Pty. Ltd. 30
Anglo-Swiss Drug Co. Pty. Ltd. 1144		Lever Bros. Pty. Ltd. . . 10-18
Arnold Co. Pty. Ltd., G. . . 25		McDonald Pty. Ltd., Charles 1107
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd. 5		Macfarlan & Co. Ltd., J. F. 1136
Barker & Son Ltd., Robert 3		Mauri Bros. & Thomson Ltd. 11
Bayer Pharma Pty. Ltd. . . 1055		Mears Bros. Pty. Ltd. . . 1132
Beckers Pty. Ltd. 1111		Melborex Pty. Ltd. . . . 9
Boston Shopfittings Pty. Ltd. 1072-1108		Muir & Neil Pty. Ltd. . . 15
Bray & Holliday Pty. Ltd. 1124		National Brush Co. (Aust.) Ltd. 1046
Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd. 1115		Nicholas Pty. Ltd. 14
British Drug Houses (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., The 6		Ortho Pharmaceutical Co. 1150
British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd. 1078		Parke, Davis & Co. . . Cover 3
Buckley & Co. Pty. Ltd., H. H. 1128		Pearce & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wm. 1128
Burroughs Ltd. 17		Pfizer Pty. Ltd. . . Supplement ii
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. Cover 4		Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. 1048-1133-1147-1154
Cambridge Laboratories . . 1130		Plastic Price Ticket Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. 20
Chemists' Account Service 1120		Prescription Proprietaries Card Service 1152
Chesebrough-Pond's Inc. . . 22		Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd. 1145
Classified Advertisements . 1049		R.A.A.F.
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. 1112-1146		Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd. 23
Commonwealth Drug Co. . . 1133		Rendell Ltd., W. J. 24
Consolidated Press Ltd. . . 1099		Riker Laboratories Ltd. . . 16
Crown White Coats Pty. Ltd. 1113		Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd. . 1068
David G. Bull Laboratory 1140		Rocke Tompsitt & Co. Ltd. 1136
Delany & Co., William . . . 3		Ronson Pty. Ltd. 1061
De Vanta Chemical Co. . . . 26		Rotary Tableting Corporation Pty. Ltd. 1123
D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd. 1059		Roussel Laboratories . . . 1149
D.H.A. (Qld.) Pty. Ltd. . . . 4		Sanax Co., The 1144
D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd. Supplement i		Scott & Bowne (A'asia) Ltd. 1043-1064
Distinctive Optical Co. Pty. Ltd. 12		Shell Co. of Aust. Ltd. . . 1060
Dormay Co Pty. Ltd. 1146		Sigma Company Limited . 1051
Edinburgh Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. 21		Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. 13
Erl Change Signs 20		Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Ltd. 1052-1077-1082
Faulding & Co. Ltd., F. H. 1067-1105-1117		Smith Ltd., T. & H. . . Supplement iii
Fawns & McAllan 1073		Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Limited 1045
Florance, E. H. 1131		Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., R. D. 1142
Geigy (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. . . . 8		Trade Press Pty. Ltd. . . 25
Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. 7		Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wm. R. 1074
G.P. Pty. Ltd. 1121		Wormald Bros. Ltd. . . . 1110
Greenhalgh's Pty. Ltd. . . . 25		York Co. Pty. Ltd., H. . . 1096-1097-1140
Greenson Pty. Ltd. 1120		Zeal Ltd., G. H. 15
Gregory Steel Products Pty. Ltd. 1152		
Hanimex Pty. Ltd. . . Cover 2		
Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd., H. J. 1118		
Horlicks Pty. Ltd. 19		
Ilford (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. . . 1115		
Imperial Chemical Industries of A. & N.Z. Ltd. 1088-1089		
Ingram & Son Ltd., J. G. 1143		
Irving (Medical Products) Pty. Ltd., F. H. 26		

MELBOURNE FIRE OFFICE LTD.

400 Collins St., Melbourne.
49 St. George's Terrace, Perth.

SYDNEY FIRE OFFICE LTD.

9-11 Hunter St., Sydney.

ADELAIDE FIRE OFFICE

81 Currie St., Adelaide (Merged in The London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Limited).

BRISBANE FIRE OFFICE

Creek St., Brisbane (Merged in The London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Limited).

ALL P.D.L. Chemists' Indemnity

Insurance is written by these Offices

Fire, Plate Glass, Workers' Compensation, Burglary, Personal Accident, Motor Car (Comprehensive and Third Party Act), Public Risk (Premises and Bicycle Delivery). Insurances Effected at Lowest Rates.

The above Group of Offices constitute:—

AMALGAMATED INSURANCE

(Australia) LIMITED

Registered Office:

400 Collins Street, Melbourne

Directors: E. W. Bralthwaite (P.D.L.), H. D. B. Cox (P.D.L.), F. W. Cornell, and Sir George Wales (Chairman).

ESTABLISHED 1793

ATKINSON & BARKER'S
INFANTS'
CORRECTIVE CORDIAL



**THE INFANTS' MEDICINE
OF 150 YEARS' STANDING**



**FOR TEETHING AND
DIGESTIVE TROUBLES**



Manufacturers:

ROBERT BARKER & SON LTD.

13 Alistair Street, Manchester 1, England

Telephones: BX 5601-2-3

WILLIAM DELANY & COY.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, CHEMISTS' SUNDRYMEN

30-32 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY

**Importers, Indentors, Distributors
of**

**Fine Chemicals, Chemists' Sundries, Patent Medicines,
Toilet and Perfumery Preparations of Leading Makers.**

Agency with stocks A.B. Tonic Wine

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED



Extensive local and national advertising and a reputation for dependability second to none have made D.H.A. Family Medicines the first choice of the Australian public.

D.H.A. Family Medicines are the safest and surest you can sell, because only the finest ingredients, compounded in correct proportions, are used in their manufacture.

For quick turnover and good profits, stock D.H.A. Family Medicines always.

Your Shelves Shouldn't Be Without

- D.H.A. Sugar of Milk
- D.H.A. Herpex Cold Sore Lotion
- D.H.A. Influenza Mixture
- D.H.A. Suppressant Cough Linctus
- D.H.A. Zono Barley Sugar
- D.H.A. Prickly Heat Powder
- D.H.A. Bronchitis Balsam (Children)
- D.H.A. Bronchitis Balsam
- D.H.A. Zinc Cream

**Your Customers
have CONFIDENCE
in D.H.A. Family
Medicines**

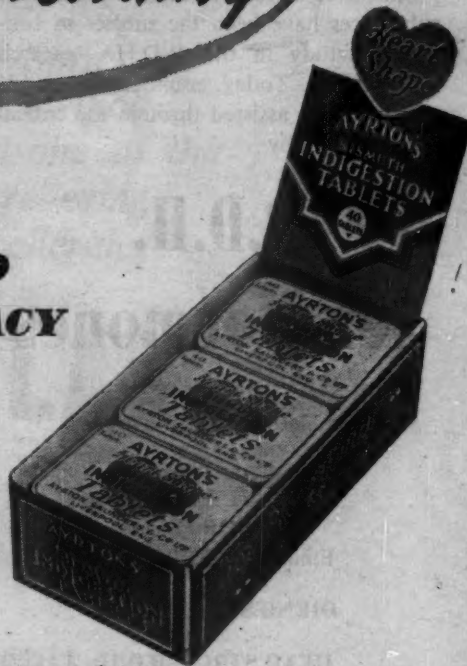
**. . . SOLD BY
CHEMISTS ONLY!**



*Worth
recommending*

**SUCCEEDING
GENERATIONS
HAVE PROVED
THEIR EFFICACY**

IN COLOURED
DECORATED TINS
OF 40 TABLETS.
AND COUNTER
SHOW OUTERS OF
SIX TINS.



The digestive tablet
WITH THE Sweetmeat FLAVOUR

from the following agents

J. McGLOIN PTY. LTD., 45 Church St., Hawthorn, E.2, MELBOURNE.
Phone: WA 12314
J. McGLOIN PTY. LTD., 38 Hutchinson Street, Surry Hills, SYDNEY.
Phone: FA 1154.
J. McGLOIN PTY. LTD., 20 Clifton Street, Prospect, S.A. Phone: ML 4824.
D. MACLEAN PTY. LTD., Maclean's Building, 119-121 Charlotte Street,
BRISBANE.
W. J. CLAYDEN & CARPENTER LTD., MacLaren's Building, 144 William
Street, PERTH.

Ayrton's
LIVERPOOL

OF LIVERPOOL ENGLAND

The Premier House for Packed Pharmaceuticals

For countless thousands

Since B.D.H. introduced its first products of steroid research in 1933 the substances have been the subject of continuous study in the B.D.H. Research Laboratories. Today, countless thousands of people are assisted through the critical phases of life by

B.D.H. Sex Hormones

'MEPILIN'

combined androgen-œstrogen

'OESTROFORM'

'DYLOFORM'

Ethinylœstradiol B.D.H.

DIENœSTROL B.D.H.

HEXœSTROL B.D.H.

STILBœSTROL B.D.H.

TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE B.D.H.

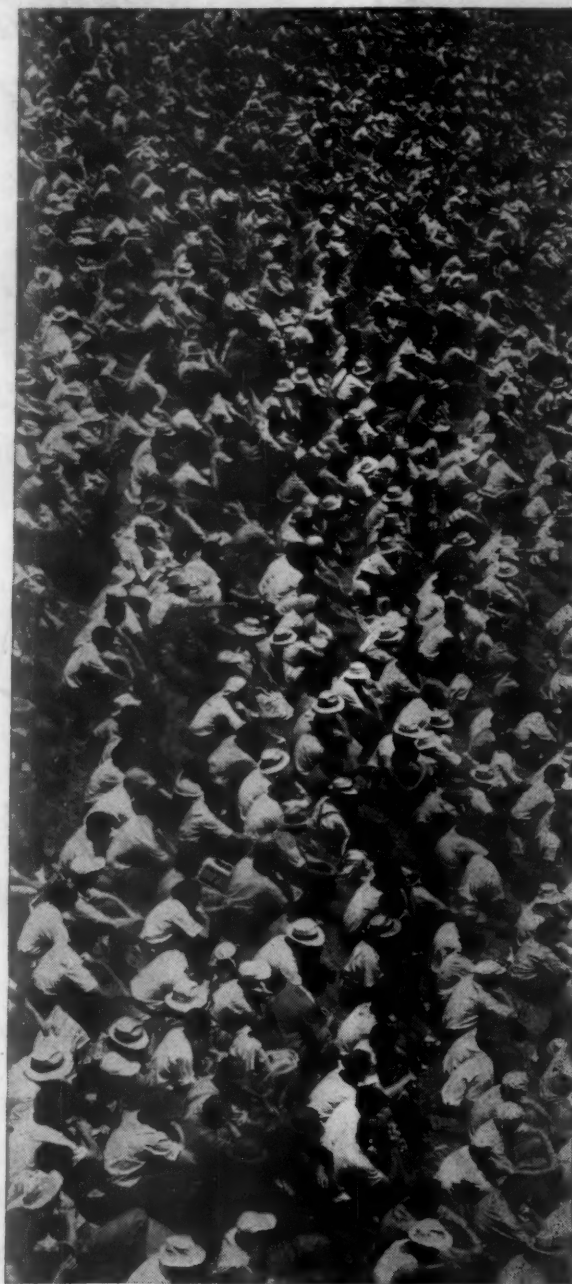
PROGESTIN B.D.H.

METHYLTESTOSTERONE B.D.H.

ETHISTERONE B.D.H.

'SEROGAN'

'GONAN'



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES (AUSTRALIA, PTY.) LTD. 250 PITT STREET SYDNEY

SHor/AUS/331

RELIEF

FROM SEASONAL ALLERGIES

*Pleasant . . . effective
Efcortelan Nasal Spray
offers a very easy method
of applying hydrocortisone to the
nasal mucosa for relieving
common seasonal allergies*

EFCORTELAN TRADE
MARK
NASAL SPRAY

**SAFE AND NON-IRRITANT
EASILY ADMINISTERED—INEXPENSIVE**

Isotonic aqueous solution containing:—

hydrocortisone alcohol 0.02%

naphthazoline nitrate 0.025%

[AVAILABLE IN 15cc PLASTIC SPRAY BOTTLES

RETAIL PRICE 15/- EACH

TRADE PRICE 10/- EACH

**GLAXO LABORATORIES (AUST.) PTY. LTD. North Melbourne,
Branches at Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney.**



Geigy

For prompt,
long-lasting relief
in almost every
form of itching
dermatosis

Eurax[®]



Geigy Pharmaceuticals
Division of Geigy (Australasia) Pty. Limited
Hale Street, Botany, N.S.W. (Tel. MU 4411)
189 Clarendon Street, South Melbourne
S.C.5, Vic. (Tel. MX 2246)

016 Austr 1

MELBREX
PTY. LTD.

TOMORROW'S

Sunglasses
... TODAY!

Fiesta 35/- to 37/6



In 23 Colours: 3 Plain, 3 Metallic, 4 Stardust, 7 Blend, 6 Laminated.

Moomba 37/6 to 42/6



DAINTY
In 17 Colours: 8 Plain, 6 Corroborae, 3 Metallic.

Florida 27/6 to 30/-



ATTRACTIVE
In 14 Colours: 3 Dualtone, 5 Laminated, 6 Plain.

Men's Polo 39/9



MASCULINE
In 4 Colours: 4 Plain.

STYLES for ALL...

•• THE FASHION CONSCIOUS WOMAN

•• THE MODEST TYPE

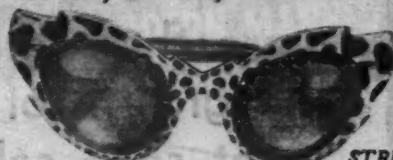
•• THE CONSERVATIVE MAN

A Range of 121 Items

THE LARGEST EVER SEEN

All Made in Australia

Riviera 35/- to 37/6



STRIKING
In 10 Colours: 6 Leopard, 4 Metallic.

Men's Duke 14/9



SPORTY

In 2 Colours: 2 Plain.

Venus 22/6 to 29/9



DRESSY

In 33 Colours: 7 Radiant, 7 Full, 7 Brow, 4 Laminated, 5 Veneered, 1 Dual.

- SUNGLASSES OF DISTINCTION
- UNSURPASSED QUALITY
- MODERATE PRICES
- PROMPT SERVICE AND REPAIRS

MADE IN AUSTRALIA DISTRIBUTED BY

MELBREX PTY. LTD.

41-43 WESTON ST., BRUNSWICK, MELBOURNE N10
TELEPHONES: FW 6228 & FW 6239

AGENTS IN ALL STATES.

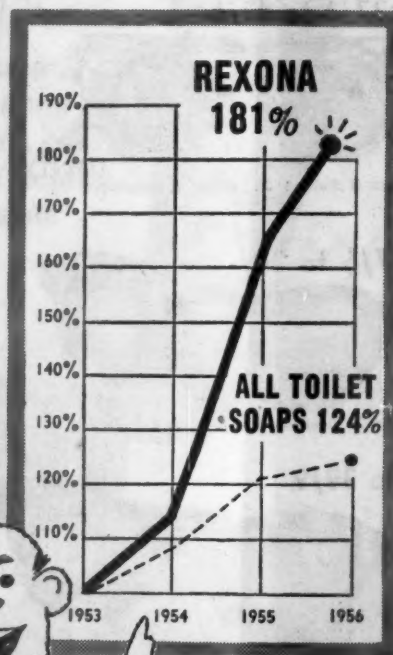
ALL PRICES ARE TO THE PUBLIC—INC. SALES TAX
REGISTERED DESIGNS

There's been a Big increase in the toilet soap business in the last three years!

Nielsen shows a 24% increase in sales!

And in three years
Rexona Soap sales
are up 81%—
more than three times
the growth of total
toilet soap sales!

You make up to 28% profit
on Rexona sales—
more than on other
popular toilet soaps



**BUILD UP YOUR STOCKS OF
REXONA SOAP TO MEET THE
EVER-GROWING DEMAND**



Clinitape

THE CLINITAPE is designed to perform the entire cycle of packaging—feeding, filling, forming and sealing in a simple and effective manner.

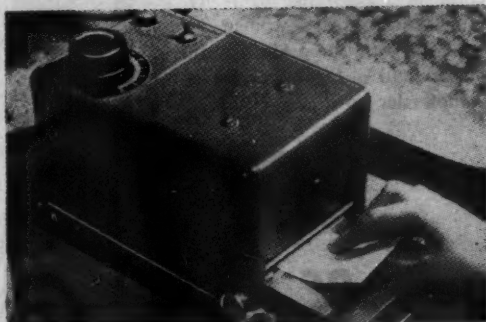
Clinitape strip packaging provides added "sales appeal" for your products, and added assurance that such articles reach the customer in perfect condition.

Here is a packaging machine that is almost fully automatic and needs the attention only of an unskilled operator. From the moment the product is fed into the hopper until it emerges—sealed hygienically in its wrapping of film or foil—the action is automatic.

Output—240-340 per minute in double strip. By the simple manipulation of a control, the strip can be delivered in sections containing 2, 4, 6 or 12 tablets held together by point contact.



FOR PHARMACEUTICAL PACKAGING IN THE MODERN MANNER



An invaluable accessory unit in this foot-operated heat-seal crimper, for sealing sections of tablet strip into catch covers. Pressure and temperature can be controlled, making the crimper also suitable for sealing a wide range of films and coated or laminated foils and boards.

The Clinitape machine has earned popularity for packing by pharmaceutical manufacturers. The sole Australian agents will be pleased to give all information on these outstanding machines. Write or 'phone

MAURI BROTHERS & THOMSON LIMITED

SYDNEY • MELBOURNE • BRISBANE • ADELAIDE • PERTH • HOBART

BX 2601

FJ 3626 (3 lines)

B 3201 (3 lines)

LA 2916 (3 lines)

BA 9851

B 3810

Columbia



**GUARANTEED
POLARISED**

THE NEW POLARISED SUNGLASSES THAT LOOK BETTER, SELL BETTER *and carry a better margin for you!*

Stock Columbia Guaranteed Polarised Sunglasses—and you'll be set for super sales this summer! Columbia Guaranteed Polarised Sunglasses come in a big range of really modern American styles including gold-plated metal frames for men and women... they retail at a lower price than any other polarised sunglasses, yet your profit margin is *higher!* What's more, they're unconditionally guaranteed and a repair service is available. Stocks are ready and waiting—contact your wholesaler now!

PRACTICAL SALES HELPS

- (1) DISPLAY CARDS**
- (2) NATIONAL ADVERTISING**

**BE IN FOR
BIG PROFITS!**



Manufactured by
DISTINCTIVE OPTICAL COMPANY PTY. LTD.
455 Pittwater Rd., Brookvale, N.S.W.

AVAILABLE FROM YOUR USUAL WHOLESALER

World-famous **NIVEA** gets a 1957 face lift

- SMART NEW SELLING PACKS
- BIGGER AND BETTER AD CAMPAIGN

SALES ARE ON THE WAY UP!

Make sure you get your share of easy profits from this year's big promotional campaign for Nivea Creme. Tins, tubes and bottles wear a smart new look—should create good display. The ad campaign is modern-as-the-minute, hard selling and widely placed in women's press and radio. Plenty of superb display material available, too. Stocks are right, mark up tops, parcel discounts generous—so move in and ring up extra profits with Nivea, the all-year-round big-time seller that's on the way up.



Nivea Creme (in Tins or Tubes)
Nivea Skin Oil (liquid form)

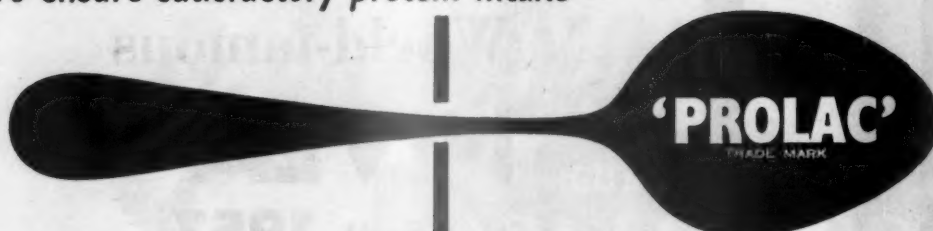
SKIN needs NIVEA



Smith and Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., 800 Prince's Highway, Tampe.

N15

To ensure satisfactory protein intake—



mixed protein food

Mixed protein from natural sources, combining animal and plant varieties — milk, wheat germ and barley. The necessary vitamins including **B₁₂** have been added in sufficient quantity to ensure utilisation of the components.
Protein 31%; Carbohydrate 55%; Fat 3.5%; Low Salt (under 0.3%)

'PROLAC' is for

**TRANSITIONAL
CHILD FEEDING**

**PRE-NATAL AND
POST-NATAL USE**

ELDERLY PEOPLE

**CHILDREN AND
ADOLESCENTS**

**INVALIDS AND
CONVALESCENTS**

**TISSUE BUILDING
AND REPAIR**



A Nicholas **N** Product

'PROLAC' is vacuum sealed
for protection of contents

Manufactured by Nicholas Proprietary Limited, Melbourne. Branches in all States.



Editorial

New Series: Vol. 38—No. 453

Old Series: Vol. LXXII—No. 861

September 30, 1957

Pharmaceutical Service in the Army

Guest Editorial by Lieut.-Col. T. H. Gay, E.D., R.A.A.M.C. (Pharmaceutical)

TO many people the word "Army" conjures up a vision of khaki-clad fighting men armed with rifles, grenades, machine guns, supported by tanks, artillery, mortars and other weapons of destruction. But that is only one part of the picture, a part which can function only with the support of all the administrative services which go to make up the Army as a whole.

In fact the Army is a vast business concern, occupied with the complexities of administration which include supply of food, petrol, clothing, equipment and stores of all kinds, movement of personnel and material, pay, records, repairs and not least important, the medical care of its members.

Like any modern civilised community the Army must have an efficient medical service. In Australia there is an Army Medical Service which in two major wars and in between and after the wars, has built a great tradition. It does not consist only of doctors. It includes many ancillary branches—nursing sisters, radiographers, laboratory technicians, physiotherapists, biochemists are some of them—and by no means least, pharmaceutical chemists.

The pharmaceutical component of the Australian Army Medical Service is responsible mainly for dispensing duties in hospitals and other medical centres, and for the purchase, storage, control and issue of all nature of medical equipment used by the Army. The medical equipment depots of the Australian Army, staffed as they are by qualified pharmaceutical chemists, have set a standard unlikely to be surpassed by those of other countries. The prestige of the pharmaceutical service within the Australian Army is high.

Fortunately, the Australian Army (and, incidentally, the R.A.A.F.) has, for many years now, recognised the need for and the importance of pharmaceutical chemists in the service. The accepted policy is that legally qualified pharmaceutical chemists engaged as such within the medical service are entitled to commissioned officer rank. This has given the pharmaceutical chemist in the Australian Army a status not extended to many of the other ancillary groups of the medical service and not given to pharmaceutical chemists in most other countries.

There can be no doubt of the wisdom of this policy—insistence on pharmaceutical chemists being legally

qualified and giving them the appropriate professional status—which has raised the standard of the pharmaceutical service tremendously.

Although it is comparatively simple to obtain pharmaceutical chemists to accept appointment in the Citizen Military Forces, there have never been sufficient acceptable applicants for the Regular Army to fill all the pharmaceutical vacancies. The number of pharmaceutical officers serving in the Regular Army is steadily decreasing—some retirements due to age are imminent and a very difficult situation is now arising.

There may be a belief among pharmaceutical chemists that pay and conditions within the Army compare unfavourably with those in civil pharmacy, but this belief may not be sustained by a thorough examination of relative conditions. Army pay and allowances, some of which are tax free, are good, medical and dental treatment are completely free, pay and allowances continue even during prolonged absence through illness, leave is generous and there is a retirement pension scheme.

The reluctance of pharmaceutical chemists to serve may require further consideration to be given to the present policy of their employment in the Australian Regular Army. The authorities may be driven to consider alternative means of carrying out dispensing duties and the handling of medical equipment generally. Other armies do not regard legally qualified pharmaceutical chemists as essential in their medical services; army trained dispensers and medical equipment officers are used in their stead.

Should the Australian Army be forced into this retrograde change of policy, then a regrettable anti-climax will result. There has been a long fight to gain recognition and status for legally qualified pharmaceutical chemists within the Australian Army. Any failure of Australian pharmaceutical chemists to occupy and consolidate their position therein could be regarded as an admission that their claims for status were not based on solid foundations.

There is a challenge in all this. The Army is not an esoteric body divorced from the rest of the community, but a reflection of it. If it is demonstrable that pharmaceutical chemists are not indispensable within it, may it not be that there could be some doubt as to their indispensability in civil life?

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Victorian Centenary

The Victorian Centenary got away to a good start on September 27 when Dr. Adrien Albert, Professor of Medical Chemistry in the John Curtin School of Medical Chemistry, Australian National University, Canberra, delivered the first of the series of scientific lectures in the Centenary programme.

Over 300 people were present in the hall of the Emily McPherson School of Domestic Economy for the lecture, notwithstanding most unpleasant weather conditions.

Dr. Albert is one of the distinguished sons of pharmacy. His researches have won him world-wide recognition and his work has been of inestimable value to medicine.

Two other outstanding scientists will participate in the programme. They are Professor S. D. Rubbo (also a pharmaceutical chemist), who will deliver a lecture on "Antituberculosis" on October 10, and Professor Sir Leslie H. Martin, Department of Physics, University of Melbourne, who will lecture on "The Gifts and Fears of This Atomic Age," on October 17. The Society's Centenary programme will come to a climax at the end of October with a series of Centenary functions to which representatives will travel from all of the States, from New Zealand and from Great Britain. From the point of view of the Society the event of greatest significance is probably the setting in position of the foundation stone of the new College of Pharmacy at Parkville by His Excellency the Governor, General Sir Dallas Brooks, on October 30.

A Badge of Office

As far as we know no pharmaceutical organisation in Australia has up till now adopted any form of regalia for use by its officers on formal occasions. The acceptance by the Victorian Pharmaceutical Society of the offer of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. Ltd. to present a Presidential Jewel during the Centenary of the Society breaks new ground. Australians, generally speaking, are not very ceremonially minded. Formal dress and badges of office have, of course, been very much a feature of municipal life and academic dress has been a feature in some learned professions, notably medicine and law. The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain wears a chain and badge of office on all ceremonial occasions and it is interesting to note that at least one Society, formed on the pattern of the parent body, is to follow suit.

Presentation of Diplomas in Great Britain

"The Chemist and Druggist" reports that at the meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society held on July 30 and 31, the Education Committee recommended that the Society should establish a presentation ceremony for successful Ph.C. candidates. This recommendation followed the consideration of a resolution passed at the British Pharmaceutical Students' Association Conference in April.

A number of other interesting matters were dealt with by the Committee.

One of these related to a resolution from the Students' Conference that consideration be given to re-establishing in London a practical examination centre for a pharmaceutical chemist qualifying examination. The Committee considered that no suitable accommodation was at present available, but that the position might be changed in two or three years.

On a resolution urging the Society to reopen negotiations with Her Majesty's Forces on the status of pharmacists, it was agreed that the Association should be informed that there had been negotiations for many years and that these were still proceeding.

Supply of Chemicals to Minors

It is learned from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, following reports of several serious accidents in which schoolboy experimenters had been victims, that a recommendation is to be made that Potassium Chlorate should be added to the First Part of the Second Schedule to the Poisons Act.

The effect of this would be that sales to persons under 18 years of age would be forbidden and that in all other cases entry of sales in the Poisons Book would be required and sales could be made only to persons known to the seller or in the presence of a witness.

The problem of guarding against the use of dangerous chemicals by schoolboys is not peculiar to this country, but has concerned the authorities in other lands for many years.

From a note in "The Pharmaceutical Journal," August 10, 1957, it is learned that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain recently repeated a warning to chemists that they should take care that they did not supply to juveniles materials for making fireworks. The advice given was that chlorates, nitrates, magnesium, potassium permanganate, sulphur, powdered aluminium and phosphorus should not be sold

under any circumstances to children under 16 and should not be sold to those between 16 and 18, unless reasonable steps were taken to ensure that the chemicals would not be used for making fireworks or handed to young children for that purpose.

There is a very real hazard in the handling of such substances by young people, and pharmaceutical chemists, who are the principal sellers, have a moral obligation to refuse supply in all instances if there are grounds for believing that the chemicals are likely to fall into the hands of juniors or to be used by them for the making of explosive mixtures or fireworks.

Retirement of Mr. Jewkes

Mr. Gilbert G. Jewkes, who has stepped down from the position of Director of Pharmaceutical Services, Commonwealth Department of Health, has been identified with pharmacy throughout the whole of his working life and will carry with him the best wishes and good will of pharmaceutical chemists throughout the Commonwealth.

These sentiments have been conveyed to Mr. Jewkes in recent months as he has visited the various States and been officially farewelled. Nevertheless we wish to place on record in the Journal appreciation of his services to pharmacy and to Australia.

Mr. Jewkes was born in Ballarat in 1892. He was the son of Wallace Meikeljohn Jewkes, who, at one time, was a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and later transferred to New South Wales, where he conducted a pharmacy for many years at Mosman.

Mr. G. G. Jewkes served with the Light Horse in World War I and in 1921 commenced business as a pharmaceutical chemist at Manly, N.S.W. He joined the Commonwealth Public Service in 1938 and has recently reached the retiring age. He leaves behind an outstanding record of service. Positions filled by Mr. Jewkes include:—President of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales; Deputy Federal President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild; Vice-President of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild; Chairman of the Pharmaceutical Publicity Bureau; Chairman of the Drug Trade Defence Council; Federal Representative of the National Health Research Bureau; a member of the Air Raid Precautions Committee, N.S.W.; a member of the Pure Foods and Drugs Advisory Committee, N.S.W.; a member of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association Committee.

Official positions held by Mr. Jewkes while a member of the Commonwealth Public Service included: membership of the Medical Equipment Control Committee; Controller of Pharmaceutical Drugs, Materials Supply Branch of Munitions; a member of the Pharmacy Board of the Australian Capital Territory and member of the Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Advisory and other Committees.

Mr. Jewkes computes that he has travelled over 130,000 miles on missions associated with pharmacy. He

has three children, all of whom are qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

In saying au revoir to Mr. Jewkes we wish him a long and happy retirement. We know his interest will always be with pharmacy, and it is our hope that he will contribute once more to its advancement in his capacity as a private citizen.

The Return of Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. R. G. Ross

Messrs. Eric Scott and R. G. Ross will return home in mid-October after a most strenuous journey.

In the course of their whirlwind tour through the United States of America they have met a great number of the most senior men in pharmacy and the pharmaceutical industry and have carried out an intensive investigation of marketing methods.

In a recent letter Mr. Scott stated that they had been feted in many places in a most lavish style. At the date of writing (19/9/57) they had before them an itinerary taking in Philadelphia, Washington, Toronto, Vancouver and San Francisco. According to their schedule they will reach Australia on October 9. Eric Scott concluded with the words "both of us will be heartily glad to get back . . . our thoughts constantly wander to our homeland and our friends."

The Guest Editorial

The Guest Editorial for this month, written by Lt.-Col. T. H. Gay, the senior pharmaceutical officer serving in a professional capacity in the R.A.A.M.C., is worthy of the most serious consideration.

No profession responded more readily to the call of service than did pharmacy when war threatened. In spite of inadequate recognition and inferior rank, chemists offered their services freely and many paid the supreme price. There was no shortage of volunteers. The emergency arose and they responded to the challenge.

The story of the fight to gain better recognition and to secure appropriate commissioned rank for pharmaceutical chemists serving in the forces and the successful conclusion of the long negotiations is too well known to need repetition here.

What is of concern is the danger now appearing as a result of the failure of the R.A.A.M.C. to fill its peace-time requirements of pharmaceutical personnel.

From the point of view of pharmacy the creation of a new class of army dispensers to make up the deficiency in peace-time Establishments would be disastrous.

Such a step would set back the clock to the very great disadvantage of pharmacy and the R.A.A.M.C. Some plan must be evolved to avert what could be a catastrophe, if within the army there were built up a body of semi-trained, inadequately-educated army dispensers or compounders.

The Increasing Importance of Pharmacy

Dr. Newell Stewart, executive vice-president of the National Pharmaceutical Council, Inc., speaking at the 50th Anniversary Convention of the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, said that "the language of science acknowledges no frontiers."

"Only in science," Dr. Stewart declared, "is there a benevolent and unrestricted commerce in discoveries and ideas."

Commenting on the future role of pharmacy in both Canada and the United States, he predicted that "the value of the pharmacist to the community in the future will depend more on what he knows than on what he does."

"Increasingly," Dr. Stewart continued, "it will be the responsibility of the pharmacist to collaborate with the physician, not only by keeping abreast of the new and better compounds, but also by filling the role of public educator, by seeing that the customer is adequately informed."

The pharmacist, he said, will make sure that the customer understands the full meaning of the medical news he reads in magazines and newspapers.

"One thing we may as well accept," Dr. Stewart warned, "we will probably do less and less compounding. But the need to keep abreast of the profession—to know new drugs and dosages and properties—is greater than it ever was before."

As further evidence he cited a study by the Health Information Foundation in which 42 per cent. of the pharmacists questioned reported that their customers today ask more questions than ever about health and medicine.

Dr. Stewart defined the "real meaning of a prescription" as an act of faith in the physician, the pharmacists, and the reputable pharmaceutical manufacturer.

"The general response to the scientific breakthrough that began with penicillin has been a positive one—an attitude reflecting two factors, a justified optimism and an implicit trust," said the N.P.C. official. "The pharmacist is an important repository of that trust."

"The prescription which a friend or neighbour brings to you means far more to him than just a four-by-six piece of paper covered with unintelligible hieroglyphics," said Dr. Stewart. "When he hands it to you, he makes a gesture of hope and faith."

National Health Services and Tranquillising Drugs

The Ministry of Health, London, in a recent circular suggested to medical practitioners that before prescribing tranquillising drugs doctors should ask themselves:

1. Is a tranquilliser really necessary?
2. Do the indications outweigh the known risk?

3. Would a sedative not serve the purpose equally well?

The circular advised that it appeared justifiable to divide these drugs into two sections: those having an action on the central nervous system and those advocated for treating the less severe forms of mental illness.

Drugs used mainly in mental hospitals and chiefly for the control of states of agitation associated with major psychiatric disorders included Reserpine and Chlorpromazine. The former was stated to be valuable for the treatment of patients suffering from schizophrenia; but it did not replace insulin and other forms of treatment. It had been used with good results in some other mental conditions. The disadvantage of all Reserpine treatment was that it tended to cause depression and it might also give rise to Parkinsonism.

Chlorpromazine was of value in general practice in the treatment of inoperable neoplasm.

Agranulocytosis and jaundice were fairly frequent side-effects and various skin reactions may occur.

In the second group Meprobamate and Benactyzine are listed. The former was claimed to have a specific action on the central nervous system which would relieve anxiety and relax the muscular tension associated with it; Benactyzine was claimed to have an action on the central nervous system which would "insulate the patient from external stimuli and thus relieve mental tension in anxiety states and other psychoneurotic disorders. Patients to whom it was given in large doses are said to develop a "couldn't care less" attitude, to become absent-minded, and to have reduced powers of concentration." Like Meprobamate it was relatively non-toxic and few side-effects had been reported.

The circular dealt also with a third group used in the treatment of less severe forms of mental illness.

Of Methylpentynol and its esters it said: "The clinical indications for its use as a tranquilliser appear at present to be quite undetermined. One ester, the carbamate, is said to have a delayed action of the same type." Referring to Amphetamine mixtures it was stated that there was no evidence at present that it is justifiable to prescribe these mixtures over prolonged periods for the relief of minor forms of mental and emotional distress associated in psychologically unstable persons with the worries and anxieties of ordinary life. The addiction-producing properties of the constituents of these mixtures were well known and it was common knowledge that in certain patients Amphetamine might have side-effects which strongly contra-indicate its prescription in any form or combination.

Mephensin it was claimed was a drug chemically related to Meprobamate. Its pharmacological action as a muscle relaxant was well established and it had a limited clinical application.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

SOME PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH AND RECRUITMENT IN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY

The Royal Australian Chemical Institute held its first national convention in Canberra from September 12 to 16. The object of the meeting was to discuss the acute shortage of scientists, technologists and science teachers in Australia and to devise means of combating and if possible overcoming these shortages.

The convention was opened officially by the Governor-General, Sir William Slim. In his address the Governor-General drew attention to the remarkable surge of development now taking place in Australia, and said that its success depended on adequate programmes of research and the steady supply of skilled technicians and scientists. He suggested that industry in Australia should assume greater responsibility for the research on which its progress depended, that it should provide wider training for scientists and technicians, and that it should seek men with qualities of leadership rather than technical ability for management staff.

Sir William Slim said that he had found in Australia that primary industry was slightly ahead of secondary industry in the provision it made for research. Primary industry made levies on its products for research and obtained a good return from its outlay. He thought that there was a tendency for secondary industries to suggest it was "up to the Government" to undertake research and then pass on to industry the results.

Sir William suggested that the convention give consideration to ways and means of increasing the effort and resources that private enterprise put into research. He said that three types of people should be recruited into industry—technicians, scientifically trained men, and those who would be responsible for policy and management. The technician had to be a man of very considerable skill, and should be capable of maintaining and making apparatus and equipment for industry. He should be the N.C.O., so to speak, of industry.

Unfortunately, sometimes the mistake was made of not getting technicians and foremen on the side of the management. There was, he had found, a great deal of good material of the N.C.O. type in Australia, and they were in general more intelligent and with greater initiative than the worker in the United Kingdom. It was worth while for industry to provide adequate training for them, even if that involved letting them go for some time to secure training and experience. Smaller organisations might adopt the method of co-operative apprenticeship schools.

ARTICLES

- Some Problems of Research and Recruitment in Australian Industry.
- The Role of Governmental Research in the Australian Industry.
- Pharmaceutical Research in Great Britain.
- "Massupol"—a New Suppository Base.
- Some Incompatibilities of Methyl Cellulose and Sodium Carboxy Methyl Cellulose.
- Recent Development in Virus Research.
- Communication of Science by Means of Film.
- Tranquilliser Drugs.
- The Intestinal Flora and Antibiotics.
- Defences Against Asiatic Influenza.

There was in Australia the idea that every school-child had an inherent right to go to the university. But that was a mistake, since there was need for much greater selection of the boys and girls who should enter the universities. There was also a need for more universities and schools of technology. Existing universities were too big, and quantity was no substitute for quality.

The time had come in Australia, and particularly in Victoria and New South Wales, to "pull in the belt" and find the money to establish and maintain new universities.

Management was looking for leaders, but leadership did not depend merely on technical ability. It was more important for a man in management to know about men than molecules.

Among papers read at the convention were:—

The Training of Chemists in Australia, by Professor N. S. Bayliss.

The Training of Chemists in Europe, by Professor C. W. Shoppee.

Atomic Energy and Australia, by Professor J. P. Baxter.

Scientists in World Communities, by Professor M. L. Oliphant.

Chemistry and Productivity in Australia, by Mr. L. W. Weickhardt.

THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH IN THE AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY

By Dr. S. H. Bastow, D.S.O.

(Abstract of address delivered to Royal Australian Chemical Institute, National Convention, Canberra)

The prosperity of any country depends on the strength of its industries. It is a function of Governments to legislate for the health of their industries and to do everything possible to encourage their growth.

The legislation varies with the political colour of the Government from that designed to give direct governmental control of all industry to that giving the greatest possible freedom from control, and the maximum encouragement to private enterprise.

Governments' attitudes to scientific research vary just as widely. In Russia, at one extreme, where all public utilities and industries are nationalised, all scientific research is carried out by the Government. In Britain, where public utilities and some industries are nationalised, the Government carries out a consider-

able amount of scientific research and encourages private industrial research by tax rebate and subsidy to co-operative research associations. In the United States, where many public utilities are privately operated and no industries are nationalised, Government scientific research, except in the primary industries, is largely confined to work on scientific standards. (We are not concerned here with medical or defence research.)

Australia stands somewhere between Britain and the United States. The Government regards scientific research as being on the whole a good thing. Private industrial research is encouraged by tax rebate and subsidy to five co-operative research associations. But there is no comprehensive plan, as there is in Britain for encouraging industrial research. The Government carries out basic and applied research over a wide range of secondary and primary industries, and probably employs five research scientists for every one employed by private industry. A certain amount of industrial research, but proportionately far less than in Britain or the United States, is carried out by University departments, which are of course largely financed by the State.

Assuming that scientific research into materials and methods is an essential part of the efficient management of any industry the position in Australia is basically unsound. Far too great a proportion of industrial research is being carried out by scientists who have no direct control of or interest in the application of their work.

As a deliberate policy, Government laboratories have recently been encouraged to carry out sponsored research for industry. The volume of such work is increasing, and it is hoped its obvious commercial value will encourage firms to carry out their own research. But there is the obvious danger that if industry finds that the Government will do its research work there could be less incentive for it to do it themselves. A few large companies have already set up their own research laboratories, but the total expenditure on research still falls far short of the 1-2 per cent. of gross turnover that is generally accepted in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Paradoxically, the primary industries, generally regarded as technically backward, spend far more on scientific research than the relatively highly developed secondary industries. Much of this work is carried out in Government laboratories, but is paid for by the industry from funds raised by levy on production.

It is a question for discussion how far the Government should go in carrying out, on its own initiative and at the taxpayers' expense, research for the benefit of industry and particularly of a specific industry or firm. It is generally accepted that it is a Government responsibility to carry out research—

- On agriculture and fisheries.
- On sources of power, e.g., coal, atomic energy, solar energy.
- On certain basic natural sciences, e.g., meteorology, oceanography.
- On the maintenance of scientific standards.
- On the survey and conservation of natural resources, e.g., of water, soil, minerals.

There are other fields for research, e.g., of materials and standards for housing and on the preservation, processing and transport of food in which the Government has been criticised for entering.

Government laboratories engaged in long-term basic research in the chemical, physical and biological sciences have had to meet severe criticism, on the one hand, from industry of being too remote and academic, and on the other from the universities of trespassing on university preserves. (Parenthetically, certain members

of Government have been the first to criticise scientific research in Government laboratories of the type which both industry and university seem to regard as the Government scientist's proper field.)

It can be argued that in a small, dispersed country like Australia neither individual industries nor universities are in a position at present to afford the expenditure involved in setting up first-class laboratories in such fields as atomic physics, radiophysics, chemical physics, biochemistry equipped and staffed on a scale capable of coping with long-term, comprehensively planned research on an adequate scale.

It is suggested that for the next 10 years at least an increasing amount of industrial research paid for by industry will be carried out in Government laboratories; that as soon as practicable this should be taken over by industry, and that the Government should restrict its research to those fields that transcend the boundaries of industry as at present organised. Experience has shown that the Commonwealth Government is not willing to spend more than about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the national budget on research.

If we are to accept this limitation, it appears that as industry on the one hand takes over industrial research, and university resources are more adequate to cover the basic sciences, the Government could direct its research more and more into the wider fields of geophysics, geochemistry, and geology, into oceanography, and a study of sources of power, and into the highly complex and inter-related fields of physical and biological research associated with the proper use of the land and its natural products.

Until quite recently the nation has had to rely on its official scientific organisations to recognise and, if possible, make good national deficiencies in specific research fields, e.g., in genetics, chemical physics, or research on power. These deficiencies inevitably arise in a small country trying to do a lot of scientific things at once. It may well be that in the future some more representative body of Australian science may take over at least some part of this function. It is a sad fact that in a small democratic country the absence of an integrated plan for scientific education and basic and industrial research imposes very real limits on industrial progress.

PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

Following an article in the *British Medical Journal* on this subject, *The Pharmaceutical Journal* expressed itself in an editorial (P.J., May 18, 1957) as follows:—

"An editorial article in the *British Medical Journal* of May 11, under the title of "Pharmaceutical Research" states that "Few of the recently introduced drugs were discovered in Britain, and because of this there may be a suspicion that we are behindhand in pharmaceutical research." It refers to the isolation of reserpine in Switzerland, the synthesis of chlorpromazine in France, of analgesics like pethidine and methadone from Germany, whence, it points out, the schistosomacide lucanthone and the recent oral antidiabetic drugs have emanated. But it is to the impetus to research in the pharmaceutical industry in U.S.A. that the article then turns, noting that from U.S.A. have come the newer antibiotics, cortisone, purified forms of A.C.T.H., the Salk vaccine for poliomyelitis and an orally active ganglion-blocking drug. By way of consolation for Britain, it recognises the simultaneous isolation of Vitamin B₁₂ in Britain and U.S.A., the discovery in Britain of the important antimalarial drugs proguanil and pyrimethamine, the trypanocide quina-

pyramine, the discovery of the value of piperazine against roundworms and the non-explosive anaesthetic Fluothane.

The activities of the American Medical Association in making the American public conscious of doctors' services to the nation and the consequent publicity in U.S. magazines for all medical discoveries are held to have created an enthusiastic interest by the American public for clinical medicine resulting in annual sales running into "millions of dollars." The resultant profits and further investment in research by American pharmaceutical firms is stated to have led to the payment of high salaries to attract able research workers from universities. Taxation is considered to have contributed to making an industrial career less attractive to university workers in Britain, and thereby to have caused biologists, few in number as they are, to stay in university posts. The view is then expressed that "the direction of pharmaceutical research is therefore placed more and more in the hands of chemists, and it may be doubted whether the chemist always knows where the opportunities lie." This is followed by the proposal that more could be done in the way of useful as distinct from academic research in the universities. It is suggested that there should be more collaborative effort between the department of organic chemistry and the biological departments in universities, and that the heads of departments concerned might consider forming a committee "to organise pharmaceutical research to be carried out by workers free from other duties."

Pharmacists in this country are well aware of the extent to which the British pharmaceutical industry appears to have lagged behind the American industry since the war in making discoveries that have provided patentable new drugs which often command quite high prices. And they are well aware of the growing competitive influence that leads to the marketing by American firms in Britain of an increasing number of antibiotics and corticosteroids in varying dosage forms, of tranquillisers and antihistamines, and of the sales efforts made to secure the doctor's favour for one product as against another. But would this state of affairs be much changed if pharmaceutical research in this country were to be directed by biologists rather than chemists or if university committees of chemists and biologists were to be set up to organise a diversion of effort from fundamental research to the search for new drugs? Having regard to the extent to which American firms already maintain close liaison with the research activities of British universities, and even with the National Institute for Medical Research, would not such a scheme ensure that American firms would be provided with still more opportunities to gain in earnings at the expense of their British counterparts? A complete change in attitude to publication of results by British universities would be required to safeguard British interests. To suggest that valuable results could first be protected by patent applications through the medium of the National Research Development Corporation is to overlook the considerable amount of synthesis, testing and clinical trial that is required to satisfy the American Patent Office. Only a complete change of outlook by British universities and their staffs could prevent American industry benefiting more than British from such a diversion of effort. The enormous U.S. market, the relatively higher level of U.S. prosperity, the freedom to charge what the "traffic will bear," the relative independence of export earnings, all have contributed to the apparent dominance of the U.S. pharmaceutical industry. By contrast, manufacturing firms in Britain have been under pressure for many years to keep down prices, both from the Government and through political criticisms, ill-informed though such may often have been. British industry has made progress in its export earnings in spite of world competition from products from U.S. and elsewhere. It is earnestly to be hoped that the recently

announced agreement between the Ministry of Health and the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry on prices for drugs prescribed under N.H.S. will enable the pharmaceutical industry in this country to increase its investment in research, and thus meet the challenge from America, Germany and Switzerland. In contrast to the *British Medical Journal*, we believe that it is by more unhampered industrial effort and not by an attempt to reorganise university research that the challenge can best be met.

"MASSUPOL"—A NEW SUPPOSITORY BASE

Janet Paviour
Department of Pharmacy,
The University of Sydney.

For some time there has been a search for a suppository base which would overcome the disadvantages of Oil of Theobroma, such as its behaviour after heating, and the need for a mould lubricant. Several such bases have been recommended, e.g., the "Imhausen" bases, which are largely replacing Oil of Theobroma as a suppository base in Europe. A similar base is now available in Australia under the trade name of "Massupol." This has been described by Soulsby and Hopkins¹ as consisting of glycerol esters mainly of lauric acid, to which a very small amount of glyceryl monostearic acid ester has been added to improve its water absorbing capacity. It has the following properties:—

- (i) **Appearance.** The base is a creamy wax-like solid, odourless and non-irritant. It contracts slightly on cooling, and therefore a lubricant is unnecessary—a suppository with a glossy surface is formed.
- (ii) **Melting Point.** 35-37°C.
Solidification Point. 31-33°C.
The base cools rapidly due to the formation of small nuclei which hasten setting.
- (iii) **Stability.** Massupol is stable when heated above its melting point, thus overcoming the change in physical state, which is a disadvantage of Oil of Theobroma.
- (iv) **Water Absorption.** The base was found to emulsify 20% water without softening. A better emulsion was formed if the emulsion was stirred to just above setting point before pouring.
- (v) **Non rancidity.** Because there are no unsaturated linkages, the base does not become rancid on storage and it is not affected by oxidising substances of metallic ions.
- (vi) **Suspending Power.** Because of its rapid solidification, the base is ideal for even dispersion of heavy insoluble medicaments.

Some experiments have been carried out to test the suitability of this base for the preparation of the suppositories of the A.P.F.

Experimental

It was found that the base had an S.G. approaching that of Oil of Theobroma, making no significant differences to displacement values based on Oil of Theobroma. It is important that the base be stored protected from sunlight, as it is readily bleached.

The A.P.F. Suppositories,

- (i) Suppository of Benzocaine and Adrenaline
 - (ii) Compound Suppository of Hamamelis
 - (iii) Compound Suppository of Orthocaine
- were prepared with Theobroma Oil, and with Massupol, and were kept for varying periods under different conditions of temperature and humidity, and the changes observed and compared.

Results

"Massupol" was found to be a base which is much easier to handle in dispensing than Oil of Theobroma. The most noticeable advantage was that the base could

TABLE I

	Benzocaine and Adrenaline Massupol	Benzocaine and Adrenaline Ol. Theobrom.	Hamamelis Co. Massupol	Hamamelis Co. Ol. Theobrom.	Orthocaine Co. Massupol	Orthocaine Co. Ol. Theobrom.
Dry conditions 20-25°C. 2 weeks 3 weeks	crystallisation crystallisation	no change minute crystals apparent	no change no change	no change no change	no change no change	no change no change
25°C. Humidity 71.1% 2 weeks 4 weeks	no change no change	darkening crystallisation	no change no change	no change no change	no change no change	no change no change
30°C. Humidity 69.1% 10 days	slightly soft	slightly soft	firm	slightly soft	very soft, with slight darkening	soft, and much darker

be heated well above its melting point without a change in physical state; to prevent excess contraction on cooling, however, it was found that the suppositories should be poured when beginning to thicken. The suppositories set quickly, and although no lubricant was used, they left the mould easily, and the finished product had a glossy surface.

The results of the tests on the suitability of this base for the A.P.F. suppositories are set out in Table I.

Conclusions and Summary

"Massupol" has been examined as a substitute for Oil of Theobroma in the preparation of the A.P.F. suppositories. With the exception of Suppositories of Benzocaine and Adrenaline, it has proved as satisfactory as Theobroma under varying conditions of temperature and humidity. With Suppositories of Benzocaine and Adrenaline, the benzocaine crystallised out more rapidly from the "Massupol" than from the Oil of Theobroma when stored under dry conditions at low temperatures (20-25°C.).

The ease of preparation of suppositories using "Massupol" makes it a suitable alternative base to Theobroma in Suppos. Hamamelis. Co. A.P.F. and Suppos. Orthocaine Co. A.P.F.

Acknowledgments

I wish to thank Watts Winter Pty. Ltd., Sydney, for generous supplies of "Massupol."

My thanks, also, to Dr. S. E. Wright for his helpful advice and criticism.

References

1. Soulsby, J., and Hopkins, S. J., *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Vol. 176, April 7, 1956.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN VIRUS RESEARCH

Abstract of contribution of Dr. Kenneth Smith, F.R.S., to a discussion of the Microbiology Group, Society of Chemical Industry, London.

Dr. Smith said that viruses attacking insects fall, so far as present knowledge goes, into three groups, the polyhedral viruses, the granulosus viruses and viruses without any intra-cellular inclusions.

The polyhedral diseases, or polyhedroses, are so called because of the presence in the tissues of the infected insects of immense numbers of many-sided crystals. These crystals are not virus crystals in the sense of the viruses formed by some plant viruses, but contain the virus within them. The polyhedral diseases are of two types—the nuclear and the cytoplasmic diseases. As their names imply, the first multiplies in the cell nucleus and the second in the cell

cytoplasm. It is interesting to find that the nuclear viruses seem to be all rod-shaped, whereas the cytoplasmic viruses are spherical and seem to be composite in nature. The granular diseases, or granuloses, do not have crystals associated with them, but instead the tissues are filled with minute granules each containing an inner capsule in which is a rod-shaped virus particle.

The third type of disease in which the virus is free inside the tissues is represented by an extremely interesting virus which attacks the larva of the common crane fly, *Tipula paludosa*. This is a large virus of very uniform shape and appears in the electron microscope to be a six-sided particle. It has fascinating optical properties, and when spun down into a pellet is iridescent with red, green and turquoise colours, looking exactly like an opal. In conjunction with Dr. Robley C. Williams this virus has now been crystallised, and pictures of the crystals and sections through them, as revealed by the electron microscope, were shown.

The fact that some insect pests are affected by very infectious and virulent viruses has suggested the possibility of using the latter in the same way that the myxoma virus is used against the rabbit. Experiments are under way at Cambridge on the control of the caterpillars of the white butterflies and of the clothes moth. A granulosus virus is being used against the former and a polyhedral virus against the latter.—*Chemistry and Industry*, April 27, 1957.

COMMUNICATION OF SCIENCE BY MEANS OF FILM

A recent meeting of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux was held in London at which a talk on "Communication of Science by Means of Film" was given by Dr. A. R. Michaelis, B.Sc., F.R.M.S., editor of *Discovery*.

Dr. Michaelis said that when asked to give this talk he had regarded it as a challenge, because we lived today in the second of the important revolutions which had occurred since science began to be properly used. The first revolution, the industrial revolution, had helped man to get rid of manual drudgery, and the second and present one, the "information revolution," was about to do the same for the mental effort of mankind. The film had a most important part to play in the informational revolution. The film was by no means properly used in this context at present, and further means and money would have to be made available before it could be used as it should be.

It was necessary to think clearly about what was meant by "communication" and about the methods and techniques which were available for the purpose. The first, language, had been used by man for the last 500,000 years. Man had recorded what he had thought for the last 5000 years. Books had been in existence for 2000 years, and printed books for the last 500, photography for 100, the film for 60, and television and tape recording for about 10 years. Those were the techniques which were available for the communication of thought.

The film as a record was unique in recording movement, but it suffered from the fault that it could not portray abstract philosophical ideas. To portray an idea in a film it was necessary to use a sound track, the spoken word; it was not possible to rely on the visual image alone.

Dr. Michaelis had elsewhere made the suggestion that one day a motion picture alphabet might well be developed. It was hardly necessary to emphasise that the alphabet had been one of the most outstanding inventions of mankind, which allowed any conceivable thought to be communicated. A motion picture alphabet would have to be based on similar conventions to those of the printed alphabet, and would, like the printed alphabet, have to be learnt. It was a difficult concept, and he did not propose to describe how it could be done; indeed, he did not think that anyone knew. It was, however, a thought well worth bearing in mind as a possible way of conveying abstract philosophical ideas by means of film. It might take the shape of geometrical patterns and of the movement of such patterns. If it could be developed, it should

prove of great value to mankind; it would serve for the very rapid and exhaustive communication of the most complex thoughts.

A variety of films were shown by Dr. Michaelis. They included a research film, an instructional film and a "science-fiction" commercial film. These demonstrated the degrees of usefulness of the film to the various audiences who would view them.

Summing up his conclusions, he said the first was that research films could be used more efficiently if a central institute was available. Secondly, teaching films could quickly help to overcome the shortage of scientists if £1 million were made available for them. Thirdly, popular science films or entertainment films should be made about the role of the scientist in the community today. Fourthly, archives should be strengthened and biographical films made of eminent scientists. Finally, if science fiction films were properly made, they could communicate certain scientific ideas.

The film could be used for the communication of scientific ideas, but success would depend to a very great extent on whether it was used correctly and on whether the means were made available for such use. In 1937 a sealed container filled with everyday things had been buried under the New York World Exhibition, with the instructions that it should be raised 5000 years later. It had in it film and instructions for making a projector. When the container was opened, would the film be an invaluable incunabula of the motion picture or merely a forgotten curiosity? That depended very much on whether or not we used the film correctly in the next 50 years.—Export Review, April, 1957.

SOME INCOMPATIBILITIES OF METHYL CELLULOSE AND SODIUM CARBOXY METHYL CELLULOSE

Compiled from experiments made by Miss M. Campbell,
Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney.

Substance	½ Methyl Cellulose	½ Sod. Carboxy Methyl Cellulose	2% Methyl Cellulose	2% Sod. Carboxy Methyl Cellulose	Extra Comments
Chlorocresol 1/250	++	Clear	++	Clear	
Chlorocresol 1/500	+	Clear	+	Clear	
Chlorocresol 1/1000	slight turbidity	Clear	slight turbidity	Clear	
Resorcinol 5%	++	Clear	++	Clear	
Aminacrine HCl 1/1000	Clear	+	Clear	+	
Cetrimide 1%	Clear	++	Clear	+++	
Cetrimide 1/1000	Clear	slight turbidity	Clear	slight turbidity	
Tannic Acid 5%	+++	Clear	+++	Clear	
AgNO ₃ 2%	+	++	+	++	{ White ppt. at first, rapidly absorbs light and darkens to red-brown
Phenol 1%	slight turbidity	Clear	+	Clear	
Phenol 2%	++	Clear	++	Clear	
Phenol 5%	+++	Clear	+++	Clear	
Liq. Iod. Mit.					{ Thick, black, immovable mass formed in each case
60 mins/1 fl. oz.	+++	Clear	+++	+++	
CuSO ₄ 1%	Clear	++	Clear	+++	{ *No ppt. was observed, but, with large cation present, a ppt. was expected
CuSO ₄ 2%	Clear	++	Clear	+++	
Crystal Violet	Clear	*No ppt. observed	Clear	*No ppt. observed	
Phenyl Merc. Nit. 0.004%	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	
Phenyl Merc. Nit. 0.002%	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	
Phenyl Merc. Nit. 0.001%	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	

Note: The number of crosses indicates the relative intensity of precipitate obtained.

The methyl cellulose used conformed to the A.P.F.

requirements and was Edifas A of commerce.

The sodium carboxy methyl cellulose was Edifas B of commerce.

TRANQUILLISER DRUGS

Doctors' Discussion

The possible social evils of the "perfect tranquilliser drug of the future" were discussed at the scientific meeting of the British Medical Association at New-castle-on-Tyne on July 16. They would, it was stated, so remove tension and anxiety that people would accept anything. Dr. E. H. Kitching (consultant psychiatrist, Manchester United Hospitals) spoke of the "big business" of tranquillisers, and said that, already they had become a social habit in some communities. Pressure by the drug houses and the patient on the doctor accounted for the present status of the tranquillisers, but in the long run the doctors' attitude would determine the success or failure of tranquillisers in Britain. In his experience it was rare for neurotic persons to feel better on tranquillisers for longer than a week or so. Many complained of feeling worse, and asked that the drugs should be discontinued. Other patients told the doctor that they felt no effect at all, a criticism which, he said, applied particularly to benactyzine compounds and the mepro-bamate group. As far as out-patients were concerned, the speaker said that the tranquillisers were at least as dangerous as the barbiturates, nothing like as effective and much more expensive. Dr. L. C. Cook, Dartford, a mental hospital specialist, claimed that the recent revolution in the mental hospitals had been aided by the tranquillisers. In a few years overcrowding, such a burden to patients and nurses, would no longer exist. That would be largely the result of using tranquillising drugs. The chairman (Dr. Alexander Kennedy, Professor of Psychological Medicine at Edinburgh University) said that when reserpine was given for four or five months for the relief of high blood pressure it was liable in about 50 per cent. of cases to produce a depressive state of mind in the patient. Reserpine was used in conjunction with electro-shock treatment, but psychiatrists were now beginning to wonder if some of the sudden deaths that occurred during that form of therapy might not have been contributed to by the tranquillisers. The healing power of whisky was praised by Professor Charles Rob (Professor of Surgery, London University), discussing limb embolism. He said: "I think the best drug for the relief of pain is alcohol, and I do not mean anything pharmacological but whisky. It is an extremely good drug for reducing pain in these patients and helping them to sleep. We put our patients on big and repeated doses of whisky up to the maximum tolerance in individual cases."—"The Chemist and Druggist," July 20, 1957.

THE INTESTINAL FLORA AND ANTIBIOTICS

By H. S. Grainger

The increasing use of antibiotics administered by mouth is causing mounting anxiety owing to the side effects due to changes in the normal intestinal flora. Many patients undergo the discomfort of mild diarrhoea, and in the more severe cases infection with antibiotic-resistant staphylococci has been found. Suppression of the normal flora by the antibiotic removes organisms which produce inhibitory materials, such as lactic acid and hydrogen peroxide. Gordon Macrae and Wheeler have described the bacteriological changes in the faeces of patients taking antibiotics to whom was also administered Enpac, a preparation of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, in a special medium containing growth factors. The strain of *L. acidophilus* used had been made resistant to the commonly used antibiotics. The tests were carried out on the faeces of patients taking tetracycline: alternate patients were given a dose of Enpac four times daily during the course of

treatment with the antibiotics and for four days afterwards. Staphylococci increased in numbers in all samples at first, but after a short period there was a pronounced fall in numbers in the faeces of patients taking Enpac. A warning is given in the article that treatment with *Lactobacillus acidophilus* is not new: it has been used for many purposes since the beginning of this century. However, it has not been popular because (*inter alia*) the viability of cultures declines rapidly. Enpac contains "nutrilites" obtained from tomato, autolysates of certain yeasts and degradation products of casein. There is no indication of the expected shelf-life of such a preparation, nor is the form of presentation and administration described.—"Drug and Chemical Exports," June, 1957.

DEFENCES AGAINST ASIATIC INFLUENZA

In his column "Science in Review," *New York Times*, August 18, 1957, Robert K. Plumb discussed Asiatic "Flu" and steps planned in U.S. to arrest its progress. He said: "Asiatic influenza is caused by a virus much like the viruses that cause other types of 'flu'. Four types of viruses are known to cause human influenza. Each type stimulates the production of antibodies in the human body. Antibodies which confer protection after an attack by one type of influenza attack do not protect against other types.

The Asiatic 'flu virus is believed to be a mutant of the old type A virus. What caused the mutant is not known. An attack of influenza usually confers immunity to further attacks for a year or more. However, the introduction of a new virus poses a threat because people have no immunity to the new mutant.

Asiatic 'flu, like other forms of the disease, is spread by personal contact. It passes from a victim to a healthy person, who ingests fluid droplets containing live virus. The virus may be coughed or sneezed from throat, nose or lungs. The main hope of preventing a tragic world influenza epidemic such as those that have struck the world in past centuries are two modern discoveries:

- (1) The availability of antibiotics to counter the infections that may complicate simple cases of influenza.
- (2) The availability of vaccines which may confer some immunity against the disease to people who have never been exposed.

Deaths in the past in influenza epidemics have occurred when other infections came along at the same time that 'flu did. The principal among secondary infections in the past has been pneumonia caused by bacteria. Streptococcal and staphylococcal infections are also common. These infections striking the respiratory tract and the ears can be dealt with by modern antibiotic drugs. Hence 'flu today should not cause many fatalities provided prompt medical attention is available.

More significant in the modern control of the disease is the development of vaccines to confer immunity. In U.S. several drug manufacturers have now, under the control of the Public Health Service, started production of a new vaccine, working a three-shift day, seven days a week, 8,000,000 "shots" of the new 'flu vaccine are expected to be produced by September 1 and 60,000,000 by February 1. Half the first available vaccine will be used by the armed forces; the other half will be released through ordinary commercial channels.

Tests with an Army-developed vaccine effective against another type of influenza virus have suggested that 70 per cent. of those vaccinated escape the disease. Similar protection is expected from the new vaccine against Asiatic influenza virus.



Comma Alters Interpretation of Directions

ANZ /
~~CANCELLED~~
v - vii ex q
nocte
et mane if cough is severe

In the above prescription the directions read: "Gutt. v-vii ex aq. nocte, et mane if cough is severe." The presence of a comma after "nocte" led us to label the prescription as follows:

"Five to seven drops in water at night; and in the morning if the cough is severe."

If the comma was not observed the directions may have been read as:

"Five to seven drops in water night and morning if the cough is severe."

This latter interpretation would involve two doses in twenty-four hours "when the cough was severe." The manufacturer's directions for children of 3-10 years is 5-10 drops daily, which may be repeated once, if necessary, in the twenty-four hours.

The drug is a D.D., and the age of the child (which was not stated by the prescriber) was three years.

—M.V.M. (Vic.).

The Calculation of 500 gr. or 1000 gr. in Ointments

The preparation of 500 gr. of ointment, when 400 gr. is prescribed, has been advocated strongly by the Pharmacy Department of the Adelaide University. It is undoubtedly a most useful practice to save time, eliminate fractional quantities of a grain, and give greater accuracy in dispensing. The small excess quantity that is prepared is inconsequential. When the quantity ordered is ʒij (960 gr.), it is equally convenient to prepare 1000 gr. Consider this prescription, which was presented recently:

R	
Acid. Salicyl.	1%
Sulphur. Praecip.	2%
Adip. Lanae Hyd.	xv
Paraff. Moll. ad	ʒij
Ft. ung.	
Sig. m. d. u.	

If the calculation is made for 1000 gr. instead of 960 gr. the quantities of the first two ingredients become 10 gr. and 20 gr. instead of 9.6 gr. and 19.2 gr. respectively.

As the Guild pricing procedure is to take the price to the next whole grain above a fractional quantity of a grain, it will be seen that, in respect of the active medicaments of this prescription, there is no variation in the ingredient price.

However, an interesting point arose in connection with the quantity of Lanoline to be used. An apprentice, who is quite competent at pharmaceutical arithmetic, was temporarily "put off balance" in computing a proportional quantity of this ingredient. To increase 480 gr. to 500 gr. or 960 gr. to 1000 gr. involves an addition of 40 gr. in every 960 gr. This represents an addition of $1/24$ th of any quantities concerned.

In the case of the Lanoline the quantity would need to be increased from 300 gr. to 312.5 or for practical purposes, 312 gr.

—J.D.C. (Vic.)

A.N.Z.A.A.S. IN ADELAIDE

President-Elect:

A. W. Callister.

Hon. Secretary:

A. E. Bowey.

Hon. Secretary's Address:

Department of Pharmacy,
 The University,
 Adelaide.



Everyone is Eligible

There is no qualification necessary to attend an A.N.Z.A.A.S. conference.

Graded accommodation available for all.

Apply now to Hon. Secretary.

Pharmacy in Melbourne One Hundred Years Ago

The Victorian Centenary

Visitors from all States and from overseas will gather in Melbourne in October to join with the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria in celebrating its Centenary.

The Society is nearly as old as the Colony itself. It came into existence in the turbulent days of the gold rushes and was the sole official pharmaceutical body until the formation of the Guild in 1927.

In the early years of its existence the Society exercised a great influence. In 1877 seven of its members were members of the Parliament—possibly a record in the history of pharmacy.

At one time the Society was known as the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. It had members from all other States and from New Zealand; but when societies were formed in the other States it reverted to the original title of The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

The two greatest achievements of the Society in the nineteenth century were securing the enactment of the

first Pharmacy Act and the First Poisons Act—and the establishment of the College of Pharmacy.

Men of striking personality and great ability directed the affairs of the Society so that it and its work were well known and publicised. There were plenty of critics, too—those whose interests were to be affected by the new controls. Even the press was often hostile to the proposed reforms. These obstacles, however, were overcome and by dint of honest administration, diligent effort and loyalty to principles, the Society and the Pharmacy Board which came into being with the passing of the new Act, rose to a position of standing and respect.

The Society flourished for a while, but its fortunes waned in the 1860's. Records were interrupted, but those still in existence are sufficient to enable us to piece together a fairly continuous account of the history of the Society. This will probably be published by the Society in a book to commemorate its Centenary.

Some scenes from the early days are depicted in the accompanying illustrations.



Melbourne in 1838, before the discovery of gold.

A view from the south side of the River Yarra. The two trees on the north side are approximately on the site of Batman's landing. The line of houses on the left of the trees are in William Street. Batman's house is the two-storied structure to the right of the two trees. The line of houses on the top of the picture is Bourke Street. The building in the enclosure in the right foreground is Mrs. Umphelby's Hotel, in portion of which Dr. Barry Cotter, Melbourne's first medical officer, established the first chemist shop. Daniel Rutter Long came to Melbourne in 1838, and shortly afterwards was engaged as an assistant in a chemist shop owned by Dr. Wilmot in Collins Street. Subsequently he opened his own pharmacy in Bourke Street, and it was carried on for many years under the name of D. R. Long & Sons. The first President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, Frederick Cooper—possibly the first chemist and druggist to conduct a pharmacy in Melbourne—was in business in Collins Street in 1840.



The pharmacy of John Kruse, 31 Swanston street, Melbourne, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, in the early days. John Kruse was Honorary Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria in 1858.* His son, John A. Kruse, is a respected member of the Society today.

Lower: The pharmacy conducted by Francis Longmore at the corner of Flinders street and King street, prior to opening a pharmacy in Bourke street.



Can de Sologne
Scented Soap

JOHN HOOD,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
Collins-street,
OPPOSITE TO THE COMMERCIAL INN,
MELBOURNE.

Physicians
Prescriptions and
Family Receipts ac-
curately Dispensed

The advertiser having made arrangements for a large and steady supply of Genuine
Drugs and Perfumery, direct from the London Market, hopes he may still be fa-
vored with a continuance of the very liberal support he has hitherto had.

Horse and Cattle
Medicines.

Brushes, Combs and Perfumery
of great variety.

Two very early advertisements of Melbourne chemists: John Hood was the founder of the business of Hood and Co., and a foundation member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Daniel Rutter Long was one of our earliest chemists.

ADVERTISEMENT

LONG & NEILD,
Chemists and Druggists,
183 BOURKE STREET EAST,
MELBOURNE.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

CONSIDERS of the reputation which their Establishment possesses, and which it long ago acquired, through the skill and enterprise of the original proprietor, Mr. D. R. Long, Sen., Long and Neild feel that they can well afford to decline adopting the tone of self-laudation, which is so largely characteristic of public announcements in this city. They prefer to rely upon the more substantial merits of GOOD DRUGS and CAREFUL DISPENSING; merits, they conceive, which do not require the coloring of puffery to ensure their proper estimation.

Since their succession to the business, Long and Neild have endeavored to keep up that good name, the possession of which affords them so much satisfaction; and they take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the support they have received, as well from the old Friends of the firm as from the general Public.

They think it due to themselves to state that Mr. Neild is a legally qualified Medical Practitioner. This announcement is not made with any intention of encroaching upon the presumed privileges of those members of the profession who confine themselves to prescribing solely, but as it is known that great numbers of persons are in the habit of applying to Chemists for the relief of trifling ailments, as well as for the alleviation of graver maladies, which pecuniary reasons forbid them submitting to the regularly practicing Surgeon, they very respectfully suggest to that portion of the public the advantage of GRATUITOUS MEDICAL ADVICE.

They are expecting shortly from England a number of NEW PREPARATIONS, and they are making arrangements to secure a regular supply of such articles as the progress of medical science is continually adding to the list of the *Materia Medica*.

EARLY COUNTRY PHARMACIES

Opposite top: The Chiltern Medical Hall as it was in 1866, under the ownership of Thomas Marum, is pictured here. This pharmacy was established as a branch pharmacy in 1857 by William Witt. It was managed by C. A. Rundle and later taken over by him in lieu of wages (Wm. Witt at the time had some financial setbacks through speculating in gold shares). This pharmacy, although it has had many changes in ownership, still occupies the same site today. It is now owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Dow.

Opposite lower: An old Benalla pharmacy which is shown here has, unfortunately, been demolished for some years. It was probably established by Dr. Lumsden in the late 1850's. About 1858 the business passed to John de Castro, who was in business there for many years. De Castro had the reputation of being a rather secretive man and had locks on everything to which a lock could be attached. He always carried a large and varied bunch of keys. De Castro died in 1893.



Historical Glimpses of Pharmacy in Australia

The Foundation Years

No. 14—"As Old As Melbourne Itself"

HOOD & CO. HAS A LONG PROUD RECORD

BY KEITH ATTWILL

Hood & Co., Chemists, 215 Elizabeth street, is an inconspicuous entry in light type in the Melbourne Telephone Directory. There is really no need for it to go into heavy type, for Hood & Co. is as old as Melbourne itself.

This is the centenary year of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. What's a hundred years? In the great sweep of that arbitrary measurement that for convenience we call "time," it is an insignificant point. In the life of a young nation it is an exciting chapter of courageous pioneering, resourceful and patient development, the creation of family businesses, and the establishment of family pride in the tradition which one hundred years and more has brought.

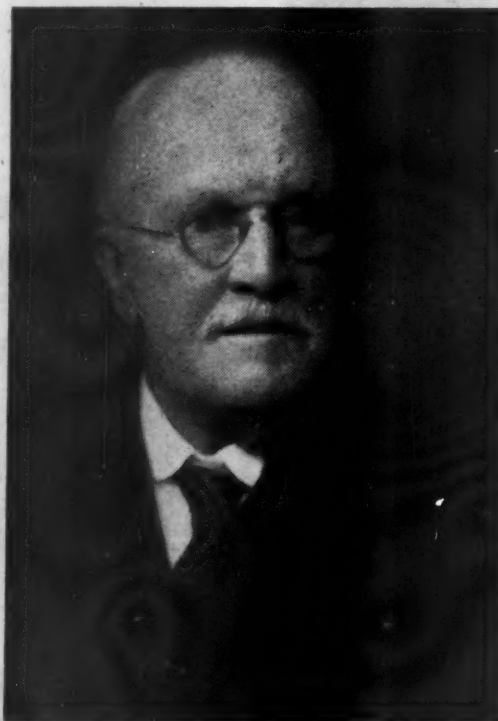
You will not find any excitement in or about the premises of Hood & Co. opposite the Elizabeth Street Post Office. The premises have a well-bred, sound and professional appearance, with just sufficient of the business side of pharmacy to reflect the proprietor's progressive policy and recognition that in retail pharmacy today sound merchandising upon a high standard of business ethics is essential. And, indeed, those two characteristics—soundness and progressiveness—distinguish its proprietor, Mr. Samuel J. Baird, whose record of service and reputation in official pharmacy in Australia is second to none.

As Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Baird is playing an important part in the heavy work associated with the plans for building the new premises of the Victorian College of Pharmacy, soon to add another touch of colourful functional design to the architecture of Royal parade, Parkville. As a member of the Executive of the Society, along with its President (Mr. Eric Scott) and Vice-President (Mr. F. W. Johnson), Mr. Baird occupies a central place in the arrangements for the Society's centenary celebrations. But as "Sam" Baird, proprietor of Hood & Co., he must feel a peculiar thrill of pride that this old and familiar pharmacy—which I believe is the only one in Melbourne that has traded under the same name for one hundred years—is so intimately associated with his own life and that of his late father.

When Melbourne was "The Settlement"

Melbourne was called "The Settlement" in the early 1800's round about the time the foundations of Hood & Co. were established. Let's get the history in focus. The colony of New South Wales was doing well enough within an area circumscribed by geographical features. The Blue Mountains and the sea (as that great Australian historian Professor Scott has reminded us) provided as good a natural gaol for the convicts as could be desired. For a quarter of a century from the foundation of the colony these mountains defied all attempts to penetrate inland. Population and production were increasing in the fertile areas upon the Parramatta, the Hawkesbury, and George's River. But (probably impelled by the French expedition of 1802) Governor King convinced Lord Hobart that a new settlement should

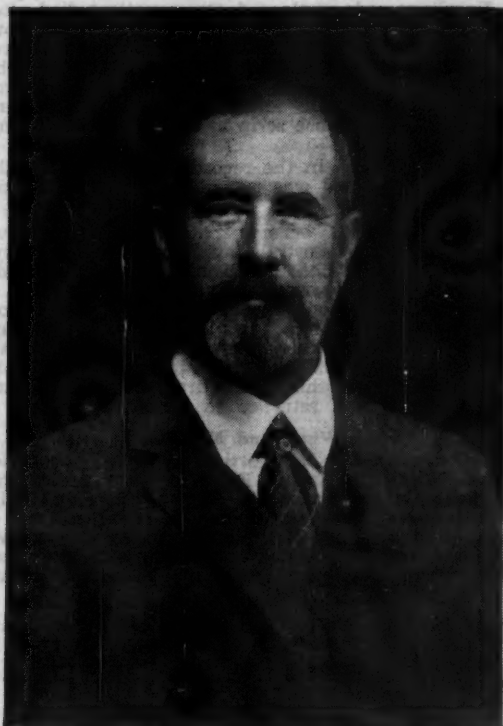
be established at Port Phillip. In October, 1803, the ship *Calcutta* brought 299 convicts and 16 convicts' wives, 50 marines, and a staff of 15 to Port Phillip. The expedition was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel David Collins, who had been Secretary and Judge-Advocate to Governor Phillip since the foundation of Sydney. Collins landed east of the entrance to Port Phillip, upon a sandy peninsula which he found to be unsuitable. Surveyor Grimes had made a close survey of Port Phillip before Collins and his band arrived, but Collins did not obtain any instructions based upon the Grimes report. If he had, it is likely that he would have gone into the mouth of the Yarra, and the establishment of Melbourne would have occurred three decades earlier. Collins reported to Governor King that Port Phillip was not suitable for settlement! "When all the disadvantages attending this bay are publicly known," wrote the unimaginative Collins, "it



The Late Samuel Baird

cannot be supposed that commercial people will ever be very desirous of visiting Port Phillip." Governor King accepted Collins's recommendation, and on January 30, 1804, Collins sailed with his company for the Derwent River in Van Diemen's Land.

John Batman and John Pascoe Fawcner were the men who were to become ever afterwards known for the parts they played in the foundation of Melbourne. We all know how Batman sailed from Launceston in the schooner *Rebecca* and anchored "off the bar" of the River Yarra, how he made a treaty with the aborigines, and how Fawcner about that time took a hand in the game of settlement and established himself with a party on land previously visited by Batman. In 1835 Melbourne was founded, and Batman's "place for a village" began to forge ahead.



The Late F. W. White, of Hood & Co.

The Colonial Office decided to appoint Mr. Charles Joseph Latrobe as lieutenant-governor of the "southern district" of New South Wales, which included the settlements of Melbourne and Geelong. Governor Latrobe arrived in Melbourne in September, 1839. The date is of great importance in bringing home to us the span of development represented by the age of the firm of Hood & Co.

First Dr. Cotter, Then John Hood

In 1839 the "Port Phillip Gazette" contained an advertisement by a Dr. Barry Cotter—a versatile practitioner, if one judges from the fact that he described himself as "a surgeon and druggist, and the purveyor of groceries and chemicals." In recording that point

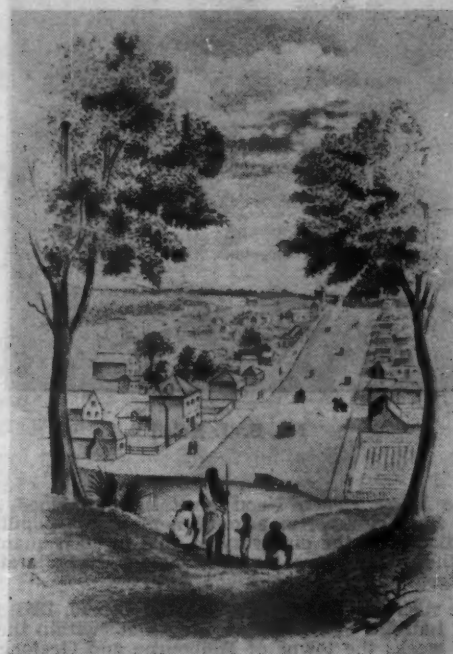
in its issue of June 29, 1940, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" observed drily: "This was surely a comprehensive advertisement, even by today's standards."

The protean doctor's "comprehensive" establishment was situated at the corner of Collins and Queen streets, Melbourne. This is the site of the E.S. & A. Bank, on an upper floor of which the Lyceum Club occupied lovely premises for many years. The Bank building is one of the most beautiful of its kind in Australia, with its spacious rooms and rich decorative woodwork.

For a few months early in 1840 Dr. Cotter had as partner a Doctor A. O'Mullane, but the partnership was dissolved on June 11, 1840, and shortly afterwards the premises, described as a dispensary, were put up for sale. On September 21, 1840, the business was purchased by R. Wilson & Co., chemists and druggists. Then John Hood came upon the scene.

John Hood was born in County Antrim, Ireland, on November 1, 1819, and he arrived in Australia on June 18, 1840. The Historical Society of Victoria has among its priceless collection of Victoriana a drawing made from the top of Collins street, showing the street much like some of those today in the old decayed mining villages of Victoria, except that in these one is likely to see a gleaming 1957 motor car cheek by jowl with an old mullock heap. In the drawing there are bullock waggons lumbering up the Collins street hill, citizens astride horses, and bonnetted women gossiping in the middle of the road. Such was the scene upon which young John Hood must have gazed, and having done so, applied himself to the task of finding a business which would grow as, we think, John Hood thought Melbourne would grow—fast and enduringly.

And so, a year after Wilson & Co. bought Dr. Barry Cotter's business, John Hood joined the firm and became



Collins Street in 1843—looking west from site of present Old Treasury building.
—By courtesy of the Historical Society of Victoria.

a provisional director. Barry Cotter is described as "the first pharmacist in Victoria" in some family notes made available to me by Mr. "Sam" Baird. The notes mention that the versatile doctor afterwards "started a public house, and died in Sydney."

Soon after John Hood became associated with R. Wilson & Co. in 1841, the business became known as Hood & Co. About 1847 it was removed from the original premises, at the corner of Queen and Collins streets, to a shop on the east side of Elizabeth street (that is, the post office side), but it was nearer Lonsdale street than it was to Bourke street. In 1870, Hood & Co. moved to the present location at 215 Elizabeth street.

Fantastic Aftermath of Gold Rush

John Hood saw the "settlement" grow into a lusty town. He must have watched the floodwaters swirling through the streets after rainstorms, and especially Elizabeth street, where dead cows and occasionally a human corpse were carried down the "creek" in the centre of the road as the tumbling waters rushed on



Mr. S. J. Baird

to the Yarra. Then Hood must have watched, with other staid citizens, in astonishment as the population dwindled after the discovery of gold in such quantities that there was a rush to the diggings at Ballarat and Bendigo.

The rush was so great that on October 10, 1851, Governor Latrobe wrote to Earl Grey that "within the last three weeks the towns of Melbourne and Geelong and their large suburbs have been in appearance almost emptied of many classes of their male inhabitants." Day labourers had cleared out for the diggings, "responsible tradesmen, farmers, clerks of every grade and not a few of the superior classes have followed." Most of

the ships in the harbour were deserted, and "even masters of vessels, foreseeing the impossibility of maintaining any control over their men otherwise, have made up parties among them to go shares." Victoria's prosperity was assured, for now she had gold in the ground as well as on the sheep's back in the great pastoral runs. The liquid gold (wheat) was to make the third.

Through all the excitement John Hood continued to prosper and to devote much time to the practice of good citizenship. He is said to have been "a prominent man in the life of early Melbourne." He was a foundation member of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum committee of management, formed at a meeting at the Mechanics Institute in 1848. On the committee with him were John Pascoe Fawkner, W. M. Bell, John Wood and Henry Langlands.

Hood's life had its little excitements. According to Mr. Baird's records of Hood & Co., a patient died after John Howard, a chemist's assistant in a Dr. Wilmot's pharmacy, had used oil of bitter almonds in a prescription for oil of almonds and syrup of squills. "John Hood" says the faded but still legible note before me "gave evidence that the scrip had been shown to him, but he did not dispense scrip as his stock had become rancid."

A romantic touch in the records is provided by the note that John Hood was one of the first gold buyers in Victoria.

Now the records become patchy and capricious. Quoting from "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" (June 29, 1940) we find the laconic statement that Mr. Justice Hood (a noteworthy figure in the history of the Victorian judiciary) was a son of Mr. John Hood. The "A.J.P." in the same article says: "On the death of John Hood the business was purchased by J. Turner Thomas. Mr. Thomas had been in business as a chemist in Geelong prior to this, had retired, lived in England for some time, and returned to Australia."

Mr. White and Mr. Baird

"On August 1, 1884," the article continues, "Frederick William White and Samuel Baird formed a partnership and purchased the pharmacy. Messrs. White and Baird conducted the business without interruption for 46 years, until in 1930 Mr. White's health failed. Mr. Baird continued his active association with the pharmacy, taking into partnership his younger son, Mr. S. J. Baird."

Both Mr. Baird's sons were apprenticed to Mr. White. The elder, Mr. Herbert A. Baird, qualified in 1912, served with the 12th Field Ambulance in World War I, and won the Meritorious Service Medal. He died in 1920 as a result of war injuries.

Mr. S. J. Baird became a member of the firm of Hood & Co. after the retirement of Mr. White. Mr. Baird has been a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria since December, 1936, and was President from 1941 to 1945. He has been a member of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria since June, 1944, and was President of the Board from 1950 to 1953.

As we sat in a room at the back of the premises of Hood & Co. I remarked upon the old fittings, the high, barred window, and the view through Mr. Baird's office, along the rows of fittings, with their beautifully turned cedar shelves and drawers, each one with its glass handle. The pharmacy has a fine modern appearance. Mr. Baird mentioned that Mr. White and his father had been in partnership from 1884 till Mr. White died in 1934. "That's fifty years, and it is almost a record partnership," said Mr. Baird.

Mr. Baird mentioned that the room in which we sat was the one in which old Mr. Hood had conducted a lot of his business. At one end there is a desk at which Mr. Hood worked. He had a widespread busi-

STOCK, DISPLAY and SELL

DEXSAL

It is "Chemists Only"
By Contract with YOUR Guild

COMPOSITION: A pleasant, effervescent granular preparation containing 34% of pure medicinal glucose.

INDICATIONS: Acidosis, morning sickness, bilious headache, nausea, alcoholic after-effects. Specially suitable for biliousness in children.

DOSAGE: One or two teaspoonsful in a tumbler of cold water and drink during effervescence. To be taken as often as required.

PRESENTATION: In bottles—4 oz. nett.

RETAIL PRICE: 5/- per bottle

Dexsal is "chemists only" by Contract with the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia. Therefore it is in your best interests that Dexsal be given your full recommendation and prominently displayed on your counter and in the window. Display cards readily available.

Manufactured by **D·H·A (LABORATORIES) PTY. LTD., MELBOURNE**
For D·H·A (VICTORIA) PTY. LTD.

irrational concept:

"a nasal decongestant must hurt to help" It is amazing how many patients cling to this mistaken belief and even measure the effectiveness of a nasal decongestant by the sting, burn and irritation produced. Actually, these side effects are signs of inferiority — resulting from inability to separate therapeutic potency from undesirable local reactions.



clinical reality: *Tyzine*^{*} brand of tetrahydrozoline hydrochloride

neither stings nor burns while providing immediate relief lasting 4 to 6 hours following a single application—as proved by clinical use in thousands upon thousands of cases. Further, TYZINE is odorless and tasteless, and does not produce "rebound dependency" or rhinorrhea.

supplied: Nasal Solution 10 cc., 0.1%. Pediatric Drops 10 cc. 0.05% for children under 6 years of age.



World's Largest Producer of Antibiotics

Australian Distributors:

F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.

Perth — Adelaide — Melbourne

Sydney — Brisbane

PFIZER PTY. LTD.
Box 4016, G.P.O., SYDNEY

* Trademark of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

ness, which included wholesale pharmacy. Mr. Baird produced a copy of "The Argus" dated Wednesday, January 23, 1850, yellowing and creased, but still intact (which, alas! is more than "The Argus" is) and containing an advertisement in the following terms:

JOHN HOOD

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Collins Street, Melb.

Begs to call the attention of the members of the medical profession to the following list of new medicinal preparations which he has recently imported direct from London.

Aconitinae	Potass: Citras Sine Sacchro
Emetinae	Ferri cit: et Quininae
Jalapinae	Oleum Morrhuae
Narcotinae	Cod Liver Oil
Collodian	Chyritae Herbae
Ext: Lactucae	Matico
Ext: Aconitae	Spiritus Pyro: Acet
Zinci Valerien	Potassii Bromidum

Patent Cantharidine Blistering Tissue

Liq: Quinae Sulph: Amorphous

By the arrival of the 'Gitana' J.H. has made large additions to his stock of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, and perfumery, and having made arrangements with a respectable wholesale house in London to forward him regular quarterly shipments, he is enabled to execute wholesale orders on reasonable terms.

Collins street, Nov. 29, 1849.

Apparently "The Argus" took its time to print advertisements—this one took nearly two months to appear!

John Hood in 1877, under the name of Hood & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturing chemists, is recorded in the archives of the Historical Society of Victoria as occupying premises at 147 Elizabeth street, next door to John Coutie, and two doors from Little Bourke street. The Society also goes back to an earlier date with a record that in the directory of 1859 appears the name of John Hood, described as a member of the Legislative Council and also as a merchant living at 127 Russell street. The Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, in its researches for the purposes of its centenary, is almost convinced that there were two John Hoods!

At Mr. S. J. Baird's suggestion I telephoned the home of the late Mr. White's nieces, the Misses E. and M. Underwood and Mrs. K. F. Moore, at Montalto avenue, Toorak, Melbourne. I spoke to Mrs. Moore, who kindly supplied the photograph of the late Mr. White which appears with this article. "Uncle was a big man with a beard," said Mrs. Moore. "He lived very much to himself. He was apprenticed in Tasmania to a Mr. Weaver, but we cannot remember his address. Then our uncle came to Melbourne to Henry Francis & Co., and later he joined the firm of Hood & Co."

"A Lovable Old Gentleman"

Mr. Samuel Baird died on June 11, 1940—"a lovable old gentleman" was the description given to him in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy's" obituary notice. The Journal recorded that Mr. Samuel Baird, who had been the returning officer of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for many years, had been born on April 6, 1857, at Ballarat, where his father, the late Mr. Samuel Baird senior, was the first shire engineer. Mr. Samuel Baird was the first scholar at the Ballarat College. He passed the "modified examination" of the Pharmacy Board in June, 1878.

Mr. S. J. Baird told me that his father had attended the Ballarat School of Mines and served his pharmacy apprenticeship in Ballarat. He came to Melbourne and

worked for some time with "Cocky" James at Flemington, then went to Henry Francis & Co., where also Mr. White was employed. They formed a partnership, and bought Hood & Co. The centenary of the firm was celebrated in 1940.

"My father lived here on the premises for some time before he was married," Mr. S. J. Baird told me. "That was when he took the business over in 1884. After he married my mother, who was Miss Caroline Swindells, they moved to Simpson street, East Melbourne. Then they went to East Camberwell, where I was born."

As I walked out through the old pharmacy—refurbished and as modern as one could wish—I looked up and down busy Elizabeth street, and, thought, as I have often thought, of the changes wrought in Melbourne over the comparatively brief span of 100 years. Truly, I thought, the centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria is an occasion upon which all sections of the profession should come together to honour those who have done so much for it in that 100 years.

Fulbright Travel Competitions 1958-59

Competitions for Fulbright travel grants tenable for the American academic year 1958-59 are now open and applications are being accepted in three different categories. These are:—

1. Visiting Lecturers/Research Scholars

Lecturers must have received an invitation to lecture at an approved American institution and must intend spending a minimum of one semester in the United States. Research Scholars must be undertaking advanced research and the minimum duration of their stay should be three months. Both visiting lecturers and research scholars are required to spend two-thirds of their stay in the United States at their host institutions.

The closing date of the competition is January 31, 1958.

2. Post-graduate Students

Persons applying in this competition must intend pursuing a course of post-graduate study at an American institution of higher learning for an academic year. Doctors taking up intern and resident positions are also eligible to apply.

The closing date of the competition is February 28, 1958.

3. Special Categories: Lecturers, Research Scholars and Students

A small number of grants has been set aside for persons whose professions do not require highly specialised academic qualifications.

The closing date of the competition is April 30, 1958.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the United States Educational Foundation in Australia, Box 89, G.P.O., Canberra, A.C.T.

Contemporary Figures in Pharmacy

No. 14 —Mr. W. R. Cutler

BY KEITH ATTWILL

In the gradual changes that occur in the front rank of official pharmacy in Australia, one is often disposed to concentrate upon the busy present and allow the immediate past to fade from memory. Yet some men who have been conspicuous over the last decade cannot be dismissed from the mind's eye simply because they may be less active in official duties than they were a year or two ago. Such a man is William Robert ("Bert") Cutler, of Kingsgrove, an outer and rapidly expanding southern suburb of Sydney.

For more than two decades the name of W. R. Cutler has been synonymous with changes, actual and projected. Amid a succession of disputatious meetings at Science House, Sydney, or at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, or in some distant country centre, "Bert" Cutler has advanced and defended his views upon such polemical questions as whether there should be an Australian Pharmaceutical Society, whether the ill-starred Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies was stillborn, anaemic, or fogbound, and whether the Guild and the Society could, should, or would not define their respective spheres of influence. Today the symbiosis is complete, if one can describe the Guild and the Society in a State as two organisms of different kinds which live together! The pleasant relationship between the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales and the New South Wales branch of the Guild owes more than a little to the dogged efforts of "Bert" Cutler to bring them closer together. His colleagues, the late Orion Leggo and the present Guild President (Mr. Leslie W. Smith), have contributed much to the improved liaison between the two bodies.

A Very Young Migrant

"Bert" Cutler was born at High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England, on July 10, 1904, and four years later came to Australia with his parents—merely, as he puts it, "because they thought their opportunities were greater out in Australia than in England at the period." The young Cutler went to a school near Penshurst, where the family first settled, for his primary education. His secondary education was obtained at Sydney Boys' High School, and he did his pharmacy course at Sydney University. In 1920, "Bert" Cutler was apprenticed to Mr. C. F. Michel in the Sydney suburb of Punchbowl, and completed a four-year apprenticeship with Mr. Michel. "Bert" qualified in 1925, and remained at Michel's as registered assistant for some time.

Mr. Cutler opened his first business at Banksia, on the Illawarra line, in 1926. In 1939 he sold the pharmacy at Banksia and opened at Kingsgrove, on the Tempe-East Hills line. It was a new suburb then, and "Bert" had the honour of being the first pharmaceutical chemist on the Tempe-East Hills line at that period. He is still at Kingsgrove, and there are now more than 40 pharmacies on the line!

Before World War II, "Bert" had belonged to the volunteer forces in the Sydney University Regiment, and when war broke out he volunteered for service in the Second A.I.F. He passed his medical examination, but was not permitted to go into the Infantry. "I would have had to join the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps," "Bert" told me, "and that was not a happy choice for me from the Army point of view,

because I was interested in Infantry training. So I immediately joined up with the newly-formed Volunteer Defence Corps. I was seconded for instructional duties, and I did a number of special courses and instructed V.D.C. and A.I.F. personnel in fieldcraft and demolition."

"Bert" was also a special instructor to A.R.P. (air raid precautions) units. "Any interesting experiences there?" I inquired.

"Once I was left with some samples of mustard gas," he said. "After the show was over, I had a great deal of difficulty in disposing of them. So they were submerged in the middle of Botany Bay from my own launch!"

"You had pioneered a very interesting outer metropolitan suburb of Sydney," I said, "and round about that time you must have been drawn, as so many other successful young pharmaceutical chemists have been drawn, into the arena of official pharmacy. How did you come to be interested in it?"

Mr. Cutler said: "One of the Councillors of the Society at that time, the late Mr. 'Joe' McGloin, was just establishing his own wholesale business, and I am afraid that I was one of his carping critics in the field of official pharmacy. So he had his revenge: When the next vacancy occurred, he immediately moved that I be co-opted to the Council. That was toward the end of 1932, and I have been on the Council ever since."



Mr. W. R. Cutler.

Discussing instances of long service on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, I recalled that the late Mr. Jack Shineberg had celebrated a quarter of a century of service shortly before his death, and that in Victoria Mr. C. P. A. Taylor was recently entertained by the Society Council on completion of his own 25 years as a Councillor.

Mr. Cutler said that Mr. "Les" Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, who was overseas recently with Mrs. Townley, has been a Councillor of the Society for more than 30 years.

Into It "Neck and Crop"

Once on the Council, "Bert" says, his interest was so thoroughly aroused that he went into it "neck and crop, and being youthful, I led with my chin more times than I care to remember. Probably I should have a permanently dislocated jaw because of the number of times I have 'stopped them'."

"I had the supreme pleasure of being President of the Society in 1939," he continued, "and was in the chair at the outbreak of World War II. I served for two years, which is the generally recognised term of office of the President of the Society in New South Wales."

"I was interested in numerous side efforts of the Society, and I attended the 1939 Conference of the Pharmaceutical Association. That heightened my interest in Association affairs, and I attended the Adelaide Conference in 1946, the first held since the war. In 1946 a move was made to form a Federal Society. It was sponsored by Queensland, and I had the pleasure of taking an active part. At its foundation meeting in 1947 the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies elected Mr. V. G. Morieson, of Victoria, its President, and I was elected Vice-President."

At the Association Conference in 1949 Mr. Cutler was nominated as Deputy President, and at the next Conference—in Brisbane in 1951—he became President. That was a very interesting Conference, because it was attended by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (Mr. A. A. Meldrum), who was accompanied by Mrs. Meldrum. The Commonwealth Minister for Health (Sir Earle Page) attended the Conference to explain the "Page scheme" of a limited list of "free" medicine, comprising life-saving and disease-preventing drugs, which he introduced after the defeat of the Chifley Labour Government and the abandonment of the old Chifley-McKenna formulary.

In 1946 Mr. Cutler further broadened the field of his official interests when he became a member of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales by election, and remained on the Board until 1953. "I found the experience most useful," he said, "because it presents an aspect of pharmacy to which neither Society nor Guild work lends itself. The Board is a quasi-government body, and to be a member of the Board gives one a different outlook upon the interpretation of the Acts which the Board administers."

We talked about the development of the Pharmaceutical Benefits Service through successive statutes, leading up to the co-ordination of the several parts of the "free" medical, pharmaceutical and hospital benefits services in one piece of legislation, the National Health Act. "I do think," I said, "that this article should record the large amount of work you put into the formative stages of the Act, especially in regard to the classification of items on the so-called 'free' list."

Mr. Cutler spoke wryly of his experience as a political neophyte when, with another New South Welshman equally green in the protean halls of Canberra, he found it incumbent upon himself to explain to unknowledgeable legislators some of the aims and aspirations of pharmacy, especially of pharmacy in the new and untried world of social service.

For hours the two greenhorns used to stalk unwary Members in the thick jungles of Canberra. "We softened up before they did!" said "Bert," and added, "Pharmacy unfortunately was not speaking with a united voice in those days, though it does today. We

found ourselves eyeing with suspicion our confreres from another section of pharmacy. The unfortunate part was that we were all working for the one object.

"Later, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, of Victoria, and I had the dubious honour of compiling the present pensioners' medicine scheme list for submission to the British Medical Association. It was a difficult and delicate task."

Visit to U.S.A and Europe

Mr. Cutler recalled that in 1952 the Pharmaceutical Association received a warm invitation from the American Pharmaceutical Association for the Australian Association President or his representative to attend the A.P.A. Centenary at Philadelphia. Mr. Cutler was chosen to represent Australia. "It developed into what was practically an international pharmaceutical conference," he said. "I found a great deal of interest in pharmaceutical education. This pleased me because that subject has been the motivating force in my official pharmaceutical activities."

"I had the honour at the Philadelphia Conference of being the one overseas delegate chosen to give, at the grand opening ceremony, greetings and a pharmaceutical address."

"After the Conference I took the opportunity to study pharmaceutical education in its practical aspects at five universities in the Philadelphia vicinity. Then I went on to England, where I observed pharmacy courses in seven universities or teaching colleges. Next I went over to France, and at the Sorbonne in Paris I watched practical classes in pharmacy for five days. In the U.S.A. I met Dr. Kurt Steiger, of the teaching staff of the Kantonment Hospital at Zurich, in Switzerland. He was also a lecturer in pharmacy at Berne University. Dr. Steiger had invited me to visit him, and I was his guest in Zurich for four days, during which I attended pharmacy classes at the university. It was all too brief. I returned to London and resumed my journey to Australia. I had covered all that territory in eight and a half weeks."

Mr. Cutler expressed his appreciation of the courtesy and service extended to him by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain during his visit, particularly by the Council's executive officers led by Mr. F. W. Adams.

Upon his return to Australia, Mr. Cutler found that the subject of pharmaceutical education had been brought to the forefront once again, this time because of a conference convened for Adelaide. The object was to assemble interested organisations for an exchange of views as a prelude to the discussion of pharmaceutical education at the Sydney Conference of the Association in that year (1953). "As President of the Association," Mr. Cutler said, "I had the honour to chair the Adelaide Conference, and it is considered to have been one of the landmarks in the advance of pharmaceutical education in Australia."

"Full Time Training Essential"

And what of the future? I asked. "Shall we put it this way," he said. "In 1939 I gave a presidential address in New South Wales in which I advocated that the Faculty of Pharmacy at Sydney University should be the basis of advancement of pharmaceutical education. This was not mere 'pot-hunting for a degree,' but because I think that to meet the times, pharmaceutical education must have at least three years of full-time training. With less, it could not cope with the advances of pharmaceutical science. I think that the three years full-time training will have to come to all States in the Commonwealth, as it has done overseas."

"The ideal situation would be one in which the different schools of pharmacy, while teaching a good general course, should have each some type of speciality. We hope, too, that in the future there will be funds for travelling scholarships, and that each school will have a reputation for a particular branch of pharmacy. Thus scholarship winners will be able to travel

interstate and indulge their bent for specialising in the particular school at the various State universities."

"Advice often is not worth the paper on which it is written. You have to learn in your own hard school. To the young pharmaceutical chemists I make an earnest appeal not to forget the ethics of the profession. No matter how affluent the times may be, the pharmaceutical chemist must remember that whatever protection pharmacy gets comes not from turnover but from the standards of professional conduct to which one and all contribute. The maintenance of a high ethical standard will increase respect for the profession—respect from the public and legislative protection from Parliament where it is justified."

Life Among The Oysters!

Bert and his charming wife have one daughter, Jan; and the three of them live in a delightful house built upon a rocky fastness of the George's River, and lapped by the very waters of that broad stream. Here they listen at night to the thrashing noises of the sharks as they round up the frightened shoal fish for a midnight

feast. Here, too, the Cutlers have their own private oyster bed—a glaring example of nature's caprice. Neither "Bert" nor daughter eats oysters, and Mrs. Cutler will do so only if somebody else prizes them loose from their rocky homes! But (as "Bert" says largely) all their friends have an open invitation to go to the Cutler "oystery" and knock off their own oysters!

They have a motor boat, housed safely alongside the home, and there are idyllic weekends chugging about the river and actually catching fish.

Jan Cutler ("aided and abetted by my wife particularly," says "Bert") expects to begin her teaching career in high schools next year. The subjects she will teach from first to fifth year are art, English and physical education. Jan is especially keen on the art side. She is, says "Bert," a great outdoor girl, and her parents are delighted to know that she enjoys to the full the boating and swimming facilities available to her—literally but a step outside the front door.

Next Month: Mr. R. S. F. Greig (Q.)

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

To celebrate the Centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, a most interesting series of lectures and addresses has been arranged. Beginning at the end of September and culminating in a week of social functions at the end of October, the most important celebration, we feel, will be the laying of the foundation stone of the new College of Pharmacy in Parkville, by the Governor of Victoria, Sir Dallas Brooks. We are hoping to welcome many of our Interstate friends during the celebrations.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Our President, Miss K. Keogh, presided at our last General Meeting, held at the College on September 5. After welcoming members, she told us of the various lectures and social functions to be held in connection with the Centenary. Miss Keogh then introduced our guest speaker, Mrs. Frost, who is President of the Council of "Fairlea" Prison for Women. This consultative council, started six years ago, consists of 13 women, appointed by the Penal Department, to serve in an advisory capacity.

Mrs. Frost told us of the great improvements in penal reform over the past century. A major step in this progress was the establishment of "Fairlea," which is the only women's prison in Australia which is entirely separate from a main prison, and, according to a world authority who recently visited "Fairlea," it is the best women's prison in the world, followed closely by the newly-built prison for women in Tokyo, Japan.

Mrs. Frost explained that women are put into prison now as punishment and not for punishment. While serving their sentence, everything possible is done for their rehabilitation and re-education, to enable them to take their place in the community and live as normal citizens.

Mrs. Frost showed coloured films she had taken of the prison, the large kitchen and laundry, fitted with the most modern equipment, to train girls in its use so they can obtain jobs later in hotels, restaurants or laundries; the recreation room, the lounge and reading rooms, the dormitories—and—the aim of every prisoner, the single bedrooms for first offenders or well behaved prisoners; the chapel and the hospital. The walls throughout the prison are painted in pastel colours, and there is an atmosphere of light and brightness everywhere.

The prisoners themselves have woven the mats on the

floors, the bedspreads and the curtains, as well as a great many of the towels used in the prison. They also do all the gardening, and as well as attractive flower gardens, grow practically all the vegetables they require. In recreation time, outdoor games are encouraged and the community spirit is fostered. If any girl shows keenness for a certain subject, if possible she is given training—several women have become first-class typists while in prison and now have responsible positions as secretaries.

There is accommodation for 60 at "Fairlea." We were all rather appalled to be told that 75 per cent. of the women are in prison for drunkenness and vagrancy, and some come in again and again, though since the opening of "Fairlea" the "regulars" are becoming fewer each year. Mrs. Frost has hopes that in the near future such women will be declared habitual drunkards and be given a long sentence, when they will be able to receive treatment that may cure them.

At the conclusion of her talk, Mrs. Frost answered many questions, and was then thanked on our behalf by Miss Anderson.

On September 13, a theatre party was arranged by Miss MacGillivray to the Comedy Theatre, where we all thoroughly enjoyed Sybil Thorndike in "The Chalk Garden." The proceeds from this go to the Flying Doctor Service.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting

Our Annual Meeting took place on September 11 at "Science House." Mrs. Campbell opened proceedings at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

The minutes of the 23rd Annual Meeting, read by the Secretary (Miss Anderson) were adopted. The only business arising from the minutes was correspondence from Victoria, stating their decision on an enamel badge. The badge of The Australian Pharmacists was shown to the members. This badge is of red and white enamel and is presented to each pharmacist on graduation.

Miss Anderson then read the twenty-fourth Annual Report, stating that we now have 85 financial members. During the year we have held eight regular meetings, a Christmas party, a ball and a dinner. All meetings

and social events have been reported in the "A.J.P." Prizes were given by the Association for Materia Medica, Chemistry I and Botany I. Our appreciation to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for the use of the rooms at "Science House" was recorded. We have been happy to accord welcomes to many Interstate visitors during the year.

The Treasurer's Report was given by Miss Sweeney, who presented the audited balance sheet to the meeting. Our largest single financial success was the ball, and the theatre parties yielded the next largest financial gain. Thus we were able to repair our bank balance and subsidise the annual dinner. The financial report was accepted.

Mrs. Curry read the report of the Social Secretary, summarising the many and varied functions we have conducted during the year. We have had two theatre parties (the third will be held shortly) and two "at home" evenings, one being in the form of a welcome home for three committee members who had returned from overseas. The Christmas party was held in a delightful setting beside the harbour on a hot summer evening. Later in the year the ball, our biggest success, was held at the University.

Mrs. Metcalfe added considerably to the lively evening we had at the annual dinner, which was enjoyed by our members.

Mrs. Curtis, the Federal Representative, added that the discussion on the Federal Badge had been postponed to the next conference.

Mrs. Campbell delivered the Presidential Address, taking for her subject "Women Pharmacists." She gave a lively discourse on the responsibilities of women pharmacists. Most members were surprised to learn that the careers advisors at the University advised women against entering pharmacy because of the two years' intensive study. Women pharmacists are expected to have a much wider scope than men. What woman customer requires a man to know all about the new merchandising methods and the latest cosmetics?

In fact, women pharmacists are expected to give advice on child feeding, the family health and the latest home hair and beauty treatments and preparations, besides making up the scripts. About 80 per cent. of the customers that come to a pharmacy are women, and the responsibility of the woman pharmacist is to be found with the women customers, for it has been found correct that most women would rather be served by a woman.

The meeting now moved into the second stage, and nominations were called for the position of President. Miss Sweeney proposed Mrs. Campbell be re-elected, and this was seconded. As there were no further nominations **Mrs. Campbell was re-elected President.**

A change was made in the election of Vice-Presidents as it had been decided at a committee meeting that in future there should be a senior Vice-President who would be the immediate past President, and the junior Vice-President will be the future President. Under this arrangement Miss Sweeney becomes the senior Vice-President. Mrs. Curry was elected unopposed junior Vice-President.

Miss Anderson was re-elected Secretary.

Nominations were called for Social Secretary, and Mrs. Fairfax was elected unopposed.

The position of Treasurer was then declared open and Miss Bellinfante was nominated, but declined. Miss Latham was then nominated and elected.

Nominations were then called for the three positions on the committee. A ballot was taken and these places went to Miss Palmi, Miss Sullivan and Miss Tasker.

The official business was thus concluded, and the meeting was thrown open for general business. It was noted that Mrs. Campbell had an interview with Miss Del Cartwright for her 2CH session. As a result of the circulars sent to members concerning the support for social functions, it was found that the majority were willing to give their support and first preference to theatre parties.

Supper was served and general discussion followed. The meeting concluded at 10.30 p.m.

CASH-IN ON THE BIG SKOL SUMMER SALES CAMPAIGN

Tan gloriously
with SKOL



SKOL Sun Lotion is a two-way screen... SKOL screens out the harmful burning rays, lets in the beneficial tanning rays. Speeds up the whole sun-tan process. There's no oily film to pick up sand and SKOL does not stain. Apply SKOL generously and you won't burn... Sunbathe safely with SKOL.

You can give your sales a boost this summer by stocking and selling SKOL. The ever popular SKOL Suntan Lotion is being nationally advertised with radio, magazine and poster advertising and attractive display material, and dispensers are available for your use. Sell SKOL, available in three sizes, including LARGE FAMILY ECONOMY SIZE... SELL SKOL for bigger, sunnier profits. Remember there's a 50% mark-up on Skol.

PRICE SCHEDULE

	Wholesale	Retail	
SKOL No. 1	18/8 Doz.	} Plus Sales Tax	2/11 each
SKOL No. 2	30/5 Doz.		4/9 each
SKOL No. 3 (Economy Size)	48/- Doz.		7/6 each

Take advantage of the parcel buy for bigger discounts.

ENQUIRIES:—

SCOTT & BOWNE (A/ASIA) LTD.
P.O. Box. 40, Surry Hills,
New South Wales.



Some British Contributions to Medicine

The Floating Laboratory

By F. H. Burton (Victorian College of Pharmacy)

Possibly one of the least publicised contributions to our knowledge of tropical medicine and hygiene was the outcome of an idea first suggested by the late Sir Henry Wellcome, and developed by the Wellcome Research Laboratories in co-operation with the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, and the Sudan Government. This was the floating laboratory, which traversed the upper reaches of the Nile and its tributaries in the Bahr-el-Ghazal and adjacent districts of the Sudan.

The Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum receives (through the Wellcome Foundation Research Laboratories) many requests for teaching material from Great Britain, the United States and Europe. It is noteworthy that amongst the institutions which apply are the two great English Schools of Tropical Medicine at London and Liverpool, and it seems evident that even the latter school, despite its numerous and valuable research expeditions, still cannot obtain all it requires for the instruction of its students. Much of the material relating to the Sudan area was in the first instance provided by the floating laboratory, and it is to the foresight of Sir Henry Wellcome (an enthusiast in this, as in everything else he undertook) that we owe a not inconsiderable part of our present knowledge of tropical parasitology.

The Barge and the "Culex"

The floating laboratory was a large two-decked barge, which was towed along by a small river steamer. To propitiate the god of the mosquitoes, this hardy little tug was most appropriately christened the "Culex."

Its mission was not to investigate any special point (although it will later be seen that one parasite seemed to dominate the scene), but to make general observations and to perform laboratory research work on human and animal parasites. The former with the improvement of the general health of the natives in view and the latter as an economic factor contributing to better living standards.

At the time that this work was initiated the Sudan was a country comparatively new to the white man and in addition to the study of parasitology, many birds, small mammals and reptiles were taken and subsequently identified.

The floating laboratory commenced its maiden voyage on the White Nile at the beginning of 1907 in charge of Dr. C. M. Wenyon, F.R.S. Dr. Wenyon was at that time protozoologist to the London School of Tropical Medicine; his services were made available through the co-operation of the school and the efforts of Sir Henry Wellcome.

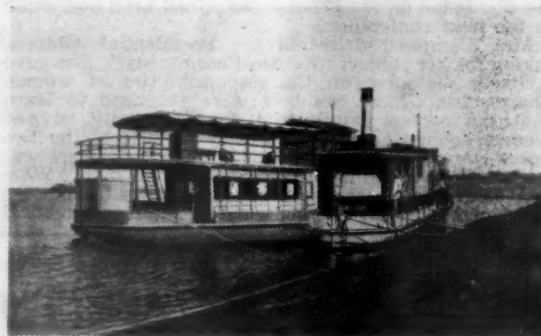
Equipment

The Sudan Government housed the equipment provided by Sir Henry in a shallow-draught two-decked barge specially built for the purpose, and thus the floating laboratory became an actuality.

This method of scientific investigation is peculiarly suited to the upper reaches of the Nile and its tributaries, where a large proportion of the population is located along the river banks or within easy reach

thereof. Although boats had, from time to time, been temporarily fitted out for research work, this was the first time that such a vessel had been especially built for the purpose.

Almost the whole of the barge was given over to laboratory space. This large laboratory, which was mosquito-proof, was fitted with water taps and sinks,



The Wellcome Floating Research Laboratory

the water supply coming from carbon filters on the upper deck. Six workers could be accommodated in the laboratory with ease.

Incubators, ovens, balances and centrifuges were part of the installation. A comprehensive range of reagents, many pieces of standard glass equipment and several types of microscopes were available. And there were cupboards in which to store the heterogeneous collection of bits and pieces without which no scientist seems to feel at home.

Dr. Wenyon in his reports very feelingly remarks: "The advantages of such a laboratory, with everything at hand, with solid benches on which to stand one's microscope, with a good supply of clean water, will be sufficiently evident to anyone who has tried to work in a dusty tent, with apparatus stowed away in boxes, with the microscope on a rickety old table and with a limited supply of water."

Work of a similar nature had been commenced by Sheffield Neave when he acted as travelling pathologist in the previous year, but he laboured under severe difficulties, having to undertake his work in a tent (see Dr. Wenyon's remarks above) on the river banks wherever he thought it profitable to stop; conditions which cannot be compared with the comfortable, fully equipped floating laboratory. The staff of six assistants and Dr. Wenyon also had comfortable sleeping quarters aboard the "Culex," the small river steamer which towed the floating laboratory along.

**NEW Super Kwiktan with
NEW Improved formula
NEW Sales-stimulating Pack will be**

HEAVILY ADVERTISED IN PRESS, MAGAZINES AND ON TV



Developed at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute (U.S.A.) for Australian sun-lovers . . . Nyal introduces to you, the exclusive selling rights to Nyal Super Kwiktan.

The most modern sun-tanning formulation in Australia, Super Kwiktan incorporates an entirely different sun-screening agent in a much finer, smoother, vanishing-cream base. Super Kwiktan **does not** contain Tannic acid, and **will not** stain skin or clothes.

Super Kwiktan will be readily saleable. It's packed in a gay, candy-striped tube and carton, which features a "tanned," flesh-tone colour beneath deep blue lettering. Two sizes—regular at 21/- per dozen list, to retail at 3/3 each; economy at 32/- per dozen list, to retail at 5/- each.

Thus every tube of Super Kwiktan that you sell, will nett for you 50% profit, after tax.

To ensure that consumer demand for Super Kwiktan will be at an all-time high, an extensive advertising campaign will launch the product throughout Australia, coinciding with the commencement of the surfing season.

This summer-long campaign will use large-space advertisements in leading metropolitan and provincial newspapers; colour spots in full-page magazine advertisements; and will be featured on the 1-hour Nyal TV programme in Sydney and Melbourne. To help you identify your pharmacy with this powerful Super Kwiktan advertising, colourful point-of-sale display material is readily available.

The clean-cut package design of Super Kwiktan lends itself to easy window and counter displays—an essential merchandising tie-in which will make Super Kwiktan another "chemists only" success.

Ask your Nyal representative for more complete details.

Nyal Super Kwiktan

N.38.57

FOR A BETTER SUNTAN

**Your customers will say
"IT'S WONDERFUL"**



THE NEW
NADA
Oral 45

**Multi-tuft TOOTHBRUSH
AND
GUM STIMULATOR**

**Stimulates the gums
without abrading them.**

Over 2,000 very thin, durable, nylon
bristles explore and clean every tooth-
crevice while massaging the gums to
active health.

Order supplies now. Get ready for the
certain popularity of this extraordinary

**GUILD CONTRACT
CHEMISTS ONLY**
line.

**Wholesale: 21/4 per dozen
(less quantity discounts)
Retail: 2/8 each**

Made by:

THE NATIONAL BRUSH COMPANY (AUST.) LTD.

239 Pacific Highway, NTH. SYDNEY

317 Flinders Lane, MELBOURNE

Q'LAND: D. Maclean Pty. Ltd.

W.A.: Clayden & Carpenter Ltd.

SOUTH AUST.: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd.

TASMANIA: H. T. Grounds

(7706)

The Commencement

Dr. Wenyon left Khartoum for Taufkia, about 400 miles upstream, on April 15, 1907. On the journey south, it was accidentally discovered that the laboratory made an ideal trap for the many flies that were wanted for examination and dissection. The laboratory had a door at either end and, along one side, three windows over which mosquito-proof gauze frames could be let down. By closing the gauze frames over the windows and leaving the doors open it was found that flies collected on the gauze and could be easily removed for examination or for the killing-bottle. Dr. Wenyon remarks that this method of capturing various species of flies was most serviceable and that almost all the flies in his collection were so obtained. By the same device many species of mosquito were also collected.

Taufkia

The laboratory arrived at Taufkia after eight days' travel and remained there for about a month investigating several types of fly-borne parasites. It was during this time that the wet season set in, and while this was no doubt welcomed lower down the Nile, it was not so joyfully received on board the floating laboratory, where some difficulty was occasioned by leaks in the roof. However, the application of sealing material despatched from Khartoum remedied this, the only defect to occur in over a year's traveling.

In the Taufkia area domestic animals (donkeys and camels) were found to be heavily infected with trypanosomes. The animals had returned from Bahr-El-Ghazal province in the southern Sudan, and of the camels only four out of 75 survived the return journey to Taufkia. Of the four survivors, one died shortly after its arrival and two of the remaining three were found to be infected with trypanosomes.



Sketch Map of the Sudan, showing the area in which the floating laboratory operated.

This led Dr. Wenyon to examine a large number of animals. Trypanosomes were found in the spiny mouse, in several species of fish and in a number of species of toads, a much wider spread than had been previously suspected. Although many birds were examined, none were found to be infected with this particular parasite. Wild creatures which were hosts to the parasite were apparently immune from it, but



Bacteriological Section, Floating Laboratory

the tsetse fly, which feeds on the blood (i.e. by biting) of these animals transmits the parasite to domestic animals and to man, both of which are susceptible to trypanosomes.

Sleeping Sickness

Sleeping sickness can now, of course, be treated by organic arsenicals, but the investigation of the causative agent, its occurrence and the cycle of the parasite was vital basic research.

The importance of Dr. Wenyon's preliminary work on trypanosomes, the hosts and the carriers (*glossina palpalis* and *g. morsitans*, two species of tsetse flies) which transmit trypanosomiasis, can best be appreciated by considering for a space the devastation wrought by sleeping sickness in Africa.

Although the disease has been known to exist for several hundred years, it was confined to a limited area of West Africa until the middle of the 19th century. But, consequent upon the exploration of Central Africa, travel from West Africa to Central and thence to East Africa lost many of its dangers and hazards. Native traders and travellers became more frequent, and from its original home in West Africa sleeping sickness gradually spread farther and farther east until it stretched across the whole belt of tropical Africa.

As will be seen from the map, the western Sudan borders French Equatorial Africa, where in ten years the population diminished from nine million to under three million. Six million people dead in ten years—an appalling catastrophe almost entirely due to sleeping sickness.

Inevitably, the disease crossed the border into the Sudan, where, despite strenuous sanitary measures, 200 and 300 people died in some provinces. Whole villages were wiped out by this dread sickness which, untreated, ends in madness and agonizing death.

The unspectacular but essential routine research done through the floating laboratory by Dr. Wenyon and his staff added considerably to our knowledge of the cause of the disease, upon which present-day treatment is based.

Nasir

The laboratory left Taufkia in mid-June, and after a three-day journey up the Sobat River (a tributary of the Nile) arrived at Nasir. Nasir is an area covering a number of villages of the Nuer and Anuak tribes near the borders of Abyssinia.

The wet season had by now commenced in earnest at Nasir, and most of the villages were surrounded by large areas of swamp, with the result that mosquitoes were much in evidence.

Beads were a common form of barter in Nasir, so ten beads were offered to any of the people who would submit to having a sample of their blood taken for examination. This was not at first a sufficient inducement, but as curiosity about the floating laboratory grew, they became less suspicious, and eventually came aboard to be "sampled" in embarrassingly large numbers.

Examination of the blood of the natives revealed widespread malarial infection. But here is a curious fact. Although several hundred mosquitoes were dissected and examined, not a single example of plasmodium-infected mosquito was encountered. Dr. Wenyon's report offers no explanation of this fact.

As at Taufkia, trypanosomes were found, on this occasion in cattle and (an isolated instance) in a snake.

Storm on the Sobat

During the whole of Dr. Wenyon's stay at Nasir the weather was continually wet and travel ashore was very much restricted. Thunderstorms were frequent, and in one particularly bad storm the floating laboratory barely escaped serious disaster. The wind rose with tropical suddenness and the barge was torn from its moorings. Although the Sobat River was high and flowing at four miles an hour, the floating laboratory was swept upstream against the current by the force of the wind for about a quarter of a mile. It is fortunate that the barge was soundly constructed, or



Part of Interior, Floating Laboratory

it might well now be, with all its equipment, resting on the bottom of the Sobat River.

Nasir seems to have been an ill-fated stopping place for Dr. Wenyon. It was here that several of his workers contracted malaria of the malignant type. This, added to his other vicissitudes, did little to improve his outlook on this benighted spot. After ten days at Nasir, the floating laboratory and its little steamer chugged their way to Wau, a two weeks' journey away.

Wau

Wau boasted a small hospital at which there were a number of natives who had been admitted for the treatment of guinea worm. Advantage of this was taken to conduct some experiments.

It had for long been conjectured that man became infected by guinea-worm through the ingestion of a



Another Part, Interior Floating Laboratory

small fresh-water animal (cyclops) which carried inside it the guinea-worm. The theory was that the hydrochloric acid in the stomach killed the cyclops, but not the guinea-worm. Dr. Wenyon's experiments amply confirmed this theory. Immersion of artificially infected cyclops in a 0.2% solution of hydrochloric acid not only killed the cyclops, but stimulated the quiescent guinea worm into activity. This wriggled about until it escaped from the dead body of its host, but it was not itself at all harmed by the acid.

At Wau further evidence of the widespread incidence of trypanosomes was found. Cattle were infected, and also two species of lizards. Tsetse fly were greatly in evidence, and mosquitoes were troublesome.

While at Wau, the whole staff of the laboratory, including Dr. Wenyon, contracted malaria, despite the administration of quinine. The work at Wau was suddenly cut short by an unprecedented fall in the Jur River, and on October 12, the barge commenced the drift downstream. The river fall made travel slow and hazardous, and it was not until November 3, after much difficulty, that the main Nile was reached. In the evening of the same day the barge tied up at Barboi Wood Station.

A stay of about one month was made here, and then a short trip of a few days was taken to the American Mission Station at Doleib Hill on the Sobat River, where the cattle were dying off rapidly. The death of the cattle was found once again to be due to trypanosomes.

Bor

On December 5 the Sobat was left, and Dr. Wenyon journeyed to Bor on the Jebel River, reaching his destination in about five days. During the stay here many cattle were examined, but none were found to be infected by trypanosomes or in fact any other parasite. Only one beast, a cow which was passing through Bor on its way to Uganda was infected with trypanosomiasis.

On his return journey, at Taufkia and later at

Khartoum, Dr. Wenyon also conducted several investigations into the nature of human intestinal amoeba found in the Sudan.

The floating laboratory returned to Khartoum in late February, after an absence of about one year.

The foregoing is a brief account of the journeyings of the floating laboratory and the nature of some of the investigations in the Sobat, Jebel and Bahr-El-Ghazal province of the Sudan.

It has no spectacular achievements to offer, it boasts no startling discovery. It is simply another phase (albeit an unusual one) of the constant war against disease.

Classified Advertisements

The charge for these Advertisements is 3/- per line, with a minimum of 9/-, payable in advance

R. V. U. ROTHWELL
Member of the Stock Exchange of Melbourne
STOCK AND SHARE BROKER
97a Queen Street, Melbourne, C.I.
Telephone MU 7241

N.S.W. CHEMISTS: Have your N.H.S. scripts quickly and expertly prepared for payment. Reg. Post paid to Blackheath. For full details or send scripts to Pioneer Scale Models, Evans Lookout Rd., BLACKHEATH, N.S.W. Phone W 197.

1½% N.H.S. & P.M.S. PRICING
Prompt Service. Mrs. R. M. Coghlan, 10 Smyth St., Mt. Waverley, Vic. BU 1047.

BUNDABERG GENERAL HOSPITAL ASSISTANT DISPENSER

The services of a registered Pharmacist are required for the position of Assistant Dispenser at Bundaberg Hospital, salary £1058/£1082 p.a., subject to basic wage adjustments. Five-day week of 40 hours. Applicants to state qualifications, marital status, experience, etc. Apply to Secretary, Hospitals Board, Bundaberg, Qld.

FOR SALE—ENURESIA MACHINE. Practically new. Price on application to Mrs. C. Dyson, 748 Sydney Rd., North Coburg. (After 5.30, phone FL 5132.)

MANAGER—to lease thriving modern pharmacy, Melb. sub. area (Essendon line). Excellent remuneration. Commence January, 1958. Applications may be from persons about to qualify. Replies to "No. 12957," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis st., Melbourne.

THE HOBART U.F.S. DISPENSARY REQUIRES the services of A REGISTERED PHARMACIST as assistant to the Manager.

For further details please apply to the Secretary: Mr. R. T. Young, Box 392B, G.P.O., HOBART, Tasmania.

TRAVELLER calling on chemists in Victoria (country and/or suburbs) REQUIRED by leading Melbourne PHOTOGRAPHIC WHOLESALE. Write "No. 20957," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis st., Melbourne, or phone MB 3258.

STATE OF TASMANIA ROYAL HOBART HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT OF PHARMACISTS

Applications, addressed to the General Superintendent, are invited from fully qualified and registered Pharmacists for appointment to the above Hospital. One position includes relieving in Public Hospitals throughout the State.

Salary for Male Pharmacist £23 5 0

Salary for Female Pharmacist £19 17 0

Salary for Relieving Male Pharmacist £24 8 0

Salary for Relieving Female Pharmacist £21 0 0

General conditions as prescribed in State Wages Board Determination.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES: Applicant's fare from Capital City in Australia refunded upon taking up duty. Reasonable cost movement of married officer's family and household effects refunded over a period of three years.

Applicants to state age and experience, forwarding copies only of testimonials.

H. M. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Check Your INSURANCES

to see that you are
fully covered:

BUSINESS INSURANCES

1. Fire.
2. Loss of Profits.
3. Burglary.
4. Plate Glass.
5. Workers' Compensation.
6. Chemists' Indemnity (up to £25,000).
7. General Public Risk.
8. Bicycle (Public Risk).
9. Motor Car: Comprehensive.
10. Motor Car: Compulsory Third Party.
11. Cash in Transit.
12. Cash on Premises.
13. Goods in Transit.
14. Water Leakage.
15. Sprinkler Leakage.
16. Extra Perils.

PRIVATE INSURANCES

17. Fire.
18. Burglary.
19. Houseowner's and Householder's.
20. All Risks.
21. Tourists' and Travellers' and Aerial Travel Cover.
22. Personal Baggage.
23. Personal Accident and Sickness.
24. Life Assurance.

P.D.L., your insurance organisation since 1912,
can arrange immediate cover
for any of the above insurances.

Call or write to Head Office:

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited

Fourth Floor, "Guild House,"
18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.
Phone FB 3774.

or to the Branch Offices
in N.S.W., Q'ld, S.A. and W.A.
Tasmanian inquiries to Head Office.

The Management of Diabetes Mellitus

By Ewen Downie, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.

Honorary Physician, Diabetic and Metabolic Unit, Alfred Hospital, Melbourne.

A Paper presented before members of the Discussion Group of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria on September 11, 1957.

In 1899, while studying the influence of the pancreas on the digestion of fats, von Mehring and Minkowski removed the pancreas from a dog. An immediate change in the animal's habits directed attention to an accidental discovery which has influenced our thoughts on diabetes ever since. Their observation gave proof of the pancreatic origin of this complaint, and although there are many questions still unanswered, our knowledge has increased enormously since the commencement of this century. For almost 25 years after their discovery, repeated attempts were made to isolate a secretion from the pancreas which could influence the course and treatment of diabetes in man. In 1922 Banting and Best, working in Toronto, succeeded in this task, and their discovery completely changed the outlook of the diabetic patient.

To appreciate this change it is necessary to consider the effect insulin has on the workings of the body. We know that a considerable quantity of our food is converted to glucose by the processes of digestion. The glucose forming potential of foods varies from one to the other, some producing more, others less. Glucose is absorbed from the intestine and enters the blood stream where it circulates throughout the body. Some is used by the peripheral tissues, while some is stored in the liver and muscles as glycogen, which can be reconverted into glucose if and when the body requires it. Insulin plays an important part in both of these processes. If the insulin supply becomes inadequate, sugar cannot be used or absorbed properly, and so accumulates in the blood stream. If this sugar reaches abnormally high concentrations it is thrown out by the kidney and can be detected by urine testing. Insulin plays a vital part in the body's capacity to handle the sugar derived from food. It also plays an important part in the handling of protein foods, and it exercises a control over the digestion of fat.

If an animal's supply stops as a result of removing the pancreas, it passes rapidly into a state of decline, with thirst and a marked frequency and increase in micturition. Within a few days it lapses into a state of ill health, and soon dies in a stuporose state. This is due to an accumulation of abnormal products of digestion, particularly of fats. Such a state is completely reversed by giving appropriate doses of insulin. We can therefore assume that insulin plays a vital part in the body economy, and that in its absence life is not possible for more than a few days.

Human diabetes has been induced in the past 12 years on rare occasions by the deliberate removal of the pancreas for cancer of that organ. These patients can be kept in normal health by insulin injections at regular intervals.

As a result of experimentation it seems that on some occasions diabetes can arise from other causes. The injection of pituitary extracts, an artificial elevation of the level of the blood sugar and the use of certain extracts of the adrenal glands provoke diabetes in some species of animals but not all. In consequence our ideas on the causation of human diabetes are

somewhat confused. The pattern of diabetes in man is such as to lead us to wonder whether the condition has a single cause or whether it occurs for different reasons at different periods of life. I think that the diabetic patient can be regarded as suffering from an increased need, or from an abnormal destruction or inhibition (neutralisation), of insulin, and that by no means all human cases occur as a result of a primary failure of the pancreas to make insulin.

At the present time, diabetes is regarded as a symptom complex, rather like asthma, which can arise from any one of a number of different causes. This view seems to be more satisfactory than to believe it is a single disease resulting from a primary failure of the pancreas to produce sufficient insulin.

Let us now look at some aspects of human diabetes and try to gain an appreciation of its incidence and the course it follows when under treatment by modern means.

Diabetes in childhood and early adult life is a comparatively rare disease. Its incidence in the two sexes is approximately equal, and it is usually a sudden illness with marked symptoms of thirst, increased urination, rapid loss of weight, and increasing fatigue; symptoms of such severity as to cause the patient or his parents to seek medical attention without delay. If this is not done, the downhill course proceeds ever more rapidly, with drowsiness, lethargy and coma which, if not treated immediately and energetically, will result inevitably in death. We have reason to believe that patients of this type suffer a primary pancreatic deficiency, and it has been shown that such patients have no insulin in their blood stream.

The diabetes of middle and later life frequently presents in a quieter and more insidious fashion. Its incidence in both sexes is greater than in the earlier age groups, and at this time of life it is at least twice as common in women as in men. It has been estimated that at least 6 per cent. of the population of the United States of America between the ages of 60 and 70 suffer from diabetes. Loss of weight, often following obesity, and fatigue, which is often attributed to advancing years, are common manifestations which may cause the patient to seek medical advice. Not infrequently the discovery of sugar in the urine on routine examination is the first indication that anything is amiss, while sometimes it is the development of a complication such as trouble in the eye or the development of a lesion in the foot which directs the patient's attention to the fact that all is not well.

It is necessary to realise that the disease varies in severity. Although the young and acute cases of diabetes inevitably require extra insulin, some middle aged patients are controlled by restricting the sugar potential of food, and progress quite satisfactorily without the need of extra insulin. A number of patients in this group have appreciable amounts of insulin present in the blood stream.

We have as yet no knowledge why diabetes develops in any patient or when it actually commences. Some

**Commercial or Technical Careers
for**

PHARMACISTS



EXECUTIVE TRAINING SCHEME

Young Pharmacists are invited to register for our executive training scheme to receive training in warehousing, sales administration, production or development. The Company expects completion of a recognized course in sales management, accountancy, or production management, and will give facilities to attend lectures.

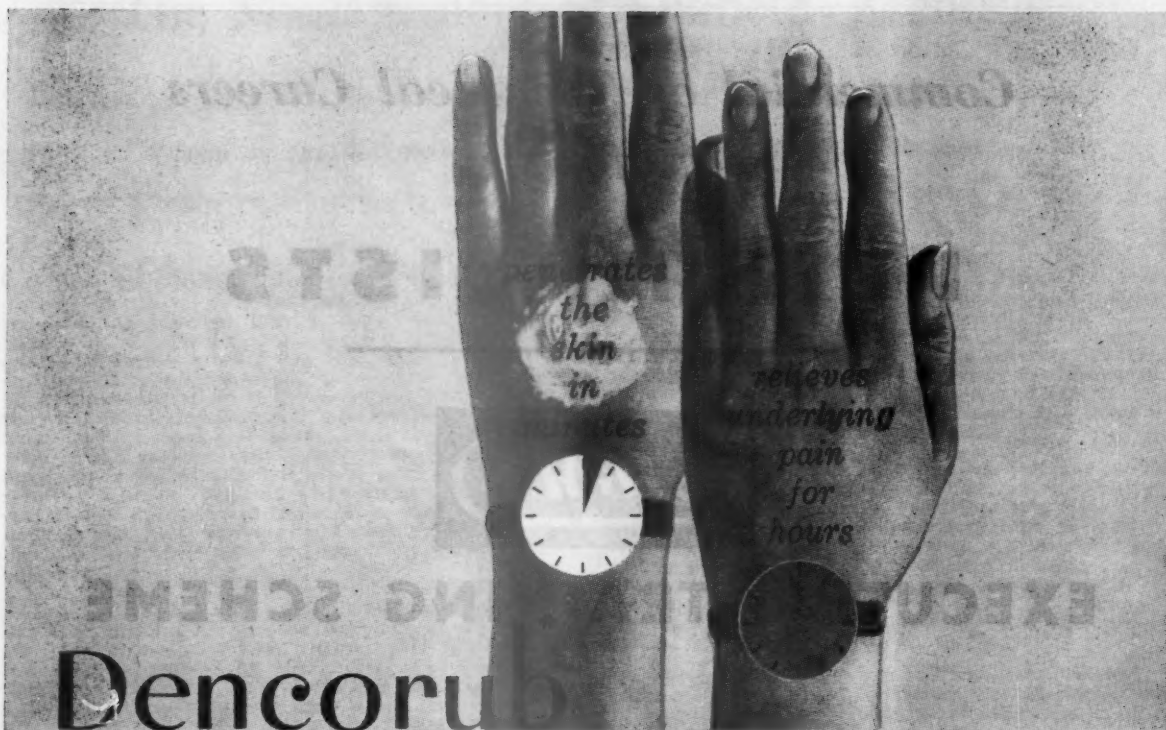
*Excellent prospects . . . Five day week . . . Superannuation scheme . .
Three weeks annual leave.*

Commencing Salary will be £1,000 to £1,200 per annum according to age and experience. Annual increments of not less than £100 p.a. depending on progress made. Bonus paid on completion of the course selected.

*Apply by letter—giving full personal details, including experience
and qualifications to*

ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER (TECHNICAL)

SIGMA COMPANY LIMITED, 589 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, C.1.



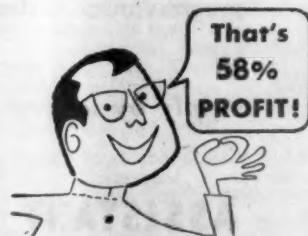
the modern **NON-GREASY • STAINLESS**
• PENETRATING RUB

- For the relief of aches and pains of arthritis, rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, strains and chest colds.
- Rubs in, not on! Works deep down where it hurts!
- Penetrates all four skin layers.
- Prescribed by doctors.
- No reddening "skin burns."



*Stock up with
Dencorub for fast,
profitable sales.*

*Buy in a M&J dis-
count parcel and get
that extra 5% profit.*



A product of **THE DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. CO., INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A.**
Manufactured and Distributed by **SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES (AUSTRALIA) LTD.**
(Incorporated in England)

P.O. Box 167, North Sydney, N.S.W., Australia

* (REG. TM)

patients can state that on a certain day they suddenly became thirsty, and from that moment proceeded rapidly down hill. However, the onset in the vast majority of patients is not dramatic, and recent work suggests that there may be some ductless gland disorder which might have existed for years before any evidence of diabetes develops.

The diabetic mother under proper treatment is likely to give birth to a baby of excessive size. The rate of stillbirth in these pregnancies is abnormally high, and there is an appreciable incidence of congenital defects in the children. It has been thought that the high birth weight and high foetal mortality in the children of women who subsequently develop clinical diabetes suggests a pre-diabetic phase. More recently it has been thought that diabetes, in a latent form, may exist for years or even decades before the patient becomes overtly diabetic. It has also been suggested that a variety of stresses, pregnancy, cortisone therapy, infection, over-eating and so forth may eventually uncover the individual already predisposed to diabetes.

In many instances one obtains a history that some relative in an earlier generation suffered from the complaint, and the influence of heredity is a perplexing problem, for the more carefully the family history of the patient is studied the more important it becomes. It is possible that 25 per cent. of the entire population in the United States may be potential sufferers from the disease.

We have no real knowledge of the incidence of diabetes in Australia, but there is reason to believe that at least 1 per cent., and probably more, of the population is affected. This produces a guess that at least 100,000 diabetics are present in the Commonwealth of Australia and appreciably more are probably suffering from the complaint without any knowledge of its existence. Most of these are in the older age groups where, as we have seen, the symptoms of the complaint are so mild as to pass unnoticed for many years.

How is diabetes to be recognised? In the first instance its presence may be suspected by a history either of increasing thirst and loss of weight and fatigue or, in an older person, by slowly increasing tiredness. Confirmation is sought by the testing of urine—the traditional method is by the reduction of copper solutions which interact with glucose—Fehlings and Benedict's—which are familiar to you all. Both solutions possess the disadvantage that on occasions they react with substances other than glucose which may be present in urine and so give fictitious results. Clinistest is an easier method of testing urine, but again, using copper reduction, it is open to the same objection. Recently we have a method which is specific for glucose using glucose oxidase, and the advent of Clinistix and TesTape represents an advance, with this reservation: that some accuracy is needed in the time at which the test is read. This should not be longer than half a minute, as the colour range is such that it is not possible to make any accurate quantitative estimate of the glucose present in urine.

Some people from time to time pass sugar in their urine but do not have an excessive amount of sugar in the blood. These persons fail to resorb sugar from the kidney tubules and excrete glucose while the concentration of sugar in the blood stream is still normal. This condition can be recognised only by simultaneous testing of blood and urine. This state is regarded as a normal activity, it requires no treatment, it does not pre-dispose to diabetes, and these individuals are accepted at select rates by life insurance companies.

From all of this it should be obvious that there is only one way to confirm the diagnosis of diabetes, namely by proving from blood analysis that excessive sugar is present in the blood stream. The usual method is to give the fasting patient a measured dose of sugar and to estimate the concentration of sugar in the blood stream during the next two or 2½ hours. In

most instances this gives conclusive evidence, one way or the other, of diabetes.

The diagnosis having been established, it must be realised that treatment becomes a matter of continuous co-operation between patient and physician. The diabetic patient today is capable of a normal existence and doing a normal day's work. He can take his place in the world on an equal footing with his fellow beings. The newly found diabetic patient is apprehensive and terrified because he has already been informed by well-meaning friends that he will never be able to do this or that again. While a medical man realises he cannot cure diabetes, it is his responsibility to balance a patient with the treatment of his complaint and assume the role of guide and helper for many years to come. The aims of the treatment are few and can be considered under three headings.

The first is control of the hyperglycaemia or excessive sugar content of the bloodstream—this is achieved in many instances by reducing the sugar producing potential of the food which is eaten. We have already seen that a number of elderly patients are quite capable of control by this means alone. In others a balancing of the diet with insulin is necessary; and let me emphasise the fact that this is an individual matter. There is no rule of thumb about it, and every patient's requirements of food and insulin have to be matched by a process which is one of trial and error.

The second principle of treatment is that the patient must maintain his weight at a constant and normal level. If a diabetic patient is obese, the first aim of treatment is to reduce his weight to normal limits. If, on the other hand, the patient is wasted and undernourished, his weight has to be built up to a satisfactory level. When treating a diabetic child it is obvious that due allowance must be made for its normal growth and gain in weight, and the child must be continually reviewed to see that growth and development are proceeding satisfactorily.

The third principle is that, whatever the plan of treatment, it should be such as can be clearly understood by the patient and can be accommodated to his ordinary daily life. It is essential to ensure that he can lead his usual life and do his normal job.

This is neither the place nor the time to elaborate upon these principles, but if they are followed, patients can live useful lives and take their place in any community.

The satisfactory state of the diabetic patient today is in a large part due to the successful isolation of insulin, for not only did it present the medical practitioner with a means of controlling diabetes, but it caused a revolutionary change in dietary management and in experimental work. Prior to the introduction of insulin, the average expectancy of life of a diabetic child was no more than two years; while the adult, severely disciplined, often alternating fast days with a rigid diet, was condemned to a life of semi-invalidism. All of this has changed, and we are now accustomed to see the first group of diabetic patients who have lived and worked with their complaint through several decades. We are witnessing the first generation of diabetic children who have reached useful maturity and who have married and had children of their own.

This stimulating experience is tempered by the realisation that diabetes of long standing brings with it complications which still await explanation. The danger of diabetic coma, once the most feared sequel and forerunner of certain death, is now almost completely relieved by the use of insulin. However, the diabetic patient today is much more prone to vascular disease, to kidney disease, and to certain types of neuritis than is the non-diabetic patient of comparable age. The reasons for these complications present the greatest puzzle in management at the present time.

Many attempts have been made to relate their incidence to lack of control of diabetes. Although there is probably some evidence to suggest that adequate

control may delay or lessen the severity of such changes, there is no evidence to allow a dogmatic assertion that controlled patients will not develop complications. Indeed suggestions have been made that the vascular changes and diabetes are both manifestations of a single cause and stemming from a common origin, they are mutually independent of each other. Such theories are too speculative at present to warrant further consideration.

It is now appropriate to consider the types of insulin which are in common usage. The original preparation, known as Regular Insulin, was put up in an amorphous state in a highly acid solution. Its effective time of action is somewhere between eight to 12 hours. Its effect is maximal somewhere between four and six hours and then gradually tapers off. In the 1920's, patients who required insulin had to take it two, three or four times per day, and so a search was made for an insulin with a more even and prolonged effect. In 1935 Hagedorn combined insulin with a protamine and developed a relatively insoluble preparation from which insulin was liberated at a slower and more constant rate. At the same time Scott showed that the addition of zinc to protamine insulin produced a preparation whose action was even more sustained. Soon afterwards another long acting insulin was produced by mixing a histone with insulin—this preparation was named Globin Insulin.

It soon became apparent that these long acting insulins were not entirely satisfactory because of individual differences in absorption by various patients. Before the war it was our habit to use simultaneous injections of fast acting Regular Insulin and slower Protamine Zinc Insulin in different sites. Soon after, extemporaneous mixtures of Regular and Protamine Zinc insulin were used ready made in a syringe. As you know, the amount of Protamine in Protamine Zinc insulin is always in excess, and such mixtures have the effect of converting something in the vicinity of 50 per cent. of the Regular insulin into a slower acting protamine-type. For some years the use of such mixtures was advocated. It was found that the proportion of Regular to Protamine Zinc insulin varied from one patient to another, but on average two parts Regular to one part Protamine Zinc insulin appeared to suit most people.

Isophane or N.P.H.50 (Neutral Protamine Hagedorn) appeared in 1947. It is an isotonic preparation of slow action, the effect of which is very similar to a two to one Regular-Protamine mixture. Recently two more preparations which are insulin zinc suspensions have made their appearance; SemiLente insulin, which is an amorphous form, and UltraLente insulin, a crystalline form. A third known as Lente is a 3-7 mixture of Semi and Ultra Lentes. Moeller claims that Lente insulin is capable of controlling 80 per cent. of all persons who require insulin and that the addition of small amounts of Semi or Ultra Lente will adjust its action to any patient's needs.

The seven preparations of insulin now on the market represent attempts to find an insulin which will have an even action over at least 24 hours. Unfortunately no two patients taking insulin seem to behave in quite the same way. The process of stabilising a patient on insulin is really a matter of trial and error, fitting an insulin which has a satisfactory action time to an individual patient and his food intake.

Insulin is a protein, and during manufacture it has to come in contact with other proteins, so it is not surprising that, in a certain number of patients, allergic disturbances are encountered. The commonest is the development of a reaction at the site of injection, which develops about the second week after insulin treatment is commenced. Most patients automatically desensitise themselves within two or three weeks. In rare instances, the allergic reactions persist and sometimes are generalised. The method of dealing with this problem is the well known method of testing allergic

sensitivity in which intra-dermal injections of all preparations of insulin are given and an insulin selected which produces no allergic response.

Another difficult problem, fortunately rare, is the development of insulin lipodystrophy. This is an atrophy or disappearance of subcutaneous fat at the site of injections. The exact reason for this is not known, but it is most likely to occur where one particular area is persistently and continuously used for injection. All patients should be warned not to do this, but to vary the site of injections from day to day. The control of insulin lipodystrophy is difficult and is concerned with the use of highly concentrated insulin to reduce the bulk of injection and with varying the brands of manufacture until one finds a suitable preparation which does not produce such atrophy. The use of a spreading factor such as Hyaluronidase may arrest the development of this condition in some instances.

The necessity of taking insulin by injection stimulated the search for some substance which could control the disturbed metabolism of diabetes when taken by mouth. Some 20 years ago a guanidine derivative, Synthalin, was shown to have some influence in lowering the blood sugar. Its mechanism of action was not the same as insulin; it lowered the blood sugar by disturbing the liver's ability to store glucose. It was soon found to cause the premature occurrence of cataract and to produce serious liver damage. In consequence its use in clinical medicine was discontinued.

Recently, interest has again been aroused by the observation in 1955 of Franke and Fuchs who, while testing a new sulphonamide known as Carbutamide (Nadisan BZ-55) observed that it had the property of lowering the level of blood sugar in human patients. Soon afterwards, a second substance, Tolbutamide (Orinase Rastinon, D-860) was also shown to have a similar action. These two sulphonamides have been subjected to extensive clinical trials in Europe, in Britain, in the United States of America, and Canada and in this country. It is now clear that they can lower the blood sugar content of a number of middle-aged mild diabetic patients, and that a few of these, who have previously required insulin, have been able to substitute oral therapy under reasonable control.

A summary of experience in the United States, based on over 7000 cases treated with BZ-55, has shown an incidence of toxic side effects in over 5 per cent. Several fatalities have been reported which are probably related to the continued use of the drug and, in consequence, further clinical trials have been discontinued for the time being.

Experience with Orinase has been slightly different. The substitution of a methyl group for the amino group on the benzene ring deprives Orinase of all antibacterial action and apparently makes the compound less likely to depress the activity of the bone marrow. Within recent weeks Orinase has been released for general use in the United States, available on a prescription basis.

As yet we are not certain as to what the effects of this drug will be when continued over a long period of time. One thing is certain—the drug does not act in the same way as insulin; and, indeed, it is very probable that it will not act in the absence of some insulin produced by the patient. It acts, therefore, in a limited number of diabetic patients, and the young acute diabetic is not influenced in any way; nor, as a general rule, is the elderly thin patient. A number of theories of action have been suggested and most of them experimentally disproved. However, it seems likely that Orinase controls the elevated blood sugar of a diabetic patient by disturbing the liver's capacity to turn glycogen back into sugar. What effect this disturbance of liver function will have, when continued over months and years, is a matter of which the future can only decide.

Experiments conducted by members of my own Unit in Melbourne suggest that Orinase has a specific dis-

turbing influence upon the process of transamination in the liver—a vital function of the digestion of proteins.

To those of us concerned with the treatment of patients and subject to pressure from solicitous relatives it is necessary to realise that whatever action the drug may have in diabetes, many patients show no response at all, and as yet there is no simple method of determining which patient is likely to do so. There are obviously considerable dangers in the universal application of this sulphonylurea compound, particularly to the young, insulin sensitive patient or the thin, elderly one. The sudden withdrawal of insulin from such patients could be followed by devastating consequences and rapidly precipitate a severe and perhaps uncontrollable ketotic state. A considerable amount of work must still be done before the place of this compound in treatment is clearly established. It is therefore right that I should issue stern warning that a great deal more work must be performed before we have any reasonable or rational basis for the universal acceptance of the compound in treatment of diabetes.

An enormous amount of exact and painstaking work is being performed in countless laboratories throughout the world, and ever so gradually our knowledge of the condition is improving. It is an exciting thought that some day, perhaps in the not far distant future, we will know the reasons behind these problems and become possessed of means to prevent or reverse or cure this perplexing disturbance of bodily economy which we recognise as diabetes mellitus.

FOOD TASTES AND DIETARY NEEDS

Abstract of a lecture by A. L. Bacharach, to members of Royal Institute of Chemistry, Sheffield Section, at University of Sheffield.

The lecturer began by posing the question "Is what we want to eat and drink what we need to eat and drink?" During the following hour he gave a penetrating analysis of many relevant, and irrelevant, factors concerned with basic dietary needs, and discussed them in relation to individual likes and dislikes. About 30 different essential nutrients are now recognised, but requirements differ from one individual to another because of genetical differences, and it is very difficult, almost impossible, to evaluate precisely the minimum optimum requirement for every individual for every nutrient.

The recognised hungers are firstly, the need for food as a whole, which is caused by contraction of the stomach and secretion of gastric juices, and by glucose deficiency, and secondly, the need for water. There are other alleged hungers, such as for sugar and other sweet foods. Sugar and starch obviously differ in their ability to provide satisfaction, but starch becomes available only a little more slowly than does sugar, and it would appear that sweet hunger is not a carbohydrate hunger. Ascorbic acid is associated with sweet foods and, this at one time, may have been a significant factor in human survival, but the almost instinctive liking for sugar has outlived its usefulness, and the need for sugar in the form of sweets has no physiological significance. The bodily need for common salt can easily be measured, and it can be shown that a 3000 calorie diet for man contains sufficient salt for his needs. Some African tribes have never seen salt, and the extra salt that we use is physiologically superfluous and remains with us as an acquired taste.

Mr. Bacharach then dealt briefly with some dietary experiments on animals, and described how an acquired taste can be a fallible guide in a deficient animal, and how an animal on a complete diet cannot discriminate between what is good and what is not. Except for true hunger and thirst most tastes and appetites are acquired and are not the result of physiological necessity. No reliance can be placed on taste and appetite as guides to physiological necessities.

Mr. Bacharach mentioned the effectiveness of propaganda and advertisement in bringing about dietary changes, and, in conclusion, stressed that the problem of overcoming the dietary deficiencies of the unsophisticated races needed something more than the attention of dietitians.—J. Royal Inst. Chem., June, 1957.

For Hypertension

an alliance
of the
classical and
the contemporary



SEOMINAL

Brand of Reserpine Compound

Trade Mark

Each tablet contains

'Luminal' gr. 1/6 theobromine gr. 5, reserpine 0.2 mg.

For some years, 'Theominal' has been the stand-by of many physicians attending patients with hypertension. Now, in SEOMINAL, the hypotensive, sedative and tranquillizing effect of that combination of 'Luminal' and theobromine is extended by the inclusion of reserpine. This pure crystalline alkaloid from *Rauwolfia serpentina* has a remarkably efficient hypotensive action so that a content of only 0.2 mg. per tablet is effective. The combination of SEOMINAL has the gradual hypotensive action particularly desirable in treating mild to moderate essential hypertension.

DOSAGE:

Initial, one tablet two or three times daily.

Maintenance, half to one tablet daily, depending on the patient's response.

Bottles of 100 and 500 tablets.

Also available: **THEOMINAL**

Trade Mark

(Each tablet contains theobromine gr. 5 and 'Luminal' gr. 4)



BAYER PHARMA PTY. LTD.

56 Young Street, Sydney.

Distributors: Salmond & Spraggon (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.
Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth.

7546

Return of Pfeiffer Scholar

Mr. Frank Bedford gives some impressions of his Sojourn in U.S.A.

The following is a verbatim report of an interview with Mr. Frank H. Bedford, by Norman Banks, over Victorian radio station 3AW, on Tuesday, August 6, shortly after Mr. Bedford had returned to Australia from the United States, where he spent 12 months as a Pfeiffer Scholar.

Mr. Banks: It was my very great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, to meet Mr. Frank Bedford, who has returned to Australia from the States. He was the winner of the Pfeiffer Scholarship for 1956 in pharmacy, and I think, Mr. Bedford, at the outset, you might tell us about the terms of the scholarship and the reward for having won it.

Mr. Bedford: The scholarship was awarded to Australian pharmacy, and it was open to any qualified pharmacist in the country. We had to submit a project to our Federal Council that we wished to follow in America. We also had to convince them that we had the capabilities of putting that project into effect and then that the whole idea would be of some benefit to us in pharmacy later on.

Mr. Banks: Could you give us some idea of the project you had in mind?

Mr. Bedford: I chose for my particular interest the subject of pharmacy administration, which consists of the subjects of economics, marketing, pharmacy management and accounting.

Mr. Banks: Marketing, chiefly in relation to retail shops?

Mr. Bedford: In the retail field particularly.

Mr. Banks: Did you take up headquarters in any particular parts of the States to pursue the project?

Mr. Bedford: Yes, my first stop was at Columbus, Ohio, where I attended some of the lectures in these subjects at the Ohio State University to get some idea of what material they presented and how they presented that material.

Mr. Banks: Why did you choose Columbus, Ohio?

Mr. Bedford: Well, it was interesting because there the Associate Professor of Pharmacology, one, Mr. Arthur Tye, is a former graduate of our Melbourne College of Pharmacy, and that gave some affiliation between himself and myself.

Mr. Banks: Was he Australian born?

Mr. Bedford: He was a Chinese actually, and did most of his schooling in Melbourne.

Mr. Banks: How did you travel to Columbus, Ohio?

Mr. Bedford: On arrival in San Francisco, I bought for the enormous sum of 150 dollars, a 1948 Pontiac car, which I finished driving 21,000 miles around the country.

Mr. Banks: And then you sold it again?

Mr. Bedford: I sold it in San Francisco just prior to leaving, and all I could get for it was 25 dollars.

Mr. Banks: Well, you had 100 dollars worth of motor-ing equivalent to 21,000 miles of travel. Not bad value.

Mr. Bedford: That's very good indeed.

Mr. Banks: What were your impressions of American pharmacies then?

Mr. Bedford: The typical neighbourhood pharmacy in

America is similar to ours, but with the addition of a soda fountain and very much more sundry merchandise than is carried by the actual pharmacy here. The soda fountain, of course, being the point of interest in any neighbourhood for the high school kiddies and so on.

Mr. Banks: It's a combination milk bar, then, and chemist shop?

Mr. Bedford: It's a milk bar, sandwich shop and pharmacy.

Mr. Banks: Did you ever find yourself being asked questions about your reactions to American pharmacies?

Mr. Bedford: I did. As a matter of fact, several times I was asked to address gatherings as to my impressions of American pharmacy. The main one being in New York, at a convention of the American Pharmaceutical Society. They were particularly interested to get my impressions from my observations as an outsider.

Mr. Banks: And what did you tell them?

Mr. Bedford: I told them just my impressions or contrasted Australian pharmacy to American pharmacy—their long hours, their enormous drug stores that we just don't see in this country; the terrific range of merchandise that they handle and, of course, the number of staff they have on their pharmacies is very large in comparison to the average Australian pharmacy.

Mr. Banks: You mentioned hours, Mr. Bedford. Does that suggest that they are open day and night?

Mr. Bedford: They are open very much longer than ours. The normal time of opening is 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 to 10.30 p.m. at night, and usually that goes on seven days a week.

Mr. Banks: And are prescriptions made up during those hours?

Mr. Bedford: Oh, yes, at any time.

Mr. Banks: What about anti-biotics? Do the public have to pay for them?

Mr. Bedford: They do. They have nothing similar to our National Health programme in this country.

Mr. Banks: I suppose the Americans were interested in that aspect of Australian life?

Mr. Bedford: They were, particularly interested, both the medical profession and the pharmaceutical profession, and at every point asked me for details of our programme because they were very interested in that matter.

Mr. Banks: Well now. What happens in the case of a person being struck down with some illness which demands an antibiotic? Do they have to pay for it?

Mr. Bedford: In some cases, yes; in some cases, or in a few cases rather, they can obtain those pharmaceutical benefits from a large public hospital if they are considered to be an out-patient.

Mr. Banks: And if they are not?

Mr. Bedford: They have to pay for them.

Mr. Banks: And if they can't pay?

Mr. Bedford: I don't know what they do then.

Mr. Banks: Well, because after all said and done, Mr. Bedford, you must have observed that there is a great deal of extreme in America both in regard to climate and in regard to wealth and poverty.

Mr. Bedford: Very definitely. The older people and the poorer people, I think, will eventually force such a plan to come in America because there is growing antagonism to the high price of many of the later pharmaceutical products.

Mr. Banks: Well, now, drug houses, of course, are particularly large and they have been interesting to you.

Mr. Bedford: There was one particular one, the Upjohn Company, that I visited, that consists of about 25 acres on the one floor, and to see that in the course of one day requires being taken around on a motor scooter.

Mr. Banks: 25 acres is, of course, difficult to imagine. Could you put it in terms of city blocks? It's a poser, isn't it?

Mr. Bedford: I'm afraid my mental arithmetic wouldn't come to that, but standing at one end of this building seems to be about three to four hundred yards long and probably the same distance across.

Mr. Banks: It's a mighty area.

Mr. Bedford: It is a fantastic area. I just couldn't imagine it.

Mr. Banks: We were talking about weather and, of course, you went from San Francisco, I presume, to Columbus and almost non-stop. Did you run into any bad weather there?

Mr. Bedford: Not that way, but coming back to Los Angeles, subsequently, I got mixed up with the blizzards that the mid-western States got in March of this year, which was quite an experience. One which I would not like to go through again. Driving the car one could see only about ten feet ahead of the windshield. I was fortunate enough to come across a snow plougher who had given up trying to clear the road and was turning back and going back to his home village or town again, so I just followed him into that town and there I stopped on the side of the road.

Mr. Banks: Otherwise you would have been really in trouble.

Mr. Bedford: Otherwise, I may have been trying to walk to the nearest town, which would not have been very pleasant.

Mr. Banks: Walking through snow is not very pleasant. In fact, it is pretty difficult when the snow gets over the shoulder line.

Mr. Bedford: It is. As a matter of fact, in that immediate vicinity there were two or three deaths of people who had been trapped overnight in their cars and they just froze to death.

Mr. Banks: These motels, of course, are a wonderful convenience to the motoring public, aren't they?

Mr. Bedford: They would be lost without them, I think, and the American public make full use of them because everybody seems to travel on wheels and their vacations are spent driving around the country.

Mr. Banks: Could you describe a typical motel?

Mr. Bedford: It consists of perhaps ten or fifteen units, each unit comprising a bedroom containing its own shower and toilet facilities with a wash basin. Some of the motels have a restaurant attached to them; usually they don't provide meals of any sort. You have your meal along the road, and then you pull up at the nearest motel and you sleep there the night and then you go on to the next.

Mr. Banks: A wonderful convenience.

Mr. Bedford: It is very good.

Mr. Banks: And travelling as you did, I suppose you saw much in the way of scenic attractions that you will never forget?

Mr. Bedford: Yes. It was really a wonderful experience. That was one reason why I was influenced

to buy the car, because I could get off the beaten track in some cases, to see scenery which I would not have seen travelling by train or by bus.

Mr. Banks: What would you think would be the outstanding scenic attraction that you saw?

Mr. Bedford: The one that I remember and I will for all time, is Crater Lake in Oregon, which was a truly amazing sight.

Mr. Banks: Could you describe it?

Mr. Bedford: That is an extinct volcano, and many years ago the top was completely blown off this volcano and I understand that something like 18 cubic miles of earth were blown off the top of this mountain, leaving an enormous hollow which subsequently filled with water and the whole business is some 5,000 feet above sea level, and it is truly a magnificent sight.

Mr. Banks: The blue is particularly.

Mr. Bedford: The water is almost purple in this hollow of the volcano.

Mr. Banks: Mr. Bedford, speaking to so many people as you did, at various points of the States, I suppose intimately, you got into conversation with some of them. Did the speech that you used give them any trouble?

Mr. Bedford: No, it seemed to go very well. They understood everything that I said.

Mr. Banks: They thought you were English, undoubtedly.

Mr. Bedford: They always picked me for English, certainly, but one amusing incident was after giving a talk in Los Angeles at one time, to some of their students, one came up to me, jokingly, after the talk and said, "Mr. Bedford, it must be terrible to have to talk with a speech defect such as yours."

Mr. Banks: Lovely!

Mr. Bedford: I didn't buy into it.

Mr. Banks: Any others of that type? People come around to you after a talk?

Mr. Bedford: Yes, there was one lady I will always remember, who had attended a convention that I spoke at in New York, and subsequently spoke at a second in California, and just prior to my going up to the platform, she came up to me and said, "I see you're on the programme this afternoon, Mr. Bedford." I said, "Yes." And she said, "Well, I'm certainly going in to hear that because I don't mind what you talk about, I just want to sit and listen to your accent!"

Mr. Banks: You could take that whichever way you liked. What would be the greatest distinction conferred upon you in what has been a very distinctive tour of America, Mr. Bedford?

Mr. Bedford: The one thing I liked was after speaking at a State convention in Lincoln, Nebraska, I was introduced to the Governor of that State, and he conferred upon me the honour of an Admiral in the Grand Navy of Nebraska.

Mr. Banks: They have fewer ships than the Swiss navy, haven't they?

Mr. Bedford: Well, as far as I know, Nebraska hasn't even got a river of any consequence.

Mr. Banks: Well, that's really fascinating. Mr. Bedford, I suppose it's going to be rather irksome getting back to your pharmacy?

Mr. Bedford: Well, as a matter of fact, I started Monday of this week, and as yet I don't know whether I am going this way or that, but I'll settle down, no doubt.

Mr. Banks: Well, thank you very much indeed, Mr. Frank Bedford, winner of the Pfeiffer Scholarship of 1956.

Self-Selection Merchandising in Pharmacy

By E. R. Clark, Ph.C., M.P.S. (Vic.)

The impact of the self-service store and the supermarket on the retailer is becoming increasingly apparent.

That these new forms of competitive business hold a potential threat to those engaged in retail pharmacy is now realised, as evidenced by the visit of Messrs. Eric Scott and R. G. Ross to the U.S.A. to investigate trends there.

Some thoughts on how the situation might be met are presented in this article, and readers are invited to comment.

TO begin with I think I should try to define what is meant by self-selection merchandising. It could be defined as the simplification and co-ordination of all service and merchandising activities to encourage customers to select merchandise and complete the transaction with varying degrees of aid from salespeople, depending on the nature of the goods.

Look at the changes that have taken place in the last few years in large departmental and chain stores. We no longer have goods where the customers can't get at them. Not so long ago chain stores had glass over the tops of their counters. Now there is none, and the goods invite the customer to pick them up and examine them. What has led these and many other retailers to pay so much attention to this development?

Possibly the first thing has been their realisation of their inability to handle all customers satisfactorily at peak periods. It seems evident that as the years go on more and more shopping is done in less and less hours. Many things contribute to this, such as more wives working, consequently more shopping in lunch hours; less frequent transport, which means more people arriving at the same time and all wanting to catch the next bus, tram or train back again. Therefore they came to appreciate that they were really battling to handle these peaks and prevent people walking out. If someone walks out, they have been turned loose for some other retailer to get. We must find out how to cope with these peaks more efficiently. Shall we employ more staff? Obviously this would be uneconomic, for wages are constantly rising, and wages represent our highest single overhead. Another factor is the staff itself. Employers, due to recent economic conditions, have become lax in the matter of staff training. Too often they have had poor staff and a high rate of staff turnover. They have failed to correct poor staff with a poor work attitude for so long that they have forgotten they should be doing something to improve them. Too often they stay poor staff.

Most retailers and particularly chemists have the problem of space. Most are trading beyond the capacity of their premises. To rebuild costs so much that most cannot consider it. Few are in a position to buy adjoining property, and the foundations or bank balances don't permit the construction of an additional floor. Hence the necessity of obtaining the maximum sales productivity from the present space.

All retailers have these problems to a greater or lesser degree. We must realise that the sales productivity of an assistant using orthodox methods is definitely limited. Examine such conditions. We start with a back stock fixture, then space for an assistant, then a counter, and then a customer. This is the interpretation of orthodox methods of selling by pharmacy, grocers and department stores. Some people would say that assistants are wizards and can serve two or three people at a time. I have good staff, but never expect them to be able to do this. It is difficult enough to serve one customer at a time. The salespersons' selling ability is restricted by the very presentation of stock, space, counter, etc. Added to this is, as already mentioned, that customers don't often come singly but in groups, and we want to reach every one of them. If retailing could be done with customers coming singly life would be simple. This, then, is the problem we wish to overcome.

Customers fall into one of three classes. Firstly those who require no assistance. They know exactly what they want and all they want is to be attended to quickly and go.

The next one wants but a little help. Someone has told her Blank's pills are good for pimples. Is this so? Will this lotion relieve itching? A simple question, simply answered, is all that stands between her and making up her mind to buy.

The last kind are those that want considerable help. They want us to counter prescribe or they don't know what they really want. They rely on our professional knowledge and seek our guidance. But which class do we make the most profit from? Obviously from the first, for if we sold the same value of goods to each one we have less overhead in handling Mrs. No. 1, therefore more actual profit. Always remembering that we want No. 3, for here we build goodwill. But we must try to convert as many as possible of the No. 2's to No. 1's and those of the No. 3's who just don't know what they want to No. 2's and eventually to No. 1's. If we can do this then we can handle more people in less time with less staff. So this is our objective, qualified as already mentioned by the fact that in pharmacy we have to retain personal service for such operations as prescription handling, writing H.B.A. receipts, developing and printing service, sale of poisons, and a few operations which can't be done any other way.

THYAL

H Y A L

(D.H.A.)

Method of Using THYAL

Apply Thyal morning and night. Well saturated cotton wool swabs are used and any area where there is a discharge of free pus must be cleaned first and the swab discarded immediately. Pustules with yellow heads may be opened with a sterile needle, but only light pressure must be applied to express the pus. Pustules so opened do not leave visible scars, while those which are unopened often do.

Severe cases respond within three months, improvement being seen within a few weeks. Mild cases respond quickly and should be cured within one month. All factors tending to produce a hypersecretion of sebum should be investigated and controlled, as it is important to retain the sebaceous plug which is impregnated with the bactericidal agent. Treatment should be continued for at least one month after the acne is cured.

Instruction slips are available in pads, perforated so that the product name does not appear. Pads are obtainable through D.H.A. representatives or State offices.

PRECAUTION! As with all mercurial preparations, there is the possibility of irritation or even dermatitis, especially in certain individuals. Should irritation occur, the use of Thyal should be discontinued.

Available in bottles of 4 fluid ounces

A solution of a bacteriostatic agent (mercurithio-salicylate).
1½ gr. per fluid ounce in a volatile ether-alcohol base.

for ACNE VULGARIS

Sebum, in the duct orifices, impregnated with Thyal, remains bacteriostatic and bactericidal for days—owing to Thyal's persistent activity.

With regular use reinfection is prevented, and as this is the main reason for the persistence of acne, the condition is often abolished.

Thyal is not intended for other types of acne not characterised by follicular plugging.

SAPODERM

SOAP (D.H.A.)

(Hexachlorophene 2%) in large 5-oz. cakes.

*An adjuvant in acne and in
All Skin Infections*

Hexachlorophene is bacteriostatic and bactericidal to *S. aureus*, *Strep. viridans* and various Gram-positive cocci.¹

A three-minute scrub is as effective as ten minutes with plain soap.²

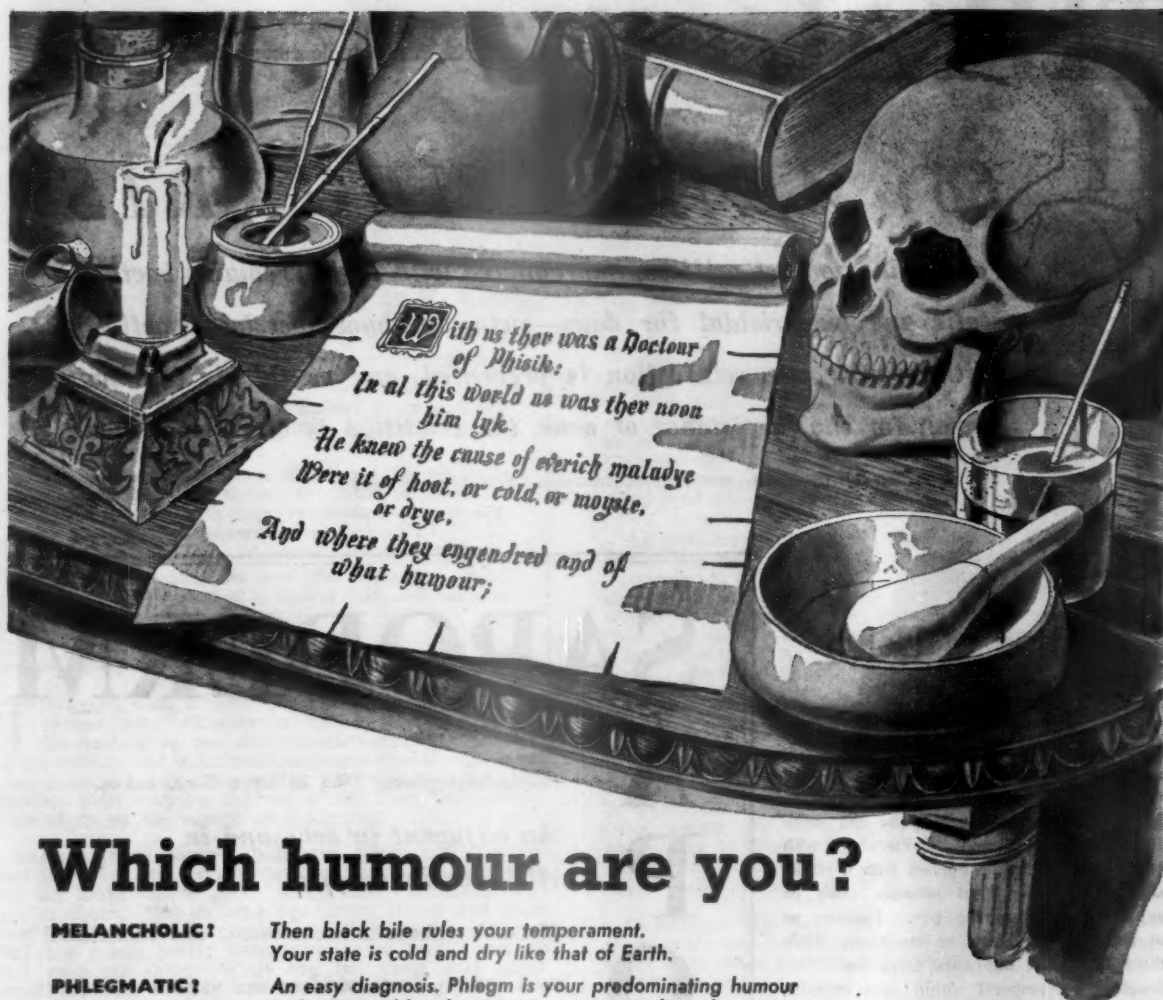
240 patch tests—all negative.¹

¹Traub, E. F.; Newhall, C. A.; Fuller, J. R.; *Surg., Gynec. & Obst.*, 1944, LXXIX, 205.

²Dull, J. A.; Tintel, H. A.; Ellis, J. L., and Nicholls, A., *Surg., Gynec. & Obst.*, 1950, LX.

*Distributed throughout Australia
by all D.H.A. Houses*





Which humour are you?

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| MELANCHOLIC: | Then black bile rules your temperament.
Your state is cold and dry like that of Earth. |
| PHLEGMATIC: | An easy diagnosis. Phlegm is your predominating humour
and water, cold and moist, your corresponding element. |
| SANGUINE: | You're over endowed with blood — a hot
moist character like air. |
| CHOLERIC: | Obviously too much bile. Like fire you're hot and dry. |

In Chaucer's day such a diagnosis would have proceeded, with perhaps a touch of astrology thrown in for good measure.

Medical men believed there were four humours or fluids in the human body that governed health. When the "complexion" or mixture of these humours got out of balance, the patient fell sick. The doctor then had to decide which humour was in excess and

restore the balance by bleeding, purging, or potions.

Fortunately, medicine has progressed far since Chaucer's day and in the field of medicine as in many other fields, Shell's 5,000 research workers are making important contributions — petro-chemicals, solvents, detergents, lubricants, anaesthetics.

Shell serves Australia . . .
YOU CAN BE SURE OF



468/C

When the departmental stores and the chains came to consider the problems and the factors which govern them, they came to realise that the answer to most lay in the development of customer self selection. Now don't throw up your hands in horror as most chemists will. They say, "You can't do that. Pharmacy has been built on personalised service. We can't take that away from our customers." Don't take this attitude. Come to realise we will not be taking anything away. We will add something that the customer has never had.

Let's see how personalised service works in your shop. You have your stock, an assistant, a counter, and in comes a customer. "A packet of bandaids, please." "Yes, madam. Plain waterproof or elastic?" At this she has to stop and think for a second, and then says, "Waterproof, please." "Yes, madam. Small, medium or large?" At this point in walks customer No. 2. So the salesperson tries to hurry the sale along, for it is lunch time and he is the only one on duty. But customer No. 1 is in no hurry, so the conversation goes on: "How much are they?" "1/4, 2/6 and 4/9," is the hurried reply. The customer doesn't quite catch it, so it is repeated, "1/4, 2/6 and 4/9." This time she notes the slight trace of exasperation in the salesman's voice. At this point perhaps in walks customer No. 3. Customer No. 1 decides she would like the 2/6 size, so the salesman goes to get it, and says to customer No. 2, who is patiently waiting, "Won't keep you long." Obviously becoming worried now lest No. 3 decides to walk out. Back he goes to No. 1 and hands her the bandaids. "Oh, they're flesh coloured. I like the white." "But they're plain and only come in the small size—12 to the box." His tone of voice doesn't help, and we're battling now to make a sale. She will probably say, "Oh, it doesn't matter, thanks," and off she goes to the self service store. Meantime customers No. 2 and 3 have been cooling their heels and are put off somewhat by the treatment No. 1 received. Mrs. No. 1 was quite a reasonable customer. All she wanted was simply a packet of bandaids. If she did buy she wasn't very happy about it anyway.

Well, back to No. 2 and No. 3. No. 2 saw and heard most of what went on with Mrs. No. 1, so has decided she's wanted elsewhere and that she waited long enough, anyway. So we are left in peace with No. 3. Here we do conclude a sale because she asks specifically for an economy size Ipana toothpaste plain.

This is the much revered personalised service in operation. Perhaps I've overdrawn the picture a little, but I don't think so. I've seen this happen not only in pharmacy but in all other retail establishments. We have in pharmacy dozens of lines which come in two or three different grades and two or three different sizes in each grade. White and chlorophyll toothpastes—gauze and masslin sanitary appliances—baby foods—cotton wool—baby powders. How many times a day do you have to ask "Which brand?" "Which size?" and so forth!

Why do all these questions have to be asked? What is the reason for this time, therefore profit, consuming questioning? I'll give you the reason—it is there right in front of you—the counter. The brick wall of retailing. It doesn't support you, though; it merely is a barrier between you and more sales. It says to the customer, "I don't trust you—you're probably a petty thief. Your place is over there and the stock back here. I'll hide some of the stock from you, too, if I feel like it." This is our present method of trading.

Now let's consider the same little act as before, but without the counter. Naturally our shelving must be open too. In walks Mrs. No. 1, who asks for a packet of bandaids. "Yes, madam. There they are over there." She goes over and picks up the elastic ones first, and thinks to herself, "Mmm—these elastic ones would be handy. I'd better take the plain ones as

well." They're both price marked, so she knows she can afford them. She takes them back to the salesman to pay for them. Mrs. No. 2 comes in, then Mrs. No. 3. The salesman hasn't seen much of Mrs. No. 1 lately, so after registering the sale and wrapping up the purchase asks if little George is better again and becomes engaged in pleasant small talk with her. Mrs. No. 2 and Mrs. No. 3 are getting served, though; they're going through the stock themselves and selecting what they want and usually a little more.

Because of the way you have presented your goods you have virtually said, "Glad you've dropped in—here's our merchandise—go through it—pick it up—read the labels and see if it will do the job you want it to do. If you can't decide go through some of the other stock and I'll be with you in a minute to answer any query you may have."

Have you dropped your hands and wiped the horror from your expression? You should have because I believe I have shown you in just one example that I haven't taken away anything. I've added something which we never had before. You still say it couldn't work in pharmacy. Well, it already has been proved by a few enterprising chemists here in Australia as well as by many others in America, Switzerland and various other places. You still have an argument that much more pilfering will go on. Yes, I'll admit there will be more, but if that salesman is in evidence and is obviously looking around occasionally, it will be kept to a minimum and the extra turnover resulting will more than compensate for the small loss.

Now consider the staff angle. Under self selection methods anyone could sell a packet of bandaids or a tube of toothpaste or hundreds of other lines because the stock does all the selling. You are available anyway to answer any more personal or professional queries. If your merchandise is presented properly it will sell itself.

But don't think that by correct shelving and price marking alone you are in the self selection business. There are other angles to be considered. The manufacturers must be willing to do their share. Fortunately for pharmacy, most of our goods are packaged, and we don't have a problem such as the grocers had with, say, pegs, which used to be loose but now are in cartons containing a couple of dozen. But do as I did today. Go to where you keep your analgesics. Pick up a packet. What does the packet tell us? The name, the ingredients, and that it is poison. Take a good look at many of our "chemist only" lines—they often are quite bright nowadays, but few of them state what they are for. Which product will Mrs. Consumer buy? Obviously the one which either by strong advertising or good packaging or both she is told is best for her.

Another angle is display. We must become efficient at building display. It must be tidy without being so tidy that Mrs. Consumer feels guilty if she disturbs it. Let's break down our separation to some extent. For example, toothpastes. Let's put all makes No. 1 size together, all No. 2 together, and all No. 3 together. Let's put twice the number of our "chemist only" one into the stack. This would achieve a double purpose.

You must promote your idea by educating the public to the fact that you now want them to select their goods for themselves, so perhaps you should put up a sign such as you have probably seen in a department store: "Make your selection at this fixture and take it to the nearest counter."

Everything, including well-known lines, must be adequately price-marked individually as well as by group, so that the customer knows even if she doesn't notice your ticket on the stack, and also so that there will be no mistakes made by the person registering the sale. Incidentally, you might think that these tickets on the

stacks might be too hard for you to do with any degree of professional touch. Don't worry. As far as I can see, if they're a bit amateurish so much the better.

This is a big, new (for us) field of merchandising. But with the help of the manufacturers, and the Guild with its babies—the public relations and merchandising services—I'm sure we could develop this form of trading as the answer to supermarkets and self service stores. If you think it could work and keep asking yourself, "Am I displaying this to its best advantage? Am I presenting this merchandise in a suitable manner for customers' self selection? Am I making it easy for them to buy?" I think we are well on the way to meeting self service competition.

Have a look at any of the new big stores in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart, and you will find that except for a few highly specialised departments the old orthodox counter has gone. Why? Because I believe these big operators are convinced that self selection merchandising has tremendous advantages over orthodox methods. They are satisfied that it really pays. Let us learn from them.

Finally I give you a manufactured Confucius saying a friend of mine quoted to me some time ago, and which I believe is true: "Confucius say man who does business today using yesterday's methods will not be in business tomorrow."

Equipping the Surgery—Antiseptics

By Sir Heneage Ogilvie, K.B.E., D.M., M. Ch., F.R.C.S., Consulting Surgeon, Guy's Hospital.

(From "The Practitioner," February, 1957)

Antiseptics are reagents that are lethal to bacteria, but harmful to a much lesser extent to human beings. In lesser concentration they can restrain the growth of bacteria without killing them. There are many types of antiseptics, acting in different ways, and suitable for different purposes. About the worst is Lister's original antiseptic, carbolic acid. The action of an antiseptic in vitro varies with concentration, with time and with temperature, and when used in the tissues its value is largely governed by its toxicity and its reaction with organic matter in the wound. The leading properties of the main varieties are as follows:

(1) **Oxidising Agents:** Nascent oxygen combines with any organic matter, and is not selective for bacteria. The chief value of hydrogen peroxide lies in the mechanical cleansing of a sloughing wound.

(2) **Halogens:** Chlorine and iodine are rapidly bactericidal in extreme dilution. Their disadvantage is that they combine with any organic matter and that they are occasionally irritating to tissue.

Chlorine is usually employed as a solution of hypochlorite (eusol, Dakin's solution). Chlorine is also added to coal-tar derivatives such as "Dettol." Iodine is usually used as a 2½ per cent. solution in spirit. It is the best antiseptic for sterilising the skin. Iodoform (CHI₃) has a wonderful "antiseptic smell," but is entirely useless.

(3) **Heavy Metals (Mercury, Copper, Silver, Zinc):** These have little use in surgery, owing to their toxicity and their vivid colouring. Mercuric skin sterilizers, "metaphen," thiomersal ("merthiolate"), and mercurochrome, owe their appeal to their attractive colour rather than their bactericidal efficiency.

(4) **Alcohols:** The only one in common use, ethyl alcohol, owes its popularity largely to its universal availability, its cleansing powers, and its ability to dissolve many other substances such as iodine. It coagulates proteins, and is therefore ineffective in a wound, in spite of its use for that purpose by the Good Samaritan. It is chiefly used to sterilize the skin, and glass and steel instruments. The optimum bactericidal concentration is 70 per cent.

(5) **Coal Tar Derivatives:** Of these, phenol is almost useless. The cresols are used, usually with soap, for large-scale disinfection of bedding and furniture. Tar acids are sold as proprietary disinfectants ("izal,"

"cyllin") for floors, drains and lavatories. Other antiseptics ("dettol") are cresols or xylenols with a chlorine atom added. The members of this group act fairly rapidly, they are non-toxic, they do not coagulate proteins and act in the presence of serum or blood, and their efficiency is increased by soap.

(6) **Aniline Dyes:** Most aniline dyes are bactericidal in high dilutions, and their action is interfered with only moderately by blood and serum. Their bright colour and staining properties limit their use in practice. Bonney's blue (brilliant green and crystal violet) is favoured for sterilizing the vagina. Gentian violet is the best antiseptic for staphylococcal infections of the face severe enough to justify temporary social ostracism.

(7) **Acridine Dyes:** The members of this group (acriflavine, euflavine, proflavine, "rivanol") have been popular since the 1914-18 war. They disinfect in dilutions of 0.2 per cent. and are bacteriostatic in dilutions up to 0.0001 per cent. They are, for practical purposes, non-toxic to the tissues, and their activity is hardly interfered with by the presence of blood or serum. They are particularly active against *Streptococcus pyogenes*.

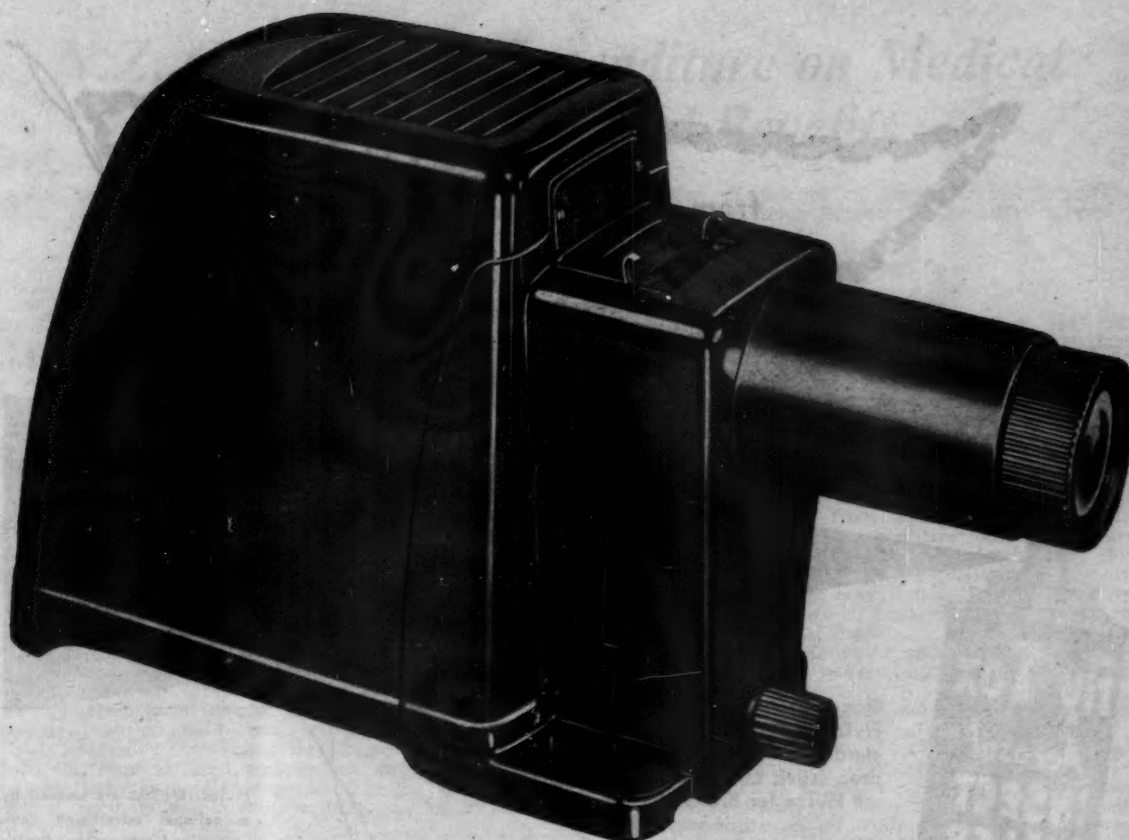
(8) **The Newer Antiseptics—Cetrimide ("Cetavlon")** is a derivative of ammonium bromide, and is a detergent, much favoured for cleansing and sterilizing the skin. It is effective against streptococci and staphylococci, and relatively non-toxic.

Chlorhexidine ("Hibitane") is a new antiseptic, the chemical formula of which is bis-p-chlorophenyl diguanidohexane. It can kill streptococci in vitro in a dilution of 1/10,000,000. It has been favourably reported on in gynaecological practice by Calman and Murray (Brit. Med. J., 1956, II, 200).

Suggested Equipment For the Surgery

(6) Antiseptics:

- (a) Surgical or methylated spirit—1 quart (1 litre).
- (b) Tincture of iodine.
- (c) "Dettol."
- (d) Tablets of acriflavine, for preparing 1/1000 solution.
- (e) Chlorhexidine, 1/200 solution in 70 per cent. spirit, for keeping knives, scissors and needles. Hydrogen peroxide and eusol, for dressing septic wounds, will be ordered as required.



Presenting the New 250-watt **KODAK MERIT PROJECTOR**

Colour - corrected Kodak lens! Aspheric condenser!

Today's best value in colour slide projectors is undoubtedly the new Australian-made Kodak Merit Projector. It's budget priced, yet gives a performance that will delight any colour-slide fan. Just check these desirable features:

- ★ Brilliant 250-watt performance made possible by convection-cooled lamphouse.
- ★ Lumenised 5-inch Kodak f/3.5 colour-corrected lens.
- ★ Aspheric condenser lens increases light output.
- ★ Heat resisting glass protects slides.
- ★ Spiral focusing control.
- ★ Non-jarring slide feed.
- ★ Finger-tip elevation.

Retail Price: £ 24.

ASK YOUR KODAK REPRESENTATIVE FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. Branches in all States

You get bigger profits
from **FLYTOX** Aerosol Insect Killer
if you buy the Special
Parcel

and **FLYTOX** sells better because



Bigger profits are yours when you sell FlyTox because FlyTox gives you a better margin combined with continued and progressive sales. Get FlyTox now and sell FlyTox for **BIGGER PROFITS**.

FlyTox

**IS STRONGER
KEEPS KILLING LONGER
GIVES GREATER ECONOMY**

FlyTox Aerosol
Insect
Killer

FlyTox retailers are backed by a national advertising campaign and attractive display material is yours on request.

Special parcel buy:

You get even more profit from FlyTox if you buy the Special Parcel . . . 6 dozen assorted gives a discount of 5% through your own wholesaler.



**and now! The 20 oz.
Economy Can**

A sure seller, this 20 oz. can of FlyTox has much to offer . . . it takes up less shelf space and there are no breakages . . . it displays itself strikingly, black lettering on yellow ground.

And remember, it has a drip-proof plastic pourer . . . stock FlyTox to sell FlyTox, in the new 20 oz. economy can!

SCOTT & BOWNE
(A/Asia.) Ltd.

P.O. Box 40, Surry Hills, N.S.W.

N.Z. Government Expenditure on Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits

Some impressions from an address delivered at the Silver Jubilee Conference of the Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand, Auckland, May 2, 1957, by Charles Cameron (Dominion Secretary, Chemists' Service Guild of New Zealand).

(Abstract by F.H.B.)

Introduction

"I want to know why people should not have decent wages, why they should not have decent pensions in the evening of their days or when they are invalided. What is there more valuable in our Christianity than to be our brothers' keepers in reality? . . . I want to see people have security. . . . I want to see humanity secure against poverty, secure in illness or old age."

These were the words of Michael Joseph Savage, Prime Minister of New Zealand when the Social Security Act 1938, under which the present Social Security scheme is administered, was placed on the Statute Book. Somewhat similar sentiments were expressed in Britain a few years later through what came to be known as the Beveridge Plan for Welfare with attacks on giant want (pensions for everyone), giant disease (ill-health and its treatment), and giant idleness (unemployment). His other two giants were ignorance (a new deal in education) and squalour (slum clearance and better housing conditions). These were eventually given effect to in legislative form; not, of course, precisely in the terms as reported upon and recommended by Sir William Beveridge (now Lord Beveridge).

Both the New Zealand and British administrations have now had considerable experience in the operation of Social Security and health welfare policies in the post-war era.

One of the outstanding impressions one gets from general conversation (often not well informed, however) which to a considerable degree is fanned into annual outbursts when Parliamentary estimates are discussed, is that we are spending colossal sums on medical and pharmaceutical benefits which we can scarcely afford. And, anyway, the people are using the services of the doctors too frequently—too many visits to the doctors resulting in too many prescriptions being written. There is also some vague idea that colossal waste of medicine is going on. "Patient pressure" has been blamed for much of this—although I see a new term has been coined for this by the Auckland practitioners' group; they call it "pressure of work." I am not at all clear what the difference, if any, is. In the end the result is the same no matter from which source the initial impetus to using the services is derived. These statements and vague wonderings have the tendency to increase the incidence of another disease—the nervous tic in politics. The only prescription of any avail for this disease is a more thorough diagnosis of the body politic in relation to these expenditures.

National Income, Welfare and Health Services, 1947-1955

Our understanding of the expenditures on medical and pharmaceutical benefits and other health services will flounder around in a morass of half truths and undigested statistics unless we are initially aware of the interaction of health benefits and services generally within one another so far as expenditures are concerned. If and when we are able to say what proportion of the national income we can afford to spend on health policies, then within this expenditure some may rise and others fall from time to time; and it will depend largely on the administrative skill we employ in getting the optimum return to the community for that fixed amount of expenditure. With this, then, in mind, let us quickly run over the position revealed by assessing these expenditures between 1947 and 1956 in relation to our national income.

Chart I shows Government expenditure on social services in relation to national income for the years 1947-1956.

Chart II shows the breakdown of expenditure on social services.

Chart III shows Government expenditure on Social Security benefits and war pensions.

These three charts reveal the following facts:—

(1) Although there has been a steady rise in the money expenditure on all welfare services, as a proportion of the national income, there has been no rise at all in social services generally, taking, as they do, the same percentage of the national income, namely 15 per cent., in 1947 as they did in 1956.

(2) The health service expenditure (which includes not only disbursements from the Social Security health benefits, but also the general health vote as set out in

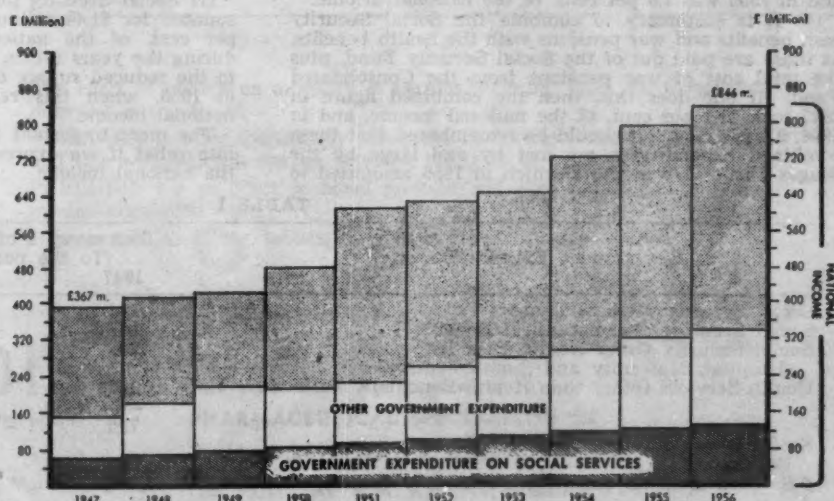


CHART I.—National Income and Government Expenditure.
(Source: Economic Survey, 1956.)

the Department of Health's Annual Report, the expenditure of the Mental Hygiene Division, which is separate from it, and hospital subsidies by the Government to hospital boards) took 3 per cent. of the national income in 1947 and 3.8 per cent. in 1956. While expenditure on pharmaceutical benefits contributed towards this, by far the major factor in this increased proportion of the national income on health services arose through the Government's decision in 1951 to take over progressively the total burden of hospital expenditure, which in fact it has done by the end of March this year.

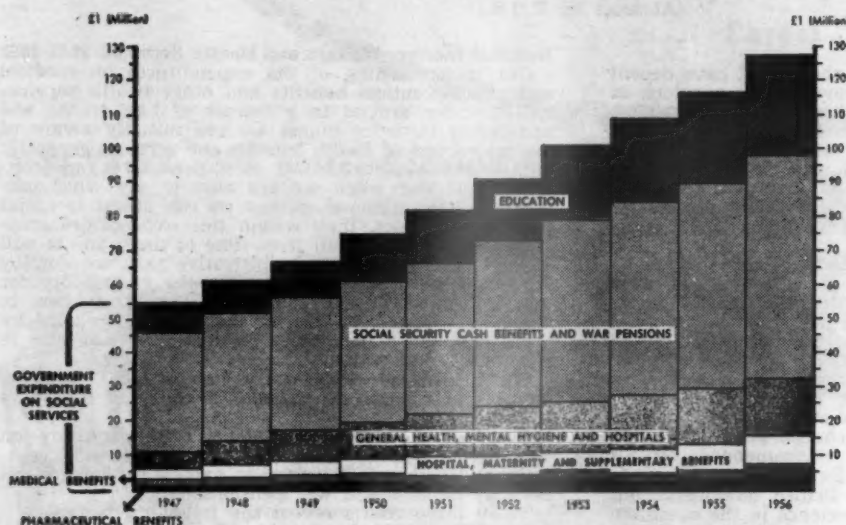


CHART 2.—Government Expenditure on Social Services.
(Source: Economic Survey, 1956.)

(3) The Social Security cash benefits and war pensions, which took 9.4 per cent. of the national income in 1947, gradually over the years up to 1956 with the rising national income took a smaller proportion of it, and in 1956 was 7.6 per cent. of the national income.

(4) It is customary to combine the Social Security cash benefits and war pensions with the health benefits, as these are paid out of the Social Security Fund, plus the total cost of war pensions from the Consolidated Fund. If one does this, then the combined figure in 1947 took 11.1 per cent. of the national income, and in 1956, 9.4 per cent. It should be remembered that these combined expenditures are met by and large by the Wages Tax of 1/6 in the £ which in 1956 amounted to

£59.9 million. In addition, however, to the 1/6 in the £ Wages Tax the Government pays £14 million into the Social Security Fund from the Consolidated Fund, plus the total cost of war pensions from the Consolidated Fund. Expressing the total Social Security benefits and war pensions in terms of 1/6's it will be found that in 1947 pharmaceutical benefits accounted for .7d. and in 1956 .9d.

(5) Taking, now, health benefits separately, the expenditure of £6.2 million, or 1.7 per cent. of the national income in 1947, rose steadily to £15.6 million, and 1.8 per cent. of the national income in 1956. Included in these Social Security health benefits are hospital benefits, which rose in the period from £1.99 million in 1947 to £4.77 million in 1956; maternity benefits £.67 million in 1947 and £1.38 million in 1956; medical benefits in 1947, £1.76 million and in 1956 £3.55 million; pharmaceutical benefits in 1947, £1.44 million and in 1956, £4.04 million; and supplementary benefits £2.35 million in 1947 and £1.82 million in 1956.

(6) The combined expenditure on Social Security medical and pharmaceutical benefits in 1947 accounted for £3.2 million, and .87 per cent. of the national income, and rose steadily (with the exception of a slight drop in 1954—almost entirely accountable to a recommendation of the Dominion Council of the Chemists' Guild to the Government reducing the supply

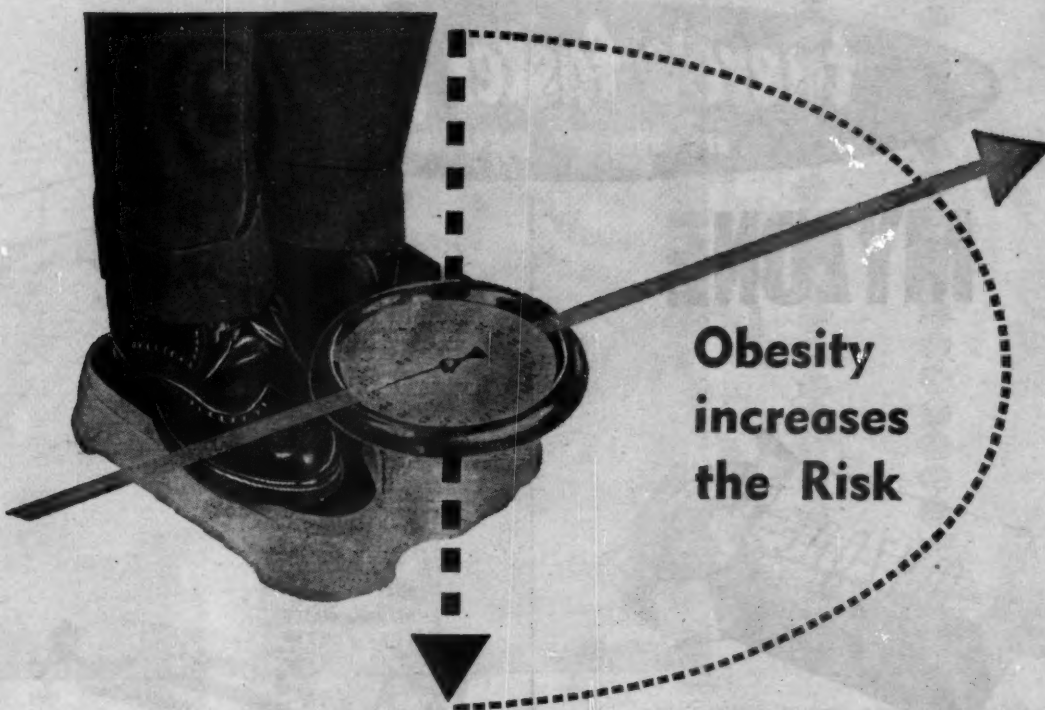
of medicine to a fortnight and one repeat instead of a month's supply all at one time) up to £76 million in 1956, when the proportion of the national income being used for these purposes was still the same (.9 per cent.).

(7) Social Security pharmaceutical benefits alone accounted for £1.44 million expenditure in 1947, with .4 per cent. of the national income, and rose steadily during the years (again with the exception of 1954 due to the reduced supply of medicine) up to £4.04 million in 1956, when this represented .5 per cent. of the national income.

The more important of these figures can be brought into relief if we express them in terms of every £ of the national income.

TABLE I

Government Expenditure on	For every £ of National Income (To the nearest farthing)	
	1947	1956
Social Security Medical Benefits	1½d.	1d.
Social Security Pharmaceutical Benefits	1d.	1½d.
Social Security Other Health Benefits	2d.	2½d.
(Hospital, Maternity and Supplementary)		
Health Services (other than Health Benefits)	3½d.	4½d.
	7½d.	9½d.
Social Services (other than Health)—		
Education	5½d.	8½d.
S.S. Cash Benefits and War Pensions	1/10½d.	1/6d.
All Social Services	3/-	3/-



**Obesity
increases
the Risk**

PRELUDIN

Brand of 2-phenyl-3-methyl-tetrahydro-1,
4-oxazine-hydrochloride.

The effect of obesity on mortality in persons suffering from cardiovascular disorders is significant.

PRELUDIN is being increasingly prescribed by doctors because of the safety and ease with which it enables excessive eating to be controlled.

PRELUDIN has no effect on blood pressure and does not create excessive mental stimulation.

It is supplied in 25 mg. tablets, in tubes of 20 and bottles of 250.

Samples and Literature available from

F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD. - AUSTRALIA

Sole Australian Agents for

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES OF

C. H. BOEHRINGER SOHN

INGELHEIM AM RHEIN, GERMANY

PRELUDIN

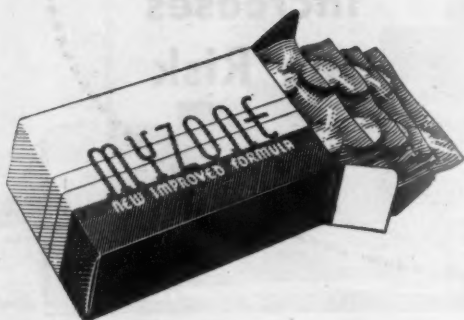
An appetite controlling agent



Regd. Trade Mark

there's faster profits
in these products

MYZONE



Myzone sales last year were an all time record. This year advertising has been increased very considerably and already chemists everywhere report excellent results, especially when Myzone is displayed on the counter.

IVORITE



Each year, from all over Australia, we receive requests running into six figures for our free Ivorite booklet. These people are all prospective customers for Ivorite tooth paste and powder which prevents decay. Keep Ivorite on display and cash in on their interest.

Ask your wholesaler **NOW** for these products

OR IF YOU
EXPERIENCE
DIFFICULTY WRITE
DIRECT TO

**RILEY
WILLIAMS
PTY. LTD.**

**BOX 20
P.O. FAIRFIELD
VIC.**

685 HEIDELBERG ROAD, ALPHINGTON, VIC.

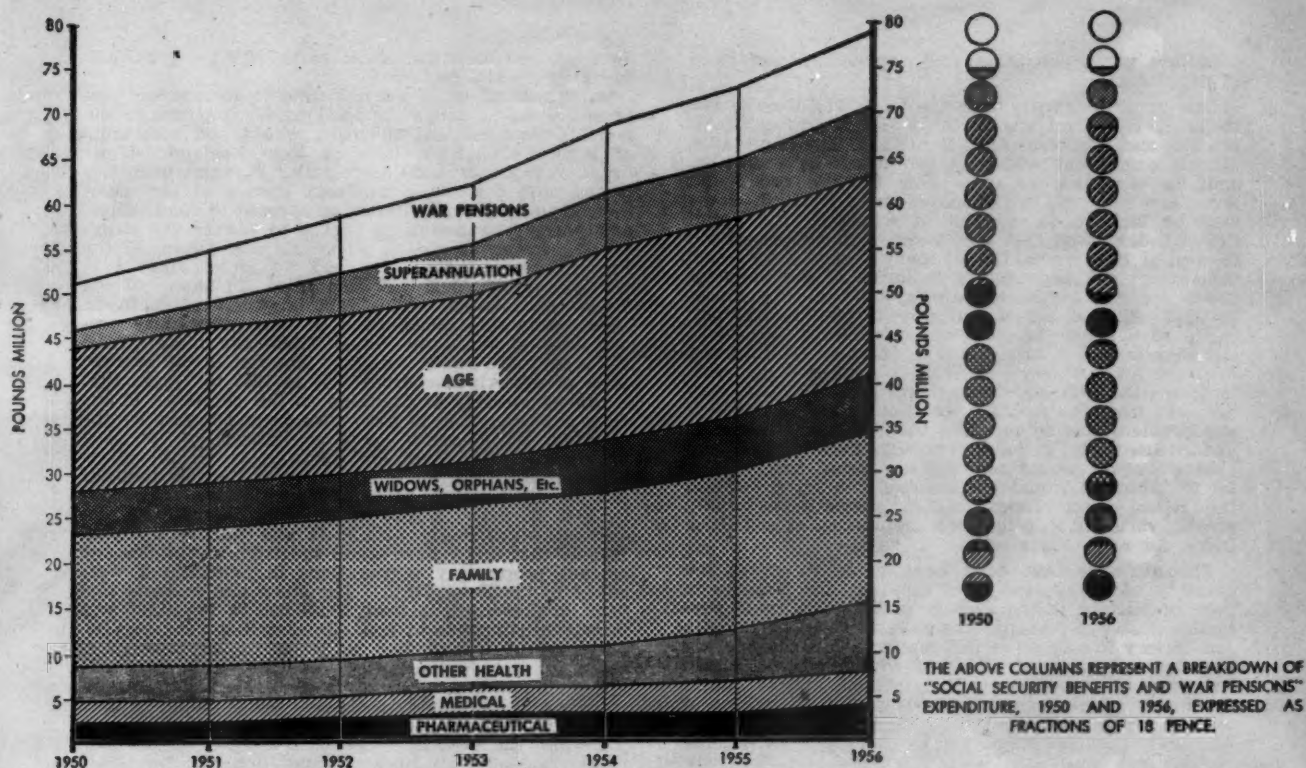


CHART 3—Proportional Breakdowns of Social Security Benefits and War Pensions, 1950 to 1956. (Source: Abstract of Statistics, 1956.)

The position can be no better summed up than in the last paragraph of the New Zealand Economic Survey published by the Government:

"If we can rely on a continuing favourable market for the sale of our exports, and our sales ensure a rising level of production at competitive prices and a volume of savings sufficient to sustain the developments of our economic resources, it should be within our capacity to support and improve our Social Services in the years that lie ahead."

A Critical Examination of Social Security Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits

Bearing in mind what has been said earlier with regard to improving standards of health, the rapidity

with which new and more efficacious drugs have come on to the market, especially in the last five years, and having seen how the Government expenditure on Social Security medical and pharmaceutical benefits is a small proportion (but nevertheless important) of total Government expenditure and of the national income, and not a growing proportion of the national income, let us look in more detail at it and analyse, if we can, this increasing expenditure.

Table II shows the trends in growth in number and cost of prescriptions relative to population and services by doctors.

What does this all add up to? Let us first of all deal with the expenditure element—total expenditure, ex-

Table II—Pharmaceutical Benefits

Trends of Growth in Numbers and Cost of Prescription Relative to Population and "Services by Doctors".
Source: All Government figures.

Year ended 31st March	Mean population	Number of prescriptions (millions)	Total cost (£1 million)	Cost per script	Number of Doctors' Services (million)	Scripts per service	Per Head of Population		Prescription Cost per head of population
							Scripts	Services	
1947	1,770,291	6.1	1.44	4/8½	4.2	1.4	3.4	2.4	16/3
1948	1,807,611	6.3	1.56	4/11½	5.3	1.2	3.5	3.1	17/3
1949	1,843,767	6.5	1.79	5/6	5.6	1.2	3.5	3.1	19/5
1950	1,881,317	7.24	2.04	5/7½	6.2	1.2	3.8	3.3	21/9
1951	1,917,934	7.3	2.1	5/9	6.5	1.1	3.8	3.4	21/11
1952	1,958,729	7.85	4.23	6/2½	6.7	1.2	4.0	3.4	24/10
1953	2,009,506	9.15	3.15	6/7	7.4	1.2	4.5	3.7	30/-
1954	2,061,376	9.76	2.92	5/11½	7.5	1.3	4.7	3.7	28/3
1955	2,105,766	10.3	3.05	5/11	8.3	1.2	4.9	3.9	28/11
1956	2,150,290	11.25	4.04	7/2	8.7	1.2	5.3	4.0	37/8

penditure per prescription, and expenditure per head of population.

This paper originally bore the title "The Cost of the Medicine Bill," but was re-titled "Expenditures Under Medical and Pharmaceutical Benefits." The importance of this comes out when we get down to a detailed analysis of trying to show how far the goods and services given, say, in 1947 have varied by 1956. Some may be inclined to say that if we apply the Retail Prices Index as at 1947 and measure its increase from then until 1956 we would get some kind of a yardstick measuring 1956 expenditure in terms of the value of goods and services as pertaining for the expenditure in 1947. In the absence of any further information this yardstick may be used, but it is exceedingly crude and unreliable. It bears no relation at all to the trend in prices in pharmacy—wage rates, cost of drugs, containers, etc.—because these themselves may be very different from the Retail Price Index. For example, if our problem was to measure the additional resources in food used, say, in public hospitals between 1947 and 1956 we again would not use the Retail Price Index for this, but we would use the food subdivision within the Retail Price Index, which shows considerably greater variation in price than the average Retail Price Index for all sections within it.

The attempts that have been made to assess the quantity of drugs used from time to time globally in prescriptions, or in the average prescription, or in particular classes of prescriptions, have not been sufficiently satisfactory to help us in this matter. For example, we have no indication at all as to what elements within the price of prescriptions have varied, and of course the factor which makes the construction of indices of costs for pharmaceutical benefits much more difficult has been the changing character of drugs used, the regular and consistent falling off in the use of extemporaneously compounded mixtures to be replaced by packed ethical drugs.

Abel-Smith and Titmus, in their publication, "The Cost of the National Health Service in England and Wales," a study undertaken on behalf of the Guillebaud Committee set up by the Government to make an examination of the National Health Service, state, with regard to the rising costs of the Pharmaceutical Service that:

"The index we have applied is based on (a) the index used by the Ministry of Health of the prices of basic drugs, and (b) changes in the remuneration of chemists, i.e., the percentage addition for overheads (on cost) and the container allowance. The basic drug index is so constructed as to give little more than a general indication of price trends. A second reason why it is unsatisfactory for our purposes is that ingredients in a prescription other than basic drugs are not represented in the index. Thirdly, the composition of the National Prescription Bill has changed so much since 1948 as to make the Pharmaceutical Service unsuitable for standard index number treatment. One illustration of this change has been the rise in the use of proprietaries as a percentage of total prescriptions from 11 per cent. in January, 1949, to 29 per cent. in February, 1954."

Basic Drug Prices Falling.—Insofar as here in New Zealand we are using predominantly drugs and pharmaceutical preparations from Britain, some indication of wholesale prices for these is given by the President of the Board of Trade in reply to a question in the House of Commons on December 10 last asking for the official index of wholesale prices for drugs and pharmaceutical preparations compared with similar figures for wholesale prices for a typical broad range of consumers' goods. The circulated reply shows that drugs and pharmaceutical preparations rose by 2.4 per cent. by October, 1956, as against June 30, 1949.

In that same period clothing and footwear rose by 15.8 per cent., manufactured foodstuffs by 50.5 per cent.,

domestic and electrical alliances by 12.7 per cent. and furniture by 11.3 per cent.

I think all of us, if we had time to analyse the cost of many basic drugs supplied under pharmaceutical benefits over the last 10 years, would find something of a similar pattern here in New Zealand. Many drugs and preparations have fallen in price over this period, and that is in the very nature of any commercial undertaking. Partly on account of competition, and partly on account of increased use of the drugs causing lower unit cost, prices fall. A glance at the Prescription Pricing Rules and Schedules since 1947 would, I think, bear out this point for many of the drugs there listed. This fall, however, tends to be obscured by the introduction of new proprietary preparations at the same time. These are more costly, and a lot more costly initially. The rise in the average price of prescriptions from 4/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1947 to 7/2 in 1956 is almost entirely attributable to the character of the drug content. It may also have been affected by the quantity, but here we have no information, at least up-to-date information, on this. (It is worth calling attention, however, at this moment to the fact that the rise in the average price of prescriptions from 4/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1947 to 5/11 in 1955 was, taking everything into account, surprisingly little.) It was during the year 1955-56 that many new broad spectrum antibiotics and elegant proprietary preparations in Schedule 2 were added to the Drug Tariff. The steep rise in costs that year on prescriptions from £3,050,000 to £4,040,000 was largely attributable to this. During that year the Department of Health had to go for a supplementary estimate on pharmaceutical benefits, and it would appear that this was caused by a miscalculation on how rapidly and extensively these new drugs would be used by the medical profession.

Despite the fact, however, that the cost of pharmaceutical benefits per head of population rose from 16/3 in 1947 to 37/8 in 1956, it remains a fact that, even at this relatively high figure, pharmaceutical benefits, expressed as a percentage of the national income, rose only by 0.1 per cent.

Part Payment of Medicine by the Patient

Finally, just a word about the much advocated idea that patients should pay part of the cost of each prescription form or prescription. Every time this is mentioned it appears to me that there is a certain amount of confused thinking on the part of those who advocate it. It is not at all clear whether the intention is to inculcate a sense of increased responsibility on the part of the public that medicines cost money, or whether it is with a view to cutting down the demand for doctors' services and therefore the expenditure on medical and pharmaceutical benefits.

I hope what I have said earlier with regard to doctors' services and numbers of prescriptions will have shown that the figures we have give no real indication whether the doctors' services are being abused by "patient pressure" or "pressure of work," nor that there is any factual foundation at all for assuming that large quantities of medicine supplied are not being consumed but wasted. In the circumstances, I see no valid reason at all for a justification of a part charge for medicine by the patient. Unless, of course, it be that the Government is anxious to bring in some more money to the Exchequer. If this be so, then it is an outright tax—and a tax on ill-health.

Some, of course, in New Zealand naturally say, "Well, this is what is taking place in Britain." That is perfectly true, but the circumstances of medical and pharmaceutical practice there, and the scope of their National Health Service so far as Pharmaceutical Benefits are concerned are very different from what they are here. In the first place we already have a form of indirect tax on the patient seeking the doctor's services. I refer here to the amount that the patient has to pay the doctor for a consultation over and above the basic 7/6 which the doctor receives from the

ALOIN

Discovered in 1847 by Dr. Thomas Smith, founder of the company, our product meets the most stringent requirements.

BENACTYZINE

Benactyzine Hydrochloride (Smith) is a white, crystalline, odourless powder. Samples of this tranquillising drug are available on request.

CODEINE

Codeine Phosphate B.P. "Special"—Smith, has a specification which makes it of interest to tablet manufacturers.

SMITH
OF EDINBURGH

PETHIDINE

Bulk supplies of Pethidine Hydrochloride B.P. available for the manufacture of tablets and solutions for injection, subject to D.D. regulations.

SCAMMONY

Scammony Resin B.P.C. offered as lump, or pale brown powder. Our agents will be pleased to quote you.

AGENTS

Geo. T. Winter Pty. Ltd.
144 Bouverie Street
Carlton, N.3
Victoria
Australia

Watts Winter Pty. Ltd.
Kilmarnock House
15-17 Young Street
Sydney
Australia

W. H. Terry & Co. Ltd.
London Chambers
Ghuznee Street
Wellington
New Zealand





VI-DAYLIN[®]

Abbott

Kiddies come running when it's VI-DAYLIN TIME. The liquid multi-vitamin that's delicious right from the spoon, Vi-Daylin supplies seven important vitamins needed by growing children.

The lemon-candy flavour, the honey-like appearance make it a top favourite. Like the youngsters, your customers will ask for more.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.

005.1.0957

Government. I have suggested that this is an indirect tax. I do so because the rate of 7/6 fixed in 1941 should today be about 12/6 to allow for the depreciated value of the £ and the general increased costs involved in running a practice. If that monetary payment has not acted as a deterrent to people seeking medical advice, then I suggest that no part charge on medicine will be any more efficacious. In Britain, as you know, patients registered with doctors operating under the National Health Service Act do not make any payment whatsoever to the doctor for his services. And thus there was some justification in theory for examining the possibility that a part charge on medicine might act as a deterrent to uncontrolled use of the doctors' services. It has not had a great deal of effect in this direction, and so far as costs are concerned it has been negligible. This is borne out by the Guillebaud Committee in its report to the Government, and there it is pointed out that since the charge was made the average content of ingredients in a prescription has gone up, as has also the average number of prescriptions per form, so that any saving there has been in the number of prescriptions has been offset by increased prescriptions, so far as expenditure is concerned. The Guillebaud Committee, indeed, was very half-hearted about retaining the charge, and said it didn't mean much at all, but perhaps it should remain, and it might act as a bit of a deterrent, and anyway it wasn't causing any undue hardship.

A Stock Taking of Our Health Service

It is always a good plan to sit back periodically and look at the road along which we have travelled, and then ask "Whither do we go?"

We have just passed the first post-war decade in the development of our welfare policies generally and our health services in particular. The next decade may well be more testing on our economy generally; and there is little doubt that with full employment continuing and national income rising there will be the tendency to refine, improve and extend our health services. The Government is indeed only at the beginning of its full financial responsibility for all our hospitals. That our hospital service and its administration are closely linked with our domiciliary medical care I have tried to demonstrate.

Is the time not ripe for a full scale expert examination of all our health services and their policies? Britain felt the need for such an examination after only five years of its new National Health Services. We've had 10 years, and now move into our second decade with Health Services overall costing us between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 per annum.

We lack much basic statistical information, not only in different sections of our health services but also in an evaluation of the relationship between the various services. These tasks, when carried out and analysed by an expert committee, could throw up much valuable information which would help our administrators in the future on deciding major policy matters.

A Royal Commission on our health services would provide a good opportunity to review all our health measures, stimulate informed interest in health activities, and spotlight any extravagances which may be developing and which, if found, could be curbed in the years that lie ahead.

Summary of Conclusions

For convenience, and to give some guide to the scope of this paper, the main points are summarised below.

(1) Accelerated scientific discovery in the post-war era so far as medical treatment is concerned and the social and economic considerations against which it must be viewed are basic factors pervading rising expenditures in health services and in medical and pharmaceutical benefits in particular.

(2) Over the past 10 years the proportion of the national income spent on all social services (including

health) has not risen at all, having remained steady at about 15 per cent.

(3) Whether or not this 15 per cent. of the national income on social services is too high or too low a proportion is a matter of opinion, and in assessing it one must take into account all the other needs of different sectors of our economy.

(4) So far as the next decade is concerned, on the present level of services, and assuming full employment and continuing favourable terms of trade, social services should take a falling proportion of our national income, and an increasingly falling proportion, if our productivity increases as it has done over the past 10 years.

(5) Our expenditure on health services (which includes not only disbursements on Social Security health benefits but also the general health vote, expenditure of the Mental Hygiene Division, and subsidies by the central Government to hospital boards) rose from 3 per cent. of the national income in 1947 to 3.8 per cent. in 1956. Pharmaceutical benefits contributed to this, but the major factor in the increased proportion was caused by the Government's decision to take over progressively the total burden of hospital expenditure from hospital boards.

(6) Social Security cash benefits and war pensions took 9.4 per cent. of the national income in 1947, and this was reduced to 7.6 per cent. in 1956.

(7) Social Security cash benefits, war pensions, and health benefits (all of which, except war pensions, are met from the Social Security Fund) took 11.1 per cent. of the national income in 1947 and 9.4 per cent. in 1956.

(8) The combined expenditures under (7) are largely met by the wages tax of 1/6 in the £, the contribution by the Consolidated Fund of £14,000,000 to the Social Security Fund, and the cost of war pensions also from the Consolidated Fund. Expressing the different classes of expenditure drawn from this Fund plus war pensions in terms of 1/6 in the £, medical and pharmaceutical benefits alone took .7d. in 1947 and .9d. in 1956.

(9) Health benefits alone within the Social Security Fund (and these are hospital, maternity, medical, pharmaceutical and supplementary benefits) took 1.7 per cent. of the national income in 1947 and 1.8 per cent. in 1956. Within these health benefits the greatest rise came from hospital benefits and the next from pharmaceutical.

(10) The increased number of doctors per head of population, the increased services given per head of population by the doctors are in fact healthy signs of the availability of increased medical care. That there may be some "pressure of work" through doctors resulting in increasing numbers of prescriptions has not been proved. There is a tragic lack of statistics to assess this.

(11) The age structure and the social structure of the population are very material points in the effective increase in the number of services given by doctors, and we have a considerably greater number of "dependent citizens" over the past 10 years which, from evidence overseas, suggests they make heavier demands on our medical services.

(12) The rise in the price of the average prescription from 5/11 to 7/2 is not at all dramatic when one notes the fact that the increase was steady and reasonable until 1955, and in 1956 shot up sharply to 7/2. This sharp rise was almost entirely accountable to a large number of broad spectrum antibiotics and elegant preparations of ethical proprietaries being made available under the drug tariff that year. This was a good thing for the community in that it is reasonable to suppose that the Government made available the most modern and approved therapy; otherwise it would not have made them available under the tariff.

(13) From 1947-1956 many of the basic drugs used in the compounding of prescriptions have fallen in price very substantially. This can be seen by reference

LATE OPENING!

*Here is
the answer*

Are YOU finding it hard to get away from your business?

Do you want to look around to see what is offering in new displays or would you like to discuss a new layout for your shop?

You would—but how can you leave your business to do so?

To assist you
as from

Monday, 30th September,
1957

we will remain open until
8.30 p.m. every Monday night

Write for illustrated catalogue

**BOSTON SHOP FITTINGS
PTY. LTD.**

64 Sydney Road,
BRUNSWICK
FW1414 FW6667

to the Prescription Pricing Rules and Schedules in 1947 and in 1956.

(14) Rising expenditure in any one particular section of our health services may in fact mean saving over all if that increase reduces by a greater amount the drop in expenditure in another section. It is important here to examine the relationship between domiciliary medical care and hospitalised medical care. There is a tendency for the average stay per patient at our hospitals to be reduced. This can mean a considerable saving, but it may mean that patients return earlier to the care of their general practitioner and thus increase the cost of general medical services and prescriptions written under pharmaceutical benefits.

(15) Prescriptions written per head of population rose steadily from 1947-1956 when they were at the rate of 5/2. We cannot say whether this is or is not excessive, and whether it indicates a rising incidence of disease or ill health in the community it large. We just do not know whether different age groups or social groups are using the services of the doctors much more frequently than others. This is a vital lack which doctors themselves could do something to rectify by making an analysis of their patient visits.

(16) The much publicised suggestion that a part charge for medicine would result in reducing pressure on doctors' services and thus on gross expenditure is indeed doubtful, and certainly has not been the experience in Britain. It is an unsound principle of welfare policy to place an economic barrier between the advice of the doctor and his prescription for medical treatment. If a part charge were introduced then it should be clearly understood that it is nothing more than another tax—and at that, a tax on ill health.

(17) Our health administrators are being asked to do a difficult and complicated piece of social administration involving millions of taxpayers' monies and are not provided with the important tools of an adequate statistical service. This is all the more important now that Government is entirely responsible financially for all our public and mental hospitals. Immediate steps should be taken to set up an operational research and statistical division within the department to service the administrative and professional divisions.

(18) We are due for a major stock-taking review of our health services. This could best be done by setting up a Royal Commission on health services. This would serve to pass under expert examination what has been done in the past 10 years, what improvements could be made and the probable cost of these to the country.

(It should be noted that the material given here is a considerably condensed and abridged form of the original address. For those interested, the verbatim account of the address appears in the New Zealand Medical Journal, pages 433 to 454 inclusive.)

B.C.G. VACCINATION

An editorial in the Calcutta Medical Journal (Aug. '56) records some untoward results and even fatalities resulting from B.C.G. vaccine. Four cases of fatal tuberculosis following B.C.G. vaccination are reported in the Acta Paediatrica (Vol. 44, May, '55). One of these cases was an eight-month-old baby who had been vaccinated with B.C.G., intradermally in the left thigh, a few days after birth. The sequence of events was then as follows:—Regional lymphadenitis at six months, progressive emaciation, skiagram showed large infiltration in left upper lobe and both bases. Reaction to tuberculin test was negative—death. Post-mortem showed widespread lesions with extensive involvement of lymph nodes. Myriads of tubercle bacilli were found at the site of vaccination and in all the lesions and elsewhere. The spread of infection was lymphogenous. Cultures showed that the bacilli were indistinguishable from B.C.G.

The other fatal cases were:—A 15-month-old girl vaccinated a few days after birth, a 9-year-old boy vaccinated at the age of 7 years, and a 24-year-old young man.

—Extract from "The Medical Review," June, 1957.

Introducing . . .

COLOXYL

DIOCTYL SODIUM SULPHOSUCCINATE, FAWNS & McALLAN
FOR CONSTIPATION

new type action

faecal softening

without harsh purgatives
without adding bulk

what it does

By reducing surface tension,
COLOXYL increases the wetting efficiency of intestinal water.
This keeps stools normally soft and softens hardened stools
for easy, natural passage.

COLOXYL TABLETS 50 mg.

FOR CHRONIC CONSTIPATION
BOTTLES OF 25 AND 100

COLOXYL PAEDIATRIC DROPS

FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN
BOTTLES OF 1 FL. OZ., 5% SOLUTION WITH DROPPER

COLOXYL with DANTHRON*

* 1:8-Dihydroxyanthraquinone, 50 mg.

FOR OCCASIONAL AND SEVERE CONSTIPATION
BOTTLES OF 25 AND 100 TABLETS

FAWNS & McALLAN

AUSTRALIA



OF all superlatives, "never" is perhaps the most treacherous. Experimental botany has developed thornless roses. Creative research at the Warner Institute has produced a chemically non-reactive and therefore practically non-constipating aluminium hydroxide gel, the basis of "GELUSIL" Antacid Adsorbent Tablets. "GELUSIL" Antacid Adsorbent Tablets offer all the excellent acid-buffering and protective properties of non-absorbable antacids.

Non-Reactive Dried Aluminium Hydroxide, Plus Magnesium Trisilicate.

The beneficial physical effects of the specially prepared, non-reactive aluminium hydroxide are buttressed by the prolonged antacid and absorbent action of magnesium trisilicate. The combined actions of these two protective antacid agents provide prompt and sustained control of symptoms of simple gastric hyperacidity and the symptoms of peptic ulcer.

"GELUSIL" Antacid Adsorbent Tablets are pleasantly flavoured and are well tolerated throughout the course of therapy, however prolonged.

'GELUSIL' * ANTACID ADSORBENT TABLETS

PACKAGE. Supplied in boxes of 50 tablets, for the convenience of ambulant ulcer patients.

DISCOUNTS. Include "Gelusil" Antacid Adsorbent Tablets, in a parcel with other Warner lines, to take advantage of discounts of 5% on £10 and 10% on £25 assorted Warner parcels.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO. PTY. LTD.

508-528 RILEY STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Telegraph: QUICKPILL, Sydney. Telephone: MX 2355

* Reg. T.M.

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs

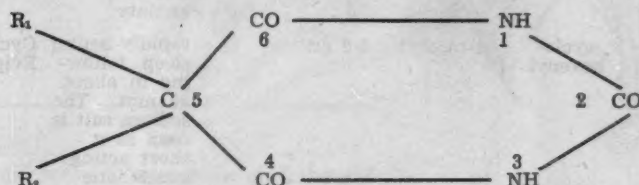


By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

BARBITURIC ACID DERIVATIVES

For convenience the barbiturates are usually divided into four main groups, i.e. the long acting, the medium or intermediate acting, the short acting compounds and the ultra quick acting intravenous anaesthetics. There may be some overlapping with the first three groups.



Official, Approved Names, etc.	Formula R ₁	R ₂	Other Groups	Dosage	Uses	Proprietary Names, Synonyms, etc.
Long Acting (8-16 hours)						
BARBITONE B.P. also SODIUM B.P.	ethyl	ethyl	—	5-10 gr.	hypnotic and sedative	Malonal; Barbitol (Sod.); Veronal; Medinal (Sod.)
PHENOBARBITONE B.P. also SODIUM B.P.	ethyl	phenyl	—	½-2 gr. 1-3 gr. by I.V.I. or I.M.I.	hypnotic and sedative	Gardenal (Sod.); Luminal (Sod.); Cemalonal; Ensobarb (enteric)
METHYLPHENO- BARBITONE, B.P.	ethyl	phenyl	1-methyl	1-3 gr.	epilepsy	Prominal; Mephobar- bital; Mebaral; Pro- miton; Phemitone
METHARBITAL	ethyl	ethyl	1-methyl	0.1-0.2 gm.	epilepsy	Gemonil
PHENYLMETHYL- BARBITURIC ACID	phenyl	methyl	—	1-3 gr.	epilepsy	Rutonal
Medium (Intermediate) Acting (4-8 hours)						
ALLOBARBITONE B.P.C.	allyl	allyl	—	½-3 gr.	hypnotic and sedative	Dial
AMYLOBARBITONE B.P.C. also SODIUM B.P.C.	ethyl	isopentyl	—	1½-3 gr. 1½-5 gr. (Sod.) 5-15 gr. I.V.I. for narco- analysis	sedative and hypnotic isomeric with pentobarbi- tone but dif- ferent action	Amytal (Sod.); Sedal (Sod.); Amobarbital (Sod.)

Official, Approved Names, etc.	Formula		Other Groups	Dosage	Uses	Proprietary Names, Synonyms, etc.
R ₁	R ₂					
ALLYLBARBITURIC ACID	allyl	isobutyl	—	3-6 gr.	sedative and hypnotic	Sandoptal
BUTOBARBITONE B.P.C.	ethyl	butyl	—	1½-3 gr.	hypnotic with fairly rapid onset	Soneryl; Hyperbutal
BUTABARBITAL SODIUM	ethyl	secbutyl	—	8-200 mg.	sedative and hypnotic. Note distinc- tion from Bu- tobarbitone.	Butisol Sodium
TALBUTAL	allyl	secbutyl	—	1-2 gr.	sedative and hypnotic	Losate
Short Acting (3-6 hours)						
PENTOBARBITONE SODIUM B.P.	ethyl	1-methyl- butyl	—	1½-3 gr.	sedative and hypnotic isomer of amyl-barbi- tone with quicker action	Nembutal; Pentone
CYCLOBARBITONE B.P.C.	ethyl	cyclo- hexenyl	—	3-6 gr.	hypnotic	Phanodorm
QUINALBARBITONE SODIUM B.P.	allyl	1-methyl- butyl	—	½-3 gr.	of value in sleeplessness due to anxiety	Seconal Sodium; Secobarbital, Q.B.
HEXOBARBITONE B.P.	methyl	cyclo- hexenyl	1-methyl	4-8 gr.	rapidly acting sleep follow- ing in about 30 min. The sodium salt is used as a short acting anaesthetic	Cyclonal; Evipan; Evipal; Sombulex
VINBARBITAL SODIUM	ethyl	1-methyl- 1-butenyl	—	½-3 gr. or more	sedative and hypnotic	Delvinal Sodium
HEPTABARBITAL	ethyl	1-cyclo- hepten- 1-yl	—	50-400 mg.	sedative and hypnotic	Medomin
Ultra Quick Acting (intravenous anaesthetics)						
THIOPENTONE SODIUM B.P.	ethyl	1-methyl- butyl	2-thio	0.1 to 0.5 g. by I.V.I. 40 mg. per kg. body weight by rectal injection Max. dose 2 G.	anaesthetic	Pentothal Sodium Intraval Sodium
THIALBARBITONE SODIUM B.P.C.	allyl	cyclo- hexenyl	2-thio	3 to 15 gr. by I.V.I.	anaesthetic	Kemithal Sodium
THIAMYLAL SODIUM	allyl	1-methyl butyl	2-thio	3 to 6 c.c. of 2.5% solution Max. dose 40 c.c. Rectally, in chil- dren 0.8 to 1 g. per 50 lb. body weight. A 5% so- lution is used.	anaesthetic	Surital Sodium
HEXOBARBITONE SODIUM B.P.	methyl	cyclo- hexenyl	1-methyl	0.2 to 1 G. by I.V.I. By rectal injection 40 mg. per kg. weight; max. dose 2 G.	anaesthetic	Cyclonal Sodium; Evipan Sodium
BUTHALITONE SODIUM	allyl	isobutyl	2-thio	3-7 ml. 10% solution	anaesthetic	Transithal; Ulbreval; Baytenal

Not all the above proprietary preparations are yet available on the Australian market.

'Eskay's Neuro Phosphates'



● I remember now. That was the stuff that did Connie's child so much good after his 'flu. I'd been meaning to ask her . . .

I could have told you — our doctor had me on it for a while. But I didn't know you were feeling run down.

Oh, it's not *me*, only father's been feeling very "elderly" lately, so after what Connie said I thought he ought to have a course of it to pick up his appetite. I'd better get some while I'm here.

Could you have anticipated that purchase and reminded the customer to get her 'Eskay's Neuro Phosphates' by any other means than point-of-sale display? Display pays hands down with a product like 'Eskay's Neuro Phosphates', which has been a household word for many years.

In 8 oz. bottles

RETAIL PRICE 7/6 EACH

Smith Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Corner Denison & Spring Streets, North Sydney, N.S.W.

AN  PRODUCT

HOW TO MAKE MORE PROFIT

on QUICK-SELLING B.M.L. products

THIS CHEMIST MADE 49.6%
Extra 7½% Bonus Profit, £2'0'4
TOTAL PROFIT £12'6'3

Special Order Form

Please deliver immediately the undermentioned quantities of British Medical Laboratories' products and allow me/us the SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT as indicated.

PARCEL VALUE OVER £10 - 7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT
 Over £7'10/- . . . 5 % extra discount
 Over £5 . . . 2½ % extra discount

QUANTITY Dozen	PRODUCT	MINIMUM SELLING PRICE	WHOLE SALE Dozen	TOTAL
1 doz.	CURLYPET	4/10	35/7	2 10 5
	Plus Sales Tax 25%			
1 doz.	CURLYPET SHAMPOO	6/d.	3/10	3 7 6
	Plus Sales Tax 25%			
1 doz.	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS Economy	15/-	135/-	4 1 0
1 doz.	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS Large	9/-	81/-	4 10 0
1 doz.	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS Small	5/-	45/-	2 14 0
1 doz.	FORD INHALER	3/-	24/-	6 6 0
1 doz.	FORD PILLS Large	6/-	31/6	7 11
1 doz.	FORD PILLS Small	3/6	31/6	1 18 3
1 doz.	KANATOX Large	3/6	76/6	
1 doz.	KANATOX Small	3/6	31/6	
1 doz.	MENTHOLD CREME	1/3	11/3	1 2 6
1 doz.	HUXOIDS Large	10/-	90/-	
1 doz.	HUXOIDS Small	20/7	166/2	
1 doz.	PRESSOR SALT			
1 doz.	YOUTH-O-FORM			
	Plus Sales Tax 12½%			
TOTAL				26 17 7
7½% or 5% discount				3 0 4
TOTAL				24 17 3

(Cross out which discount does not apply)

Heavy, continuous advertising in Press, National Magazines and over 107 Radio Stations in Australia speeds the sales of B.M.L. popular household remedies. They sell quickly. Many chemists sell their parcel order before they have to pay for it. Handy, compact Sales Dispensers are available on request.

Order your EXTRA PROFIT BONUS PARCEL from your favourite wholesaler or direct from—

British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

YOU, TOO, CAN..

make an additional 7½%. Get your share of the EXTRA BONUS PROFIT on B.M.L. products. Buy in £10 (or more) parcel lots. You can assort items or quantities to your needs.

EXAMPLE A.

1 doz. CURLYPET	£1 13 7
Plus Sales Tax	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Economy	3 7 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Large	2 0 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small	2 5 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 14 0
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 14 6
1 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	9 2
1 doz. PRESSOR SALT	1 2 6
TOTAL	18 16 9
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 9 3
	£17 8 6

TOTAL PROFIT—49.28% £8 11 2

EXAMPLE B.

1 doz. CURLYPET	£1 13 7
Plus Sales Tax	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Economy	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Large	2 0 6
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small	1 2 6
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 14 0
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 14 6
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	15 0
TOTAL	15 6 7
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 3 0
	14 3 7

TOTAL PROFIT—49.25% £6 19 11

Poison Information Centres

By K. M. HENDERSON, Ph.C., F.P.S.,

Chief Pharmacist, Mooroopna & District Base Hospital, Victoria.

In recent months interest has been awakened in Australia of the increasing need for detailed information of the latest methods of treatment for all types of POISONING. Modern industry has caused the development of thousands of products available to the household. Most of these products may be termed "safe"—safe if used in the manner intended, but potentially toxic if they should be misused on the human body.

The mental immaturity and associated lack of judgment have made the infant and young child especially prone to accidental poisoning. The highest incidence occurs in the age group of one to four years, and figures in Australia show that one child in every 350 under the age of six years swallows a poisonous substance. This figure would almost certainly be further reduced if all cases of treated poisonings were reported to a central census bureau.

In Australia between 1950 and 1952, seventy-six children under the age of 15 years died of poisoning, perhaps not a very considerable figure, but remember it does not take into account those with a life-long oesophageal stricture, renal or hepatic damage or other disability.

In America during 1954 there were about 1400 fatal home poisonings, of this figure approximately one-third occurred in the age group 0 to 4 years. Reliable records show that 100,000 children are treated each year in America for overdosage with aspirin.

During 1954 a social study of Accidental Poisoning was carried out by Miss J. Allan and Dr. Howard Williams of the Department of Clinical Research, Royal Children's Hospital, Melbourne. A representative group of the homes of children who had been treated for poisoning during the year (419) were investigated with the following conclusions.

Eighty per cent. of the homes investigated were of fair to good standard in construction and amenities, the remainder being sub-standard. Only 20 per cent. of the children came from homes where the father was a semi-skilled worker or labourer, all types of social class were represented with the greatest percentage in the middle class. The standard of maternal care in 80 per cent. of the homes was regarded as good, the mother was generally aware of the dangerous nature of the materials involved in the poisoning, only 25 per cent. of the mothers were not aware of the likely toxicity of the material due, in most cases, to a lack of information provided by the manufacturer on the label.

Mothers were influenced in the extent of their care by the shape of the bottle or a poison label. The majority of the children took the poison spontaneously, few received it from another child, the children involved exhibited in general the following characteristics, intelligent, active and mischievous.

In only 40 per cent. of the cases studied was the poisonous preparation obtained from the usual storage place, in the remainder the material was or had recently been in use and not replaced. Very few children obtained the poison outside their own home, where they did it usually occurred in a home without children. In 25 per cent. of cases the material was not in the original container, usually a petroleum product which had been transferred to an open tin or a drink bottle.

The investigating team concluded that carelessness could not be regarded as the chief factor, but rather a lack of knowledge, the circumstances of many cases suggest that if the parent had been provided with more knowledge the accident would not have occurred. I have on my table a well-known brand of furniture polish, certainly a brown bottle, but not a poison bottle, the label describes how to apply same to all types of surfaces, but does not in any way indicate that the contents are potentially toxic. On inquiry, I learnt that kerosene comprises 30 per cent. of the vehicle and that oil of mirbane is also an ingredient.

The survey indicated the three main factors involved in child poisoning: (i) the availability of the poison; (ii) knowledge of the mother with regard to the nature of the material; (iii) the type of child.

With such a high percentage of good homes and mothers of average intelligence and maternal care, prevention should be possible through community education. Parents should be made aware of the frequency of poisoning in children, the necessity to store poisons wisely at all times, never to leave lying around for a moment, as a strange object will attract the child instantly. As far as possible to anticipate the athletic progress of the child and store well beyond that level, preferably in a locked cupboard.

The value of home visiting health advisors has been demonstrated in New Zealand, where "PLUNKET" Nurses, who have received special training in poison and accident prevention, carry out a home visiting advisory scheme.

The publicity that has been carried out recently must have achieved an enormous amount. However, this publicity must be constant to have any lasting effectiveness. Retail pharmacists could play an even more important part than they have by staging appropriate window displays. Infant welfare centres, mother's clubs, kindergartens, would be excellent avenues for the channelling of further publicity.

In the United States of America, the American Academy of Pediatrics have established a "Committee on Accident Prevention." This committee has been responsible for the establishment of a number of Poison Control Centres throughout the United States. The committee has also prepared a publication called "Accidental Poisoning in Childhood," which is used as a reference guide to the chemical constituents of common household substances, together with treatment recommendations for their accidental ingestion by children.

The general objective of the Poison Control Centres is to minimise the damage from potentially toxic substances by improving efforts at prevention and treatment of poisoning.

1. Treatment:

- (a) Increasing knowledge of potentially toxic substances.
- (b) Ensure that resources for treatment are readily and continuously available.
- (c) Stimulate research for specific antagonists or antidotes for the more frequent and dangerous agents.

- (d) Increase knowledge of the type of general and specific measures required.

2. **Prevention aims at—**

- (a) Developing a better knowledge of the distribution type and toxicity of the various poisons.
- (b) Developing a more thorough knowledge of the circumstances in which the poison is likely to be taken.
- (c) Interrupting the chain of events that leads to poisoning.
- (d) Using all available pertinent professional personnel such as physicians, pharmacists, nurses, veterinarians, botanists, agricultural and industrial chemists in increasing the efforts of prevention and proper treatment.

The chief participants in the scheme throughout America are headed by a small executive which calls on the other bodies to act in conjunction. The main bodies involved are the Medical Association, Pharmaceutical Society, Health Department, Hospital and Charities Commission and individual Hospital, Pathologists, Pesticide experts, National Safety Council, Botanists and Industrial Chemists.

The function of the executive committee is to plan and develop the overall programme and to co-ordinate the constituent agencies and to periodically evaluate results with a regular circulation of new information.

The Function of the Main Participants

1. **Hospitals:**

- (a) Development of a 24-hour information service.
- (b) Development of emergency treatment facilities.
- (c) Research on most effective treatment procedures.
- (d) Compilation of report cards to detail poisons encountered, treatment employed and results.

2. **Health Department:**

- (a) Collate poisoning reports and circulate information gathered, new poisoning hazards and improved treatment methods.
- (b) Follow up cases with the purpose of preventing future poisoning in the same and other households.
- (c) Community health education measures in prevention.
- (d) Facilitate toxicological laboratory analyses and telephone contacts with manufacturers for product constituent information.

Individual physicians requested to co-operate by furnishing reports of cases they treat away from a hospital. That is briefly how the scheme has been developed in America and, more recently, Canada.

The introduction of Poison Control Centres to Australia could be carried out along the American lines, with the establishment in Melbourne of a "master" control centre and allied centres in each of the base hospitals. The greatest problem that arises is the provision of information concerning the ingredients of the large number of commercial products. Two important publications have become available in recent months, the first "Accidental Poisoning in Childhood," mentioned previously, and the other "Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products," by Gleason, Gosselin and Hodge. Both these books list a number of commercial preparations available on the American market. The latter publication lists no less than 15,000, and their ingredients

and indicates the ingredient toxicity by reference to a congener substance.

The collection and collation of information in Australia, applicable to local products, is a formidable task, yet it will need to be tackled to some degree. Information should be gathered on at least the more commonly encountered preparations and also examples of typical formulations would assist in determining the likely ingredients where difficulty is encountered in obtaining the information from the manufacturer. Although the treatment in many cases is largely supportive or symptomatic it is important to be aware of the emergencies that may arise with a particular material and the specific aspects of treatment applicable to a particular poison.

Although the manufacturers of commercial products are obliged to conform to the demands of the Poison Schedules, there are a great number of potentially toxic substances not covered by the schedules, the most prominent example being kerosene. Preparations such as the furniture polish I mentioned should at the very least bear a label to indicate that the preparation could prove highly toxic if taken into the body.

It is interesting to compare the present position with respect to preparations of (a) fungicides, pesticides, vermin destroyers, etc.; (b) proprietary medicines; and (c) general commercial preparations.

In the case of (a) such have to be approved, are then listed in an issue of the Victorian Government Gazette with their ingredients; with (b) these are approved and registered, but ingredient information is not available in the Government Gazette. Whereas with commercial products there is no registration or restriction apart from the requirements of the Poison Schedules. My remarks refer to Victorian conditions.

The question of colouring of tablets has aroused discussion recently, alternatives to colouring that should be considered are firstly the cellophane strip packaging. The chief advantages of this packaging are: (a) reduces the ready availability to children and should thus decrease the incidence of poisoning cases from tablet or capsule preparations, the child would encounter difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of tablets; (b) enables quick and certain identification of a particular product, provided that the cellophane strip is overprinted with the proprietary or B.P. name; (c) eliminates "handling" by the pharmacist.

The disadvantages are: (a) slight increased cost; (b) increased storage space required.

The second alternative I have considered is that every tablet should be embossed or engraved with the proprietary or B.P. name. With capsules it should be feasible to print the name on the capsule. Difficulties would be encountered with sugar-coated tablets. However, this type of coating might be replaced by a film finish. The British Pharmacopoeia insists that each ampoule be individually labelled, why not each tablet?

Poison Information Centres are an immediate need for Australia. Pharmacy and pharmacists can play an important part in their establishment, a professional and community service.

References:

- A Social Study of Accidental Poisoning, Miss J. Allan and Dr. Howard Williams.
- Dr. E. Press, Field Director, American Committee on Accident Prevention—a personal communication.
- Accidental Poisoning in Childhood, 1957, American Academy of Pediatrics.
- Clinical Toxicology, 1956, Thienes & Haley.
- Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 1957, Gosselin, Gleason & Hodge.
- Handbook of Poisons, 1955, Lange Publications.

NEW

FIRST TIME IN AUSTRALIA

... Sensational RONSON with SUPER TRIM

**gives closest shave
and a complete trim**

This news is big enough to send your sales rocketing!

A sensational new electric shaver which gives a really close shave and a complete do-it-yourself trim.

The unique Ronson Foil—made of tough, tempered steel—is thinner than this sheet of paper, so the powerful cutters get closest to the skin to give the best shave of all.

The special Super Trim cutters are built into the shaving head and deal smartly with moustaches, side levers and all difficult long-hair trimming.

There's an on-off switch right under your thumb to make it easier still. Power cleaning, too! The Ronson cleans itself! Unclip the head, switch on and off, and the bristles have whirled away in a second. It's as simple as that. And, of course, the new Ronson with Super Trim is fully guaranteed.



*Patents pending

Ronson is backing you with powerful big-space advertisements in leading daily papers. Striking display material for your windows is available on request, so stock up now... then TALK, DISPLAY, SELL and PROFIT with Ronson.

**stock up now and be ready
for extra big sales**

TRADE ENQUIRIES TO DISTRIBUTORS:

N.S.W.:

H. H. HALLS LIMITED

30-34 York Street, Sydney. BX 3451

CANVIN & COLES PTY. LTD.

121 Harris Street, Pyrmont
MW 4045, MW 3610

VICTORIA:

H. H. HALLS LIMITED

288 Little Collins Street, Melbourne
MF 1655-6

DISTRIBUTORS

CORPORATION PTY. LTD.

403 Bourke Street, Melbourne
MU 3908, MU 3208



The Ronson works on A.C. 200-240 volts, 100-125 volts. It is perfectly insulated and will not cause radio or T.V. interference.

Retail price in Presentation Case, 15 gns., and for the Traveller, in a coach-hide Trip Kit (shaver, mirror, comb, nail file, toothbrush and paste), 20 gns.

BY **RONSON**—MAKERS OF WORLD'S GREATEST LIGHTERS AND SHAVERS

order new and better

BENZEDREX INHALER

IN COMPLETE DOZENS

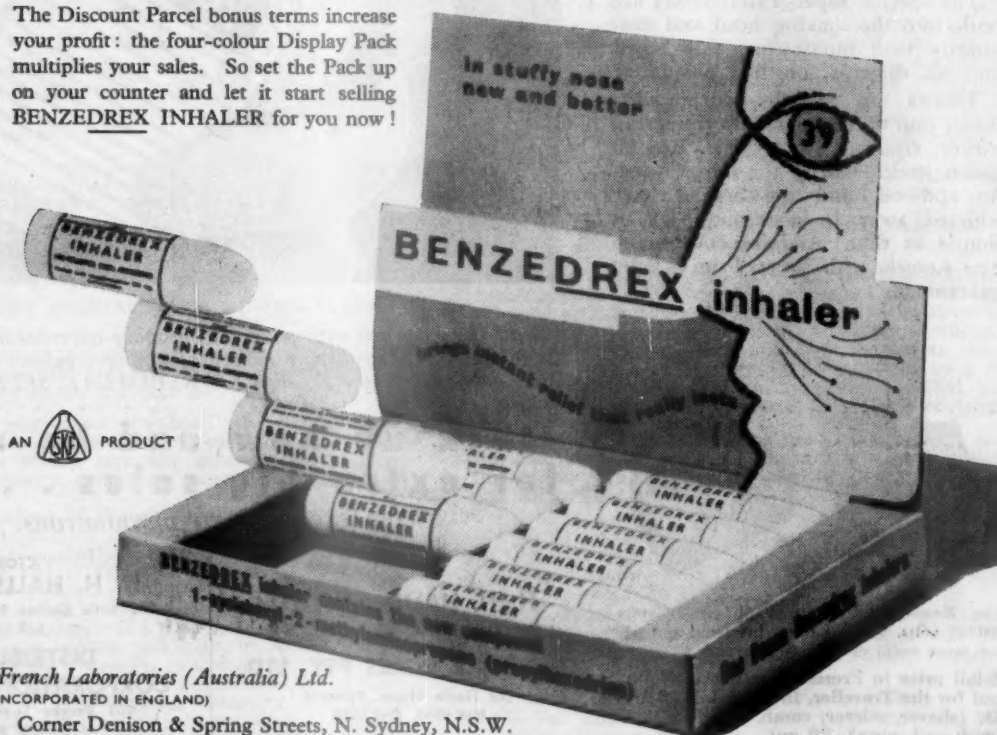
and send your sales and profits soaring!

When you order your new and better BENZEDREX INHALER in complete dozens you get your Inhalers packed in the attractive new four-colour Display Pack—ready for work as your silent salesman. This hard-hitting point-of-sale display stimulates 'impulse buying' and sends sales soaring. And it pays you well to get your Display Dozens in a £10 SKF Discount Parcel. Here are two good reasons why:

1 You will sell more Inhalers than ever before with the hard-hitting Display Pack.

2 Every Inhaler bought in a £10 SKF Discount Parcel shows a full 50% on cost *plus* an extra 5% Discount Profit.

The Discount Parcel bonus terms increase your profit: the four-colour Display Pack multiplies your sales. So set the Pack up on your counter and let it start selling BENZEDREX INHALER for you now!



Smith Kline & French Laboratories (Australia) Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Corner Denison & Spring Streets, N. Sydney, N.S.W.

BX:TA107A

New Books

British National Formulary 1957. London. Pp. 226. Published jointly by The British Medical Association and The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. British price 6/6, interleaved copies 10/-.

The fourth edition of this book maintains the high standard of its predecessors. It has been brought up to date by thorough revision of the Notes for Prescribers, and the section on Poisoning, which now includes a monograph on Agricultural Poisoning.

The aim of the Joint Formulary Committee has been to produce in a handbook of convenient size for desk or pocket a comprehensive range of preparations and formulae sufficient to meet the needs of prescribers in hospital and general practice, and of pharmacists (for the National Health Service). This object has resulted in a first-class formulary.

The qualification "British" has been added to the title to avoid confusion with the National Formulary, U.S.A., which is a book of standards.

The 101 additions to, and 67 deletions from, the Formulary do not comprise any major changes. The additions are a miscellaneous collection of formulae, including amongst others preparations of antibiotics, antihistamines and cortisone derivatives. The deletions are not particularly significant, especially as prescribers are free to order any preparation whether or not it appears in the Formulary.

The section, "Notes for Prescribers," is a masterpiece of lucid expression and an example of how the maximum information may be conveyed in the minimum space.

The Pharmacological Classification is excellent, every formula has been placed in one or two of 12 classes, and each class is further subdivided, making the table extremely easy to follow. It is proposed to publish an alternative edition of the book based on this Pharmacological Classification, instead of the alphabetical arrangement. In this edition the titles will be in English throughout.

The list of proprietary preparations is as complete as possible and comprises some 400 preparations with their N.F. equivalents. This is supplemented by a further list giving alternative names for B.P., B.P.C. and Approved Names.

The index, perhaps the most important part of such a book, has been prepared with the thoroughness and attention to detail characteristic of the whole publication. It comprises English and abbreviated Latin titles, trade names and synonyms (even if "unofficial"). Each preparation is indexed under these names and also under the name of its active ingredient. This index together with the numerous cross references in the text provides ready access to all the information in the book.

The British National Formulary must surely set the standard for all similar publications in countries where the British Pharmacopoeia is used.—(D.C.L.)

* * *

St. Vincent's Hospital (Sydney) Pharmacopoeia. Centenary Edition, 1957; pp. 221 (Angus and Robertson. Price 25/-).

This attractively bound and well printed book is a comprehensive pharmacopoeia consisting of a formulary, therapeutic and historical notes, a section on toxicology and tables of British Pharmacopoeia doses, weights and measures, and some common (proprietary) equivalent names. The very limited value of this last section can be judged by the fact that it occupies less than

1½ pages, compared with the 15 pages devoted to a similar list in the new British National Formulary. Printing is on one side only of each page, leaving the other side for notes, making the book very useful for students.

It is regrettable that those responsible for this publication should see fit to produce a book which duplicates so much of the A.P.F. The N.S.W. Hospitals Commission has recommended the adoption of the A.P.F.; surely, then, the purpose of a hospital pharmacopoeia should be to supplement the A.P.F., where necessary, for special requirements. The section on Toxicology is a useful guide to the treatment of poisons, but not as detailed as that of the A.P.F. The formulary section contains approximately 160 formulae, of which more than one quarter have titles equivalent to those of similar A.P.F. preparations, with differences in formulae which would seem to be therapeutically negligible. There are also a few examples where B.P. titles are used for formulae which differ from those of the B.P.

The editors seem to have disregarded standard pharmaceutical books. The list of B.P. doses would have been more valuable had it been revised in accordance with the 1955 Addendum; in fact, the only reference to a B.P. Addendum (under Quinalbarbitone Sodium) is clearly the 1951 Addendum to the B.P. 1948! A few A.P.F. formulae are mentioned in the text; many of these refer to preparations which last appeared in the 1934 edition!

The overwhelming impression is that the book has been compiled by physicians for the use of medical men and students. Perhaps a little collaboration with pharmaceutical chemists may have avoided such a formulae as *Pigmentum Violae Crystalline-Crystal Violet 2% in water* (Crystal Violet is, of course, only soluble in water 1 in 200 at 20 deg. C.), also the pharmaceutical incompatibility involved in combining Aminacrine Hydrochloride and Lanette Wax SX (although this is probably of no therapeutic significance), and the misprint in the formula for *Lot. Calc. Sulphurata*—viz. sublimed calamine, instead of sublimated sulphur. Most of the eye-drops are formulated with a chlorbutol ophthalmic vehicle, but there seems to be little reason for this to be half the strength of the A.P.F. vehicle.

The formulary tells us that *Mist. Pot. (vel Sod) Cit* has been deleted "because it is more convenient and economical to use the bulk powder, or the juice of lemons," but later, under the heading *Intravenous Fluids*, we read that "Potassium deficiency should be treated orally by fruit juices and broths and *Mist. Pot. Cit.*"! With the emphasis on economy and the use of fresh fruit, etc., one wonders why a formula for "*Potus Imperialis*" is retained. The occasional statements concerning economy are no doubt helpful to the prescriber, but seem rather out of place in a modern pharmacopoeia.

The therapeutic notes included in the formulary and in the sections on various classes of drugs are concise, useful and up-to-date summaries of information. In general the book contains a great deal of good common sense advice to prescribers, the paragraph entitled "*Abuse of Antibacterial Agents*" is extremely concise, but one feels that every prescriber should have a copy of this close to his prescription pad.

The section on "*Tranquillizers and Stimulants*" is worth quoting in full:—

"The 'tranquillizers' are said to confer tranquillity, or peace of mind. They differ from the old sedatives in that they cause less somnolence, and permit the patient to continue his previous way of life.

Not only are efforts made to preserve previous habits, but even to reinforce them by stimulants ('psychomotor' or 'psycho-analeptics' as they are now called). The calming and the exciting drugs are sometimes

HERE IN TIME FOR

THE SUNNIN'
SEASON

Pink is the pastel every woman likes. So here's Kleenex* tissues in pink for her personal use — dressing table, bathroom, beach bag and tucked into her handbag as well. She'll still buy Kleenex in white by the big boxful for kitchen and for 1001 family uses. But pink — it's for her very own use! And still more Kleenex sales for you.



PINK

KLEENEX TISSUES

Sold only in the 3/9 box

* REGISTERED TRADE MARK



set up your **SUN CENTRE**

That *Sneezin' Season Bar* was a winner. Now! . . . back onto the shelves with the cough mixtures. A quick switch over to your sun tan lotions, dark glasses, surf caps and summer cosmetics. Pile up the white Kleenex* tissues with plenty of the 3/9 boxes of new pink Kleenex beside it. Build this serve-yourself floor display around our new Kleenex Sun Centre girl. Oil up the cash register — ding, ding, ding — pretty music that!

In a hurry for extra supplies or help to arrange your new Sun Centre? Here are our Kimberly-Clark phone numbers.

SYDNEY: JB1223 BRISBANE: L1249

MELBOURNE: MU6392



The new Sun Centre makes such a smart display inside the entrance to your store.

THIS IS MONEY TALKING!

The Sneezin' Season Bar was a sales winner!

Chemist A. W. Dusting of Melbourne tells us he increased his Kleenex sales by 50% — Mr. J. D. Mulcahy of Port Melbourne by 40% — Mr. Blackhall of Annandale, N.S.W., by 50% — Mr. G. J. Woods of Blackburn, Vic., by 50% — Mr. Rabin of Parramatta, N.S.W., by 33½% —

Mr. M. Gandolfo of Black Rock, Vic., by 100% — Mr. G. Develin of Parramatta by 50% — all had their *Sneezin' Season Bar* near the shop entrance and other busy display locations. Please give similar positions for your Sun Centre and Ding! Ding! Pretty cash register music that!

* REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

KICM

even combined in the same commercial preparation.

The Ancients believed that peace of mind and happiness stemmed from a right ordering of ourselves to the natural realities within us and around us. But modern man, seeking for his Heaven on earth, looks to a tablet.

These preparations may be of occasional use, but they are not likely to provide the final answer for the neuroses."

There are four Gentian mixtures in the formulary included as tonics in convalescence, and it is recommended that the vitamins be taken in conjunction. "Vitamins are best taken as natural foods. . . . Such treatment is far better than the blotting-paper-prescribing of the far more expensive proprietary tonics," and later—"The naturally occurring sources of vitamins may contain vitamins as yet unrecognised."

This common-sense attitude and the occasional touches of subdued humour make the book rather colourful and refreshing to read. It should fulfil its primary purpose as a reference for medical students, but surely the production of any pharmacopoeia warrants the full co-operation and assistance of the pharmaceutical profession.—(D.C.L.)

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

UNQUALIFIED OWNERSHIP OF PHARMACIES

Sir,—May I, through your columns, express my concern as to the future of the younger generation of pharmacists who are working for unqualified owners. In their inexperience they are a party to jeopardising their own future by co-operating with these owners in the matter of price-cutting dispensing work, at prices other than those laid down in the official dispensing schedules.

There are some who have even co-operated to the extent of cutting a previously despised coded prescription of another chemist at the behest of their unqualified masters.

What is the object of a price cut except to endeavour to obtain business from a competitor by subterfuge, assuming that the price charged by the competitor is not deliberately exorbitant. If the competitor is observing the official schedules he would not be charging excessive prices.

If the unqualified owners succeeded in what they set out to do by price cutting, namely get possession of the entire business of their competitor, it would mean the pharmacist would be paid a minimum wage because their competitors had been absorbed. They who had studied and undergone their apprenticeship were then a party to providing an income for those who have done nothing for pharmacy except take out profits.

It is time an association of pharmacists came into being whose sincere pledge was that they would never work for any unqualified owner or owners of a pharmacy who deliberately charged lower dispensing prices than those decided by the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild. Yours, etc.,

J. FINN, Ph.C., M.P.S.
Hunter's Hill, N.S.W.

September 9, 1957.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, September 10, 1957.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

The outstanding event of the past month has been the British Pharmaceutical Conference which was held during the first week in September at Bristol. The Chairman this year was Dr. Frank Hartley, who is Scientific Sciences Director of the British Drug Houses Ltd. Dr. Hartley served a traditional apprenticeship in pharmacy, and after qualifying he took the B.Sc. (London) degree with special distinction in chemistry. For seven years he was a demonstrator and later lecturer in the Society's School of Pharmacy before becoming Secretary of the Therapeutic Research Corporation and Secretary of the Ministry of Supply's General Penicillin Committee. He is a member of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, Chairman of three of its committees, and a member of the Pharmaceutical Chemistry Sub-Committee of the Codex Revision Committee. He has been a member of the Council of the Royal Institute of Chemistry since 1955, and is Hon. Treasurer of the Chemical Council, which is constituted from the three chartered chemical bodies, the Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

Dr. Hartley chose as his Chairman's Address "Steroids in Pharmacy and Medicine," in which he presented some of the inter-relationships in the steroid field, some recent developments and some future possibilities. In his opinion steroids would find increasing application in the future, and with some other important advances of recent years would assist in altering still further the balance between health and disease and between life and death.

The Science Papers

Rather fewer science papers were presented than in some other years, but a wide range of pharmaceutical activities was fully represented in the subjects discussed. After each paper questions were submitted and each answered immediately, so that the questioner had the opportunity of asking a supplementary. This new procedure proved exceedingly satisfactory. The subjects discussed included "The Purity of Chloroform," as recent work on the assay of strychnine had shown that this alkaloid combined with chlorobromomethane, whose presence had hitherto been unsuspected as an impurity in chloroform. Three papers were concerned with pharmaceutical bacteriology; one of these struck a modern note by showing that pyrogens can be destroyed by gamma-radiation from cobalt 60. Unfortunately the dosage necessary is very much larger than required to destroy the most resistant bacteria, so that the method may not have a useful practical application. In another paper the question of the absorption of bacteriostatic substances of phenolic origin by rubber closures was further discussed. It was shown that with four successive treatments by boiling for 30 minutes further absorption was largely eliminated, and it was suggested that penetration of the rubber by bacteriostats was much slower than had been assumed. While loss of the bacteriostat from moulded dose containers cannot be completely eliminated, the selection of the material, use of maximum thickness and minimum exposed area are pre-treatment to the extent necessary with the part rubber sealing to prevent volatilisation and the choice of a bacteriostat with favourable partition co-efficient between rubber and water will all contribute to minimise the problem. In general, phenol and benzyl alcohol are the most favourable bacterio-

statics and phenylmercuric salts are completely contra-indicated.

Conference Visitors

There were rather fewer visitors from abroad than at other conferences since the war. Australia, however, was strongly represented by Miss E. F. Chalmers, of Brisbane, and Messrs. R. A. Anderson, R. T. Hawksley, A. I. K. Lloyd (Kodak Travelling Scholarship) and W. J. Skewes. Mr. Anderson was able to assist in the discussion at one of the professional sessions when Drs. K. R. Capper and J. G. Dare introduced the subject of "Dispensing Tolerances in Liquid Medicines." Mr. Anderson referred to work which had been carried out in Australia and New Zealand when he was President of the Pharmaceutical Section of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Sciences. Australia was also in the public eye on Sports Day when Mr. R. T. Hawksley won the tennis competition, and when this was announced at the closing session the members joined in singing "Waltzing Matilda."

Standard Poison Cupboards

A British standard specification has been issued for cupboards for the storage of dangerous drugs and other poisons in hospitals. The Guild of Public Pharmacists has co-operated in the preparation. The cupboard may be of either wood or metal. An inner compartment with an independent lock is used for dangerous drugs and will always be situated in the lower left-hand corner. This cupboard will only be accessible to the ward sister or other authorised person, and the fixed position of the inner cupboard should, it is hoped, minimise the risk of errors from injections or the administration of other drugs. Provision is made for electric lights which will switch on automatically when the doors are opened. A red warning light will show throughout the time the cupboard is open. Specifications are given for locks, and it is laid down that they should be constructed so that all the cupboards in hospitals, up to 98 in number, may be under one master key. Cupboards of four sizes may be obtained, heights 2 ft. 4 in. to 2 ft. 6 in. and widths 1 ft. 6 in. or 2 ft. 6 in. The taller cupboards are 11 in. deep and the shorter 7½ in. deep. It is also required that the cupboard should be securely fixed so that it can be removed only with difficulty from its permanent position.

Prescription Costs Under Fire

The Drug Bill has again been the subject of adverse comment by a Committee of Public Accounts. In the latest report it states that the total cost of prescriptions dispensed under the National Health Service in Great Britain, which in 1949 amounted to £34 million, has continuously increased and in 1956 reached the figure of £63 million. This increase is partly accounted for by an increase of 14 per cent. in the number of prescriptions dispensed, which rose from 219 million in 1949 to 250.5 million in 1956; but the main cause is the higher average cost per prescription which rose from 3/1 in 1949 to 5/0½ in 1956, an increase of 64 per cent. The average prescription cost in 1956 was 7½d. more than in 1955; a rise which, even allowing for an increase in the year in the dispensing fee paid to chemists, was greater than that in any of the five preceding years.

One of the main causes of this continuous rise in cost, say the Committee, appears to be the increased prescribing of proprietaries, many of which cost more than standard drugs of reputedly analogous therapeutic effect. According to sample analyses made by the Departments, the proportion of proprietaries in all prescriptions in England and Wales, which was 18 per cent. in 1950, rose to 32 per cent. in 1954, to 36 per cent. in 1955, and was still increasing in 1956; while in Scotland the proportion, which was 26 per cent. in 1950, rose to 42 per cent. in 1954 and to 46 per cent. in 1955. The total cost in 1955-1956 was about £22 million, which represented about two-thirds of the total cost of the ingredients in all prescriptions. Moreover,

a test in England and Wales for July to October, 1955, showed that 88 per cent. of these proprietaries (costing about £20 million) were in categories which the Joint Committee on Prescribing, set up by the Central and Scottish Health Services Councils, the statutory advisers to the Health Departments, have classified as not therapeutically superior to standard preparations, 15 per cent. of these preparations having an absolute standard equivalent. As much as 4.5 per cent. of the cost of ingredients in all prescriptions was in respect of proprietaries classified by the Joint Committee as not proved to be of therapeutic value and which in 1953 the Ministry had suggested to doctors should not be prescribed. The Health Departments have no power to ban the prescribing under the Health Service of any particular preparations. They can only exhort doctors to prescribe economically.

The Committee also expressed the hope that the scheme to ensure fair and reasonable prices for proprietary medicines will be kept under review and that estimated savings of £750,000 per annum will materialise.

A Doctor's Views

In the weekly review "Time and Tide," Dr. William Edwards has been commenting on the Health Service, which he regards as sick. On the question of the cost of drugs he says, "Millions of prescriptions pass through the pricing bureaux, which work out, by a very complicated formula, a sum the chemist eventually receives about a year in arrears. No one seems to have thought of paying him the retail price less a 12½ per cent. discount, which would be cheaper, which he could work out for himself, and which would eliminate the bureaux, except for occasional checks."

As to charges for prescriptions, his view is "Important, life-saving drugs are the doctor's tools of trade, and it is ridiculous that the patient should have to fiddle about paying odd shillings before they can be used. Antibiotics, insulin, anaesthetics should fall like manna from heaven. But if he merely has a firm conviction, unendorsed by his doctor, that what he needs is "something to rub in" or a "good strong tonic," there seems no earthly reason he should not pay for his fancy. After all, he spends a great deal more on tobacco and on the pools. The real poor these days are pensioners and those on fixed incomes. They are people who understand the value of the last penny, and they do not, in practice, demand unnecessary remedies. It is the man who has just bought a new car and an expensive toy for his child who often thinks he might make a saving by stocking himself up with lotions and aspirins at the taxpayers' expense."

Advertising Vitamin Products

The Advertising Association of Great Britain has issued a leaflet giving guidance on the advertising to the public of vitamin products. The following examples are given to illustrate undesirable claims or implications regarding the value of vitamin products.

(1) That a full, properly mixed diet needs to be supplemented with vitamin products. Only in illness or certain other circumstances, e.g., pregnancy, is this required.

(2) That good looks and good health in middle age or later can be maintained only by vitamin products.

(3) That healthy persons can be made to look younger or live longer by taking vitamin products.

(4) Claims or implications that irritability, nervousness and lack of energy are necessarily due to vitamin deficiencies. These are regarded as an exaggeration of the true facts, since such deficiencies are the least likely causes of these conditions in civilised communities where food is plentiful.

(5) That the fat-soluble vitamins A and D (the vitamins for which cod-liver oil and halibut-liver oil are so popular) or vitamin C, either hasten recovery from infections such as colds and influenza, or protect the individual from contracting such ailments. While there is a body of evidence in support of these claims, they are not universally accepted.

(6) That inefficiency of physical or mental powers is

'Savlon' — Antiseptic Liquid



'Savlon'
TRADE MARK

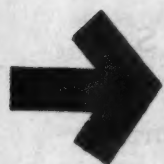
ANTISEPTIC

Liquid



- ★ 'SAVLON' Antiseptic Liquid contains Chlorhexidine, a modern and effective germicide with valuable cleansing properties.
- ★ 'SAVLON' Antiseptic Liquid is a 'Chemists Only' line.
- ★ 'SAVLON' Antiseptic Liquid is supported by a powerful National Advertising Campaign.

3205.SAV.82X, 1239



Generous **BONUS OFFER**

—CHEMISTS ONLY—

'SAVLON' Antiseptic Liquid will certainly break all previous order records—many special characteristics have contributed to the immediate success of this new product —

LOOK AT THE OFFER!

(DURATION: SEPTEMBER 18th — NOVEMBER 30th, 1957)

PARCEL 'A'		PARCEL 'B'		PARCEL 'C'	
1 dozen 'Savlon' Antiseptic Liquid at 12 for the price of 11		1 dozen 'Savlon' Antiseptic Liquid 1 dozen 'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream both at 12 for the price of 11		1 dozen 'Savlon' Antiseptic Liquid 3 dozen 'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream all at 12 for the price of 11	
PLUS—ONE FREE BOTTLE		PLUS—TWO FREE BOTTLES		PLUS—FOUR FREE BOTTLES	
Selling Price	12 x 5/6 = £3. 6. 0 1 x 5/6 = 5. 6	Selling Prices	12 x 5/6 = £3. 6. 0 12 x 3/9 = £2. 5. 0 2 x 5/6 = 11. 0	Selling Prices	12 x 5/6 = £3. 6. 0 36 x 3/9 = £6.15. 0 4 x 5/6 = £1. 2. 0
	£3.11. 6		£6. 2. 0		£11. 3. 0
Cost to Chemist	11 x 3/8 = £2. 0. 4	Cost to Chemist	11 x 3/8 } = £3. 7.10 11 x 2/6 }	Cost to Chemist	11 x 3/8 } = £6. 2.10 33 x 2/6 }
Gross Profit	£1.11. 2	Gross Profit	£2.14. 2	Gross Profit	£5. 0. 2
Your Profit on Selling Price 43.6% Your Profit on Selling Price 44.4% Your Profit on Selling Price 44.9%					

OR ANY MULTIPLE OF ANY BONUS PARCEL

NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

PRESS: Full colour pages in Women's Weekly, Reader's Digest, etc. Large spaces in Metropolitan Daily Newspapers and in Pix, Post and People.

RADIO: Daily announcements over 19 stations.

POINT OF SALE: Colourful showcards; window and counter display material readily available — we will gladly arrange your display for you!

SCREEN SLIDES: FREE screen slides carrying your own Name and Address.
Free advertisements in your Local Paper.

For further information contact

ORDER NOW FROM YOUR WHOLESALER!



IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND LTD.

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, September 30, 1957

1089

due to deficiencies of vitamins. As this belief requires considerable investigation, any implication in this direction should be avoided.

The Association state that where an advertiser's claims offend against the foregoing general principles he should be asked to justify his statements.

Asiatic 'Flu

In Britain plans are being made for an outbreak of "Asiatic Flu" which began in South-East Asia five months ago. One school in Lancashire has had a severe outbreak and there have been a number of more or less isolated cases in different parts of the country. The general consensus of medical opinion, endorsed by the Ministry of Health, is that treatment should be "aspirin and bed," but on the scientific side a vaccine has been prepared by Dr. F. Himmelweit in the Department of Virus Research at the Wright-Fleming Institute of Microbiology at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, London. The virus is difficult to culture, and the yield from the medium of a fertilised egg has been roughly only one-third of that obtained from previous strains, consequently there is both a fall in production and an increase in price. Requests are already pouring in to doctors and pharmacists for supplies, and the medical authorities of hospitals, schools and industrial concerns also wish to inoculate those under their care. From October to the beginning of March is the usual period for infections of this type in Britain. Your correspondent remembers the 1918-1919 epidemic when many people died during the winter, although his own recollection is of a fortnight's enforced holiday when his school was closed as a precautionary measure. At that time, however, three to four years of bad and uneducated feeding as a result of the war had undermined the health of the civilian population to a state unknown today.

Prices and Incomes

In an effort to combat inflation the Government has set up a three-man Council of Prices, Productivity and Incomes. Lord Cohen, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and not the distinguished physician whose name has often been mentioned in these News Letters, is the Chairman. The Council's terms of reference are:

"Having regard to the desirability of full employment and increasing standards of life based on expanding production and reasonable stability of prices to keep under review changes in prices, productivity and the level of incomes (including wages, salaries and profits) and to report thereon from time to time."

Training Girls as Scientists

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has been holding its annual conference in Dublin under the presidency of Professor P. M. S. Blackett, F.R.S. At one session which was concerned with education and industry some attention was given to training girls for scientific work. Mrs. C. E. Arregger, who is a research and development engineer with a firm of scientific instrument makers and the mother of three children, all scientists, said that particular attention should be paid in the primary schools to the teaching of arithmetic so that girls in secondary schools would have a better foundation for their mathematics. Much could be done to provide more scientists, technologists and technicians if the untapped reserves of talent among girls could be utilised, but reorganisation was necessary in the schools. In the primary schools girls should receive instruction in general science, taught in relation to daily life and experience, and in mechanical subjects such as woodwork and metalwork equally with boys, and in the secondary schools all girls should be given systematic science teaching from the earliest forms so that more of the able girls would become interested and would later specialise in science, and also so that scientific studies formed a part of the general background education for all women in this scientific age. The shortage of science teachers was alarming and could result in the disappearance of graduate teaching of the physical sciences, but married women scientists were keeping things going.

Trade Notes

HAMILTON LABORATORIES LIMITED

The following price alterations have been notified by the company—

		Wholesale	Retail
Cardophyllin c. Pheno. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	100s	54/- doz.	—
	500s	18/- ea.	—
Cardophyllin c. Pheno. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	100s	56/- doz.	—
	500s	19/- ea.	—
Cremo-Quin		38/- doz.	4/9 ea.
Hamilton's Sunburn Cream . . .		32/- doz.	4/- ea.

SIGMA ACCEPTS JAPANESE AGENCIES

Sigma Co. Ltd. advises that it has been appointed Australian agent and distributor for Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd. Osaka, Japan. Fujisawa Pharmaceutical Co. has developed a new antibiotic, Trichomycin, claimed to possess marked activity against fungi and protozoa, particular trichomonas and candida albicans.

Sigma Co. Ltd. also advises that it has been appointed Australian agent and distributor for Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Osaka, Japan, manufacturers of Nitromin, a new nitrogen-mustard derivative, claimed to be widely used in the treatment of cancer and leukaemia.

TOURS OF NEW NICHOLAS FACTORY

A party of 50, representing all branches of official pharmacy, accepted the invitation of the Board of Directors to take part in a conducted tour of the new Nicholas Pty. Ltd. factory at Chadstone, Victoria, on September 2 and 3.

They were shown through all sections of the factory—offices, laboratories, production plant, store and staff cafeteria and lounge—which incorporate the latest facilities making the Nicholas factory one of the most modern and efficient of its type in the world.

After the tours, the party was bidden farewell at afternoon tea by the Nicholas Managing Director, Mr. C. E. Kerville. Mr. W. R. Iliffe, President of the Pharmacy Board, thanked him for the opportunity to see over this modern factory, on behalf of Official Pharmacy. Mr. G. D. Houston responded for the Company.

SCHIMMEL BRIEFS

Collected "Schimmel Briefs," Volume II, published by Schimmel & Co. Inc., 601 West 26th St., New York, N.Y., is now available. This volume covers the years 1951 to 1956.

The bound volume, with a detailed subject index, comprises a valuable reference work for all who are engaged in the development and production of cosmetic preparations.

Many of the articles included in Volume II provide useful information on some of the newer raw materials for cosmetics, such as special detergents and emulsifiers, astringent salts and antiseptics. Other articles are devoted to methods of making specific products, e.g., cologne sticks or aerosol hair lacquers. Numerous patents covering advances in cosmetic technology which have appeared during the last few years are reviewed in this collection of "Schimmel Briefs."

The price of the volume is \$10.00 in the U.S.A. and Canada and \$10.25 elsewhere.

STERLING PHARMACEUTICALS—PERSONAL

Mr. N. F. Leggatt, Managing Director of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., left Sydney early this month for an eight weeks' visit to the company's head office in New York, U.S.A. Purpose of the visit is to finalise plans for the erection of a new £1 million laboratory at Ermington, Sydney. The new plant, which will supply prescription drugs and household pharmaceuticals to the home and export market, will have a floor area of 250,000 square feet, and will be situated on an 11-acre, river-front block. It will be one of the largest and most modern in the southern hemisphere.

Mr. R. A. Burrell has been appointed Advertising Manager for Australia of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. Prior to joining the company in July, 1951, as Assistant Advertising Manager, Mr. Burrell was with Lintas for five years.

Mr. W. R. Kerr, Production Director of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., recently left by air for the U.S.A. In New York he will discuss with Sterling Drug Inc. production plans and methods for the company's new laboratories at Ermington. Mr. Kerr's visit will ensure that the new 250,000 square feet laboratory will be one of the most modern and efficient manufacturing units in the southern hemisphere.

WARNER'S LONG SERVICE EMPLOYEES

A dinner arranged by William R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd. was held at the Hotel Australia, Sydney, upon the retirement of Mr. C. G. Maunsell from the Company after a period of 46 years' service.

The Dinner was attended by executives and members of the Senior Staff and all employees with 10 or more years' service with the Company.



Left to right: Messrs. L. A. Wood, H. H. Meyer, C. G. Maunsell, K. B. Long and W. B. Howard.

Prior to the above function, in the staff cafeteria, the presentation of a wallet of notes was made to Mr. Maunsell from the staff.

Also at the function at the Hotel Australia, the presentation of gold watches were made to a further three employees who had reached 25 years' service with the Company—Messrs. H. H. Meyer, L. A. Wood and K. B. Long.

CHESEBROUGH-POND'S NEW SHAMPOO

Due to be released in October, Pond's "Clean and Sweet" Hair Shampoo is manufactured by Chesebrough-Pond's International Ltd. Although entering a highly

competitive field, Pond's "Clean and Sweet" has several features which, it is claimed, make it "different and superior to popular shampoos already available."

The company has designed an attractive sellout unit for "Clean and Sweet," containing six small bottles (consumer price 5/6 each), two large bottles (consumer price 9/6 each) and 12 bubbles (consumer price 1/3 each). Chemists may purchase the sellout and contents for 42/6 (includes 8/6 sales tax) and Chesebrough-Pond's offer one large bottle of "Clean and Sweet" in the sellout free.

Chemists will receive 67/- from the sale of contents, which represents a profit of 24/6 (57.65 per cent.) on cost. This special introductory offer is available for a limited period.

Retailers' efforts will be supported by a large-scale advertising campaign in leading daily newspapers of all States. The first advertisement will appear during the week ending October 26.

Pond's "Clean and Sweet" can be ordered through P.C.D. Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 21, Oakleigh, Vic., or through usual wholesale channels.

JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER JINGLE CONTEST

Cammeray Chemist Wins £100

In the accompanying illustration, Mr. Ron Howland, Sales Promotion Manager of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd., is shown presenting Mr. Jack Stormon, chemist, of Cammeray, Sydney, with a cheque for £100.

This prize was awarded for the best entry submitted bearing a chemist's name and address in the recently conducted Johnson's Baby Powder Jingle Contest.



Mr. Jack Stormon receives his cheque from Mr. Ron Howland.

When told that he had won the prize, Mr. Stormon said that he was naturally very happy to win, particularly as this was the first time that Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. had conducted a separate contest for chemists. He was quite sure that this offer of £100 had further cemented the goodwill existing between pharmacy and the company. He hoped that when running future national consumer contests the company would again consider a special section for pharmacy.

EVANS MEDICAL EXTENDS TO LIBERIA

An important agreement between Evans Medical Supplies Limited, Liverpool, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, was signed in London recently by Mr. Ian Fergusson, Chairman and Managing Director, on behalf of Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., and His Excellency Clarence Lorenzo Simpson, the Liberian Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Liberia.

Under this agreement Evans Medical Supplies Ltd. is appointed sole purchasing agent throughout the world for an initial period of five years for all pharmaceutical

Addis announces the most aggressive campaign
IN PRESS AND MAGAZINES
 All Australia will learn about
NEW! *Regular*

Costs less than any other nationally advertised

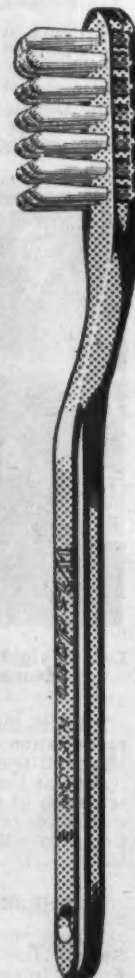
New shape ads. —
 something different —
 like this one here —



Full page in colour in The
 Australian Women's Weekly!
 62 big black and white ads.



... delivering a total of 20,587,000
 sales messages
 over a 9 months' period.



**HARD-HITTING
 RADIO SPOTS LIKE THESE:**

(This is an actual script)

A new Wisdom toothbrush ... at
 a new low price — 1/10. That's
 less than any other nationally adver-
 tised brand. Here's a quality tooth-
 brush with features and colours to
 suit the whole family ... at just
 1/10. Be wise, buy WISDOM at
 this new low price, 1/10.

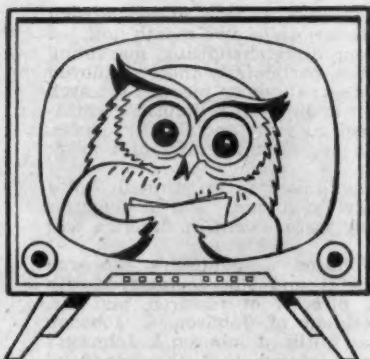
... delivering a total of
 13,600,000 sales messages
 covering 19 stations in Australia

in Australian toothbrush history:

ON RADIO! ON TV!

WISDOM *at 1/10*

toothbrush on the Australian market



**HARD-SELLING
TV COMMERCIALS**

... at peak periods on the FOUR
commercial TV stations every week!

**THAT MAKES 34,187,000
SALES MESSAGES IN PRESS,
MAGAZINES AND RADIO ...
PLUS THE TREMENDOUS
IMPACT OF TV!**

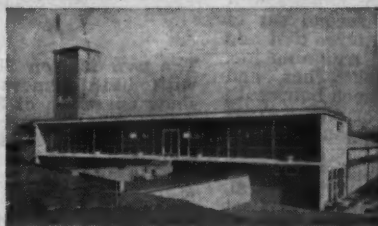


All this to back up Wisdom's unequalled consumer and retailer advantages.

- highest-ever standards of workmanship and quality.
- new self-display package.
- angle in handle brings grip in line with brushing surface.
- hang-up hole in the handle.

Make sure you have a full range to meet stimulated consumer demand. Toothbrush dispensers available to suit everyone.

Order the New Wisdom now from your Addis representative or wholesaler.



HERE'S WHAT MAKES THE NEW WISDOM POSSIBLE

This is the new Addis office and factory at Ryde, N.S.W. Opened just a short while ago, it is the most modern toothbrush plant in the Southern Hemisphere.

Using the most advanced brushmaking machinery, and the most streamlined brush production methods in the world, Addis is able to produce a toothbrush of finer quality at lower cost.

Addis — makers of fine toothbrushes since 1789.

products, dressings and medical equipment required by the Government of Liberia, including the National Public Health Service.

The company will establish in Liberia a special subsidiary company through which all orders for these supplies will be placed by the Liberian Government.

Evans Medical also covenants to hold in Monrovia adequate stocks to meet the needs of the country, and to organise an adequate chain of distribution to hospitals, clinics and dispensaries, under the special precautions necessary to conserve the potency of such delicate drugs as Antitoxins and Antibiotics, under unfavourable climatic conditions.

An interesting provision is that the company, with its 150 years' experience of the pharmaceutical industry, undertakes to train Liberian nationals with a view to the ultimate organisation in Liberia of a Central Medical Store managed entirely by Liberians, and to train selected Liberians in the Evans Medical factories on Merseyside and elsewhere up to pharmacist standard.

This contract (which has the approval of H.M. Government) is believed to be the first major contract secured by a British firm in Liberia, and should mean a gain to the United Kingdom of exports valued at several million dollars.

RONSON ELECTRIC SHAVERS

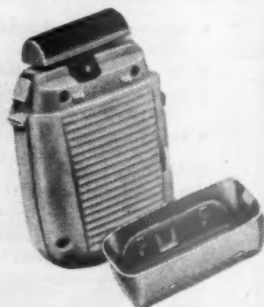
The first man to use the phrase, "That's a Curly One!" must have been an electric shaver designer. For, ever since electric shavers came into use it has been the soft, unresisting, "curly" ones that have always given trouble. They lie down to attack from any angle—and come up again not a fraction shorter. In time, friction might do the trick, but that's hardly good enough for the modern male rushing through his morning toilet.

And so the new Ronson Super Trim, which is launched on the Australian market this month, will be a doubly welcome weapon in the unrelenting war against the whisker.

Retailers who have seen it recognise the possibilities of the exclusive "super trim" built into the new Ronson shaving head. It comprises a second set of precision cutters that do every needed trimming job, including moustaches, and that will cut neck hairs with the greatest of ease. Apart from that, the Ronson Super Trim has a shaving head of tough, fine-tempered, micro-thin steel, much thinner than this sheet of paper, which literally smooths away the heaviest beard.

Ronson Super Trim Shavers are instantly adjustable for two voltages, A.C. supply in the 100-125 volt range and 200-240 volt. Radio or TV interference has been eliminated and there's an off-on switch conveniently placed under the thumb. The Ronson, too, is power-cleaned. Remove the foil head, switch on and off, and the bristles have whirled away.

Ronson Pty. Ltd. has established a factory at Lane Cove, N.S.W., which will supply the Australian trade. Stocks are available immediately for New South Wales and Victoria, and will be extended to other States as soon as production makes this possible. Enquiries should be sent to H. H. Halls Ltd., or Canvin & Coles Pty. Ltd.



The new Ronson Shaver with head removed to show operation of Super Trim. The inner cutter, at top, has 32 blades of tempered steel. The Super Trim is engaged only when required, simply by removing the foil unit and replacing the other way round. The Ronson has settings for voltages from 100-125 and 200-240.



Australian visitors to Johnson & Johnson's Research Laboratories in New Brunswick, N.J., watch experiment in Microbiology lab. From left, Dr. William H. Lycan, director of research for Johnson & Johnson; Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia; and Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager for the Guild.

AUSTRALIAN VISITORS TOUR JOHNSON & JOHNSON RESEARCH

"New discoveries by American medical research teams will have a profound effect on the lives of Australians," Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, said at one of his interviews in the course of his present visit to the United States.

Mr. Scott and Mr. R. G. Ross, Federal Merchandising Manager for the Guild, are on a two-month tour of the United States to observe merchandising, marketing and advertising techniques, particularly those employed by drug stores. Their observations on medical research were made during a visit to Johnson & Johnson, worldwide manufacturer of medical, baby and allied products. The company's affiliate in Australia is Johnson & Johnson Ltd. of Sydney.

"Australia is as closely linked to the United States as any other nation," Mr. Scott said, "and in a matter of three to five years any major event in America will be felt in Australia."

During a tour of Johnson & Johnson's Research Laboratories, Messrs. Scott and Ross conferred with Dr. William H. Lycan, director of research, and Mr. Robert J. Dixon, President of Johnson & Johnson International. Dr. Lycan outlined Johnson & Johnson's research programme and stated that the beneficial results will help improve health conditions all over the world.

Mr. Dixon told the visitors that of all the countries he has visited as President of the International company, the Australian business man, and in particular the Australian chemist, was the most alert to opportunity and the quickest to properly market his products.

The Australians said American drug stores, with their soda fountains and wide assortment of non-medical merchandise, flabbergasted them during the first several weeks of their visit. "It took us a while to get used to them," Mr. Ross said.

As for American merchandising and advertising techniques, the Australians said some they liked and some they didn't like. The better ones could be applicable in Australia, they added. The Guild represents 4000 Australian chemists.

The most impressive and most stimulating trend they have detected, Mr. Scott said, is a movement to convert American drug stores into more ethical pharmacies, along the lines of the Australian chemist. "The future success of a pharmacist or chemist is dependent upon how well he develops his ethical status—he is not just a storekeeper," Mr. Scott declared.

While at Johnson & Johnson, the two Australians were guests at a luncheon given by Mr. George F. Smith, company president. They will depart for Australia on October 2. Their visit to the United States is being sponsored by Parke-Davis, Warner-Lambert and Bristol Myers.

New Products

NARIN NASAL SPRAY

Sigma Company Limited recently released Narin Nasal Spray.

Each 15 c.c. plastic squeeze bottle of Narin contains—

Hydrocortisone	0.02%
Neomycin	0.06mg/ml
Polymixin	2,000 u/ml
Gramicidin	0.005%
Phenylephrine	0.25%
Antazoline	0.5%

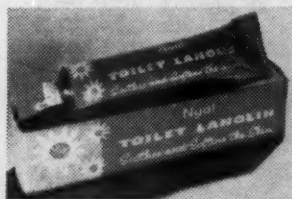
in an isotonic vehicle.

Narin is indicated in the treatment of infectious and inflamed conditions of the nose and throat, including coryza, rhinitis and hay fever. It is also recommended for pre and post operative treatment in ear, nose and throat surgery. Its availability is opportune for the hay fever season.

Narin is available to chemists in 15 c.c. plastic squeeze bottles priced at 7/6 each.

NYAL TOILET LANOLIN

The Product Development Division of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. advises that the Nyal Company has introduced Nyal Toilet Lanolin.



Manufactured from pure lanolin, a proven emollient for the treatment of windburn, chafing, roughness, burns, gravel rash, blisters, etc., Nyal Toilet Lanolin is presented in an attractive carton and tube of grey and pink. The pack is designed as a cosmetic to attract the female buyer.

For the chemist's counter an eye-catching display container holding one dozen packs has been produced.

This new product sells at 3/- retail and is available at all Nyal centres.

COUNTRY CLUB PRE-LECTRIC SHAVE LOTION

The Nyal Company has recently introduced Country Club Pre-Lectric Shave Lotion. This product has been designed to provide the users of electric shavers with a closer and easier shave than ever before.

Country Club Pre-Lectric Shave Lotion contains special ingredients, which, when applied to the bearded area, contract the pores of the skin, thus causing the beard to stand up. This process enables the razor to clip closer to the base of the beard stubble, therefore providing a closer, cleaner shave.

The Lotion is packed in an attractive two-colour carton, containing a 2 fl. oz. bottle of lotion.

Prices are 36/- List, and 5/6 Retail.



Student Activities

THE CONGRESS—JANUARY, 1957

This report should start, "This has been a wonderful social month for Q.P.S.S.," but it can't because Q.P.S.S. has done, to say the least, nothing at all this month. We have been in the grip of a 40-hour week "holiday" away from college for a fortnight, and what with political battles and such we just didn't get around to doing anything.

We heard that Melbourne had some snow down there just lately. Well, your poor cold southerners, come up to Queensland in January for Congress and find out what real sunshine is like. To a certain "cocky" bagpipe blower in South Australia we issue this challenge. Up here we have a bagpipe blower who will try to blow your socks off, so come up here and we will have a contest. (Therefore another essential item for the congressite will be ear-plugs.)

Below are two views of the Congress site.



View from the lookout on the top of "Samarimda" with Surf Club on right.



View of the beach from the hill shown in above photograph.

THE NEW



NEGATIVE FILM CN17

the fast, universal color film - 32 ASA!

Agfacolor Negative Film, for all color and black and white shots. Suitable for all types and sizes of cameras, Agfacolor negative film CN17 is fast, sharp, fine-grain.



FILM PRICES	A8 (127)	-	-	-	-	-	17/9
	B2/8 (120) PB20 (620)	-	-	-	-	-	18/-
	PAT 20 35 mm. (20 BXP)	-	-	-	-	-	20/6
	PAT 36 35 mm. (36 BXP)	-	-	-	-	-	26/10



● *Registered trade mark, proprietors Agfa Leverkusen*

Agfacolor by "PHOTOTECHNA"

MELBOURNE

SERVICE NOW OPERATING SERVICE FOR FUTURE

Development of Agfacolor Negative Film	Yes	
Agfacolor prints on paper from Agfacolor Negative Film	Yes	
Agfacolor prints on paper from Transparencies (Reversal film)	No	In approx. 2 months
Agfacolor Transparencies (all sizes) from Agfacolor Negative Film	No	In approx. 2 months
Duplicate Transparencies from Agfacolor Reversal Film, 35 mm. only	Yes	

Send above work to PHOTOTECHNA, 368 Post Office Place, Melbourne

DEVELOPMENT CHARGES FOR AGFACOLOR NEGATIVE FILMS

A8—(127) 8/6.
B2/8 (120). PB20 (620).
PAT 20 (35 mm., 20 BXP)—8/9.
PAT 36 (35 mm., 36 BXP)—10/3.

CHARGES FOR AGFACOLOR PRINTS AND ENLARGEMENTS

Contact Prints up to 2½ in. x 3½ in.—5/10.
Not available from 35 mm. negative size.

ENLARGEMENTS

Approx. 3 in. x 4 in. 6/6 (not from 2½ in. x 3½ in. negatives)
Approx. 3½ in. x 3 ½ in. 7/1 (not from 2½ in. x 3½ in. negatives)
Approx. 4" x 4" .. 8/- Approx. 5" x 7" .. 15/6
" 3½" x 5" 9/- " 7" x 9½" £1/1/6
" 4" x 5¾" 11/6 " 9½" x 11½" £2/9/6
" 5" x 5" .. 13/5 " 11½" x 15½" £3/19/6
More than three copies less 15%
More than ten copies less 20%
Singly cut negatives 2/- extra per negative.

★ N.B. We do not process Agfacolor REVERSAL FILM (transparencies) for which processing is prepaid on purchase of film. For processing, send Agfacolor Reversal Film direct to AUSTRALASIAN COLOR LABORATORIES, Box 1824Q, G.P.O. Melbourne, as instructed on leaflet.

SYDNEY

68 ALFRED STREET, MILSONS POINT, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

FOR ALL BLACK & WHITE PROCESSING

MAXIMUM DELAY IN DESPATCH

Development of all black and white film
CONTACT PRINTING from black and white film
CONTACT PRINTING from color negative film
ENLARGEMENTS from black and white film
ENLARGEMENTS from color negative film
AND SEPIA, REPRODUCTION, etc.

24 hrs.
24 hrs.
48 hrs.
24 hrs.
48 hrs.
approx. 2-3 days

Daily pick-up and delivery service in Sydney. Country orders despatched daily.

PHOTOTECHNA PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORIES

Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

PATTERN OF RETAIL PHARMACY IN U.S.A.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Ross on Tour

"Report from Down Under: Aussie Drugstores Lack Soda Counters." That is the heading to an interview in a Dallas (Texas) newspaper with the Federal President of the Guild (Mr. Eric Scott) and Merchandising Manager (Mr. R. G. Ross). A copy reached the Public Relations Secretariat on September 9.

A photograph shows the two Guild men studying their itinerary for a two-day Dallas visit. "The Australian druggists," says the caption, "are in the United States on a two-month tour of American drug outlets."

The article says: "Youths from the land Down Under



L. to R.: Mr. Theo White, Mr. Eric Scott, and Mr. W. B. Howard.

have to find someplace to drink a chocolate soda—or any soda for that matter, two top Australian pharmacists said in Dallas Thursday. The soda fountain just isn't found in the corner drugstore. In fact, the corner drugstore isn't a drugstore at all—it's a chemist shop.

"Drugstores with soda fountains and a varied line of merchandise are a part of the American way of life," Mr. Scott said. "Everybody is on wheels and can drive almost any distance to reach a large centrally located store."

"Australia, however, isn't an ice creamless or sodaless country. 'Soft drinks and ice cream are sold at milk bars—altogether separate from the chemist shops,' Mr. Scott said.

"The Dallas visit is a part of a two-month tour of United States and Canadian drug outlets by the Australians. They arrived in the United States Aug. 13. They will leave Dallas Friday evening for New Orleans.

"Friday, the visitors will tour the Skillern chain of stores in Dallas as guests of Rae Skillern. Their guide in Dallas is R. L. Ballenger, a Dallas pharmaceutical representative.

"We are very interested in the American drug business," the Australians said, "because we find that

trends in American business very often show up in Australia a few years later."

£19,000,000 Annual Turnover!

Mr. Scott writes of first-hand impressions in a letter to Mr. K. G. Attiwill. The weather has been hot and the tour has been arduous. Mr. Scott says that he has discarded many of his former loosely held views on American pharmacy, but has not crystallised his ideas yet on the menace of supermarkets to Australia. They have decimated the inefficient or the under capitalised chemist in the U.S.A., he says, but at the time of writing he had still to be convinced that the conditions that brought the supermarkets to their pinnacle in the U.S.A. could be reproduced in Australia.

"We have had some very important talks with top-line men," writes Mr. Scott, "and their views are worth noting. One chemist operator in Dallas (Texas) has 35 shops with an annual turnover of £19,000,000. He nets a nice little £1,000,000 every year. In this town we interviewed another chemist who has 19 shops with a turnover of £13,000,000.

"To climax everything they took us out to the biggest supermarket in the States—about three miles out of New Orleans. It was Saturday afternoon and there



L. to R.: Mr. R. G. Ross, Dr. Brian Crenham and Mr. R. W. Feller.

were 3000 cars parked. He only operates one store and turns over half a million dollars weekly. He employs seven chemists who dispense 1000 scrips daily seven days a week.

"In the face of these huge operations we are supposed to form hard and fast opinions on their application to Australian pharmacy!

"The chemists employed here get \$3 an hour, while in California they get \$3½ an hour."

Both Mr. Scott and Mr. Ross have been amazed by the vitality and courtesy of the Americans, whom they describe as "the most hospitable people in the world."

Mr. Scott was in Chicago first week in September, and made a brief but instructive visit to the Chicago University, where he "had a look" at the pharmacy course.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Ross are due to leave the United States on October 7 or 8 on their return flight to Australia.

**The Chemist goes to
everybody's picnic
with a welcome arranged by
The Australian Women's Weekly**



"We always find people ask more for the branded products advertised in 'The Australian Women's Weekly', says Mr. ROBERT HUNSFORD, chemist, of 75 Bayswater Road, Kings Cross, N.S.W.



Just think of all the pharmaceutical items that go on a picnic, and you'll see why the chemist is there! Make-up, suntan lotion, sunglasses, insect repellents . . . the list goes on and on.

All these things sold by the chemist, and many more, are advertised regularly in The Australian Women's Weekly.

At the same time, the editorial pages help to support the chemist's sales as no other medium can. Regular articles on health, mothercraft by Sister Jacob and beauty are among the best-read (most widely followed) in the magazine!

That is why it really pays the chemist, and all storekeepers, to stock and display the products advertised in Australia's favourite magazine — The Australian Women's Weekly.

Every issue of The Australian

Women's Weekly

helps every storekeeper sell more

Throughout the year, it is read by 80% of all Australian women and 49.6% of men.

It goes into 4 out of 5 homes all over Australia (that means 4 out of every 5 homes in your shopping area, too).

In any given area throughout the year — country districts included — it gives a wider coverage than any other publication in the area, even the local newspaper!

THE AUSTRALIAN

WOMEN'S WEEKLY

**ABC CIRCULATION
IN EXCESS OF
800,000**

3 out of 4* WOMEN CHOOSE Modess!

* Surveys conducted by an independent organisation show that, of all women purchasing sanitary napkins, 3 out of 4 choose Modess.

**So for 1957 get YOUR share of this
increasing market**

- There's Modess Masslinn, 2/11
- or Modess with gauze cover, 2/11
- and for those who need extra protection, there's Modess Hospital Napkins, 3/3

For 1957, one of the strongest colour advertising campaigns yet undertaken will be used to spearhead the Modess story of a 3-way choice. You, too, can cash in on this activity by starting right away to display prominently at point-of-sale the excellent merchandisers made available free of charge. A good display, giving your customers a 3-way choice, means solid profit to you.

*Good display
aids impulse
sales*



JM7BA

Modess

PRODUCT OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON • THE MOST TRUSTED NAME IN SURGICAL DRESSING^c

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. John Maine has taken over the very old pharmacy of the late Mr. Harvey at Broken Hill.

Mr. H. W. Salman has sold his pharmacy in Pinnaroo to Mr. J. Entwistle of Alice Springs Hospital.

Mr. K. Glastonbury has been acting as relieving manager for Mr. W. Chapple (F.S.M.A., Norwood).

Miss B. Martin has been assisting Mr. M. Odgers of Burra and Mrs. M. Marshman of Woodville.

The Hamley Bridge Pharmacy of Mr. C. Parker is now registered with Mr. J. Bertram in charge.

Mr. L. McCaffery visited Port Lincoln in the past month to assist Mr. J. Carnie.

Mr. W. Vivian visited Renmark early in September to assist Mr. E. Wheeler.

Mr. T. Hemmings has resigned his position in the retail sphere and joined the staff of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. at Torrens.

Messrs. H. Fraser and C. Heron are expected to arrive shortly from Great Britain, and to join the S.A. Register under reciprocal agreement.

Mr. R. N. Taylor has resigned from his position in the Pharmacy Dept. of the Adelaide Children's Hospital, and has been assisting Mr. W. Eriksen of Largs Bay.

Mr. D. Underwood has been granted certificate of identity for the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales and Queensland.

Miss Jan Panchet writes of seeing Mr. R. Anderson for a short time as his plane halted at Bangkok. She is now local representative for Squibbs, U.S.A.

Mr. W. Humble acted as manager for Mr. J. Stain of St. Morris before opening his own pharmacy on the O.G. road in Klemzig.

Mr. G. Mathieson came over from Melbourne for the vacation of his theological college and acted as reliever for Messrs. Barnes and Thompson of Blair Athol.

Mr. B. Wandke of Edwardstown has been appointed the official representative of the profession on the Council of The Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropodists.

Mr. R. Goldsack has visited Murray Bridge under engagement to Mr. F. Butchers, and also Bordertown to act as locum for Mr. R. Francis.

Bob Brice and Don Farley write from Venice of a very old pharmacy located in an ancient abbey in France: the picture shows magnificent wall cases and oil paintings as well as a marvellous collection of drug jars, a retort and other old apparatus.

Child Victim of Woodkiller.—At an inquest into the death of Deborah Kay Webb, of Norman street, Woodville, the city coroner (Mr. T. E. Cleland) said it appeared that the child had found, in a cordial bottle in the back yard of her home, a solution probably used by a previous occupant for killing weeds.

Mr. A. Reusch, of Nuriotpa, was a "roving ambassador" carrying greetings to families of European and English migrants during a six-month holiday tour abroad. He and his wife returned recently in the liner "Strathmore." They took with them letters, photographs and slides from migrants in S.A. and visited the migrants' relatives in Europe. Some relatives broke down and cried when they saw the pictures.

They were all eager for news of the migrants, and of Australia.

Other points made by Mr. Reusch included: "Our publicity overseas is woeful. Very little about

Australia gets into the papers. Canada and N.Z. leave us far behind with their publicity.

"We ought to do more—now—about parks and trees. In the middle of London there are dozens of parks. All over England forests and open spaces are preserved, and it is much the same in Europe. We could do much more of that sort of thing."

MARRIAGES

Richards—Manhire.—The marriage of Barbara, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Richards, of Broken Hill, to Donald Manhire, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Manhire, of Hendon, was solemnised at Scots Church, North Terrace, on August 10.

James—Cornish.—Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. James, of Fullarton, was married to John Neil, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Linfield Cornish, of Fullarton, in Malvern Methodist Church on September 27.

BIRTHS

Holland (nee Jamieson).—At Glenelg Community Hospital, to Dawn and Bernard—a daughter (Denise Anne).

Cescato.—On September 7, at Burnside Hospital, to Carmen and Guido—a son.

Symonds (nee Clarke).—On Sept. 6, at Waikerie, to Maureen and Murray—a daughter (Judith Kaye).

Michael.—At Glenelg Community Hospital, to Jean and Robert—a daughter.

Coleman (nee King).—On August 9, at Hutchinson Hospital, Gawler, to Gloria and Ron—a daughter (Marjorie May).

Wandke.—To Wilma and Brenton, at Glenelg Community Hospital, on August 3—a daughter (Christine Louise).

White.—At Calvary, to Monica, wife of John M. White—a son.

OBITUARY

Cyril Thomas Kinnear

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Cyril Thomas Kinnear at the age of 59.

Mr. Kinnear, who was proprietor of the well-known Adelaide pharmacy of Stempel and Jolly, was educated at the Christian Brothers' College. He had been a member of the State Executive of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild and was the founder of the Saint Albert the Great Guild for Catholic pharmacists.

He was also an affiliated member of the Marist Order—one of the four laymen in the British Commonwealth to hold this distinction.

Mr. Kinnear is survived by a widow and four children, to whom we extend our sympathy.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The South Australian State Branch Committee of The Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild has elected the following office-bearers:—

President: Mr. E. L. Miller, of Kensington.
Vice-President: Mr. A. A. Russell, of Hyde Park.
Treasurer: Mr. R. R. Patrick, of Woodville Gardens.

SYDNEY DOWNIE IN BRIDIE PLAY

The University Theatre Guild's presentation of James Bridie's amusing essay into Biblical drama, "The Dragon and the Dove," provided unusual opportunities for this group at the Hut recently.

Sydney Downie enlivened the play as the old friend Ephraem, while Pat Merrit (landlady) and Ted Hodge-man (knave) added colour to the inn scene. Alan Hannum and Don Mahoney completed the cast as monks.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

OVERDOSE OF SLEEPING TABLETS

A 31-year-old New Australian was charged in the Adelaide Police Court during the month with having attempted to commit suicide by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets. He was released on a 12 months' bond and an order was made that his name should not be released.

The defendant was said to have spent six days in the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

FINE FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF A DRUG

Malcolm Glen Thomas, of Woodville, was fined £50 with £5/1/6 costs and his driving licence was suspended until further order, when he appeared in the Adelaide Police Court during the month on a charge of having driven a motor car while under the influence of a drug.

The Prosecutor stated in evidence that Thomas had taken sleeping tablets because he could not sleep and was under the influence of a drug when the offence occurred.

MEDICAL BOARD OBTAINS ORDER TO REMOVE NAME OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

In the Supreme Court at Adelaide on September 16, on an application by the Medical Board, the Full Court, comprising the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Reed and Mr. Justice Ligertwood decided that an order should be made to strike the name of a doctor off the roll of medical practitioners.

Granting the doctor a 21 days' stay of proceedings, the Court continued the previous order prohibiting publication of his name.

The Court held that there was no grave reason for apprehending that a miscarriage of justice had taken place in the Board's inquiry, and that the order sought should be made.

Without binding the Court, the Bench intimated that no doubt if and when the doctor could satisfy the Board that he was a fit person to be registered any recommendation by the Board would receive the anxious consideration of the Court.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. R. R. Chamberlain, Q.C.), with Mr. J. Corbett, appeared for the Board; Mr. J. W. Nelligan, Q.C., with Mr. F. I. O'Grady, for the doctor.

A summary of the earlier proceedings was published in our issue of August 30 (p. 975).

PROSECUTION UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH ACT

Robert K. Michael, pharmaceutical chemist, aged 30, was fined a total of £25 in an Adelaide Court during the month on charges under the National Health Act.

In all he appeared on five counts of presenting to officers under the Act documents which were misleading in particulars.

He admitted the five offences, which took place between May 25, 1956, and January 23, 1957.

The Prosecutor for the Crown Law Department, Mr. C. R. Colquhoun, stated that Michael signed the backs of prescriptions when they should have been signed by people receiving the medicine or someone acting on their behalf.

He said: "Between 900,000 and one million prescriptions are dispensed in this State annually. It is impossible to police these fully, and a great deal has been left to the honour of doctors and chemists dispensing them.

"When it comes to repeat prescriptions, where the prescription is held by the chemist, it is open to the chemist to put in more prescriptions and we would have no way of checking."

Dr. J. J. Bray, Q.C., representing Michael, said Michael signed the backs of the prescriptions because he had been unable to get these signatures from the people who collected the medicine. If he did not have these signatures he would not have been able to claim money for the medicine dispensed.

He thought it was just red tape and a common thing among chemists.

Dr. Bray further alleged that there was a great deal of laxity in the administration of the Act. He said the Commonwealth did not bother about it because it was impossible to do so.

ADELAIDE PHARMACEUTICAL CONVENTION

A milestone was reached in the history of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia when its first week-end convention for members was held on August 24 and 25, at Aquinas University College, kindly made available to the Society by its Principal, Rev. Fr. Scott. The College, with its beautiful reception rooms and gracious atmosphere, proved ideal for the purpose. Accommodation within the college itself was made available to country members to remain overnight. However, owing to the epidemic of Asian influenza, some members who had planned to attend were unable to do so. Attendance figures were considered to be extremely encouraging for future like gatherings.

When the congress was first planned the Council considered that it would be an excellent opportunity for country members to attend the city for a day or so and meet their city and metropolitan colleagues, while at the same time enjoying an educational week-end. It is interesting to note that one member (Mr. John Justin) came from as far afield as Port Lincoln, and Mr. Vin Clark from as far as Cowell. Mr. T. Clerk came from Riverton, a short distance of fifty-five miles to attend the afternoon talks, but still returned to his pharmacy for Sunday evening duty.

The convention commenced on the Saturday evening with a reception of members, their wives and guest



Dr. Kevin Anderson

speakers. The 150 present were received by the President (Mr. D. F. J. Penhall), Mrs. Penhall, and the convener (Miss Z. Walsh), a member of the Council of the Society. This sherry party was followed by a series of interesting films shown by one of our members, Mr. G. L. Higgins, after which an attractive supper was served.

Among the official guests were Professor G. M. Badger, who performed the official opening of the convention talks on the following day; Drs. H. Lander, C. T. Piper and Kevin Anderson, and Mr. K. S. Porter, President of the Pharmacy Board.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued



Dr. Harry Lander



Professor G. M. Badger



Dr. C. T. Piper

In opening the convention talks next day, Professor Badger paid tribute to the long and honourable tradition of the profession of pharmacy, a tradition of which all pharmacists should be aware and proud. He hoped that it would not be long before the diploma course at the University of Adelaide was augmented by the establishment of a degree course. He remarked that although there are difficulties these could be overcome as was done in other places.

Dr. Harry Lander, M.B., B.S., M.R.A.C.P. (Fellowship research worker at the Dept. of Medicine, University of Adelaide), gave the first paper of the day on "The Use of Hypotensive Agents in Medicine," and included in it a very lucid and scholarly explanation of the state of hypertension and its treatment by modern drugs.

The next speaker, Dr. C. T. Piper, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., (Senior Honorary Physician at the Royal Adelaide Hospital) chose as his title "Allergic Conditions and Methods Used for Their Control." Dr. Piper also spoke of the wonderful effect achieved by the use of Cortisone (and its derivatives) in helping otherwise disabled people to live normal lives.

After the luncheon break Dr. Kevin Anderson, M.D. (Head of the Bacteriology Department of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science), described to those present ways in which the work in the pharmacy could be extended to help the public and the medical profession through the undertaking of some of the tests usually carried out in laboratories.

A well-balanced programme was concluded with a paper on "The Use of Drugs in the Treatment of Psychiatric Disorders," given by Dr. W. Andrew Didben, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (Consultant Psychiatrist to the Education Department and Assistant Honorary at the Adelaide Children's Hospital). Dr. Didben criticised the administration of tranquillising drugs to children, and warned against their indiscriminate use by adults, and so brought forward some salient comments on this most topical subject.

Chairmen of the various sections, who introduced the respective speakers, were Messrs. K. D. Johnson, K. S. Porter and A. A. Russell, while Messrs. A. E. Bowey and S. A. Downie acted as question leaders.

The convention was voted an outstanding success from both social and educational viewpoints. There was favourable comment both by the press and radio stations. The convener and the other members of the Council appreciated the excellent support which was found to be forthcoming after the efforts which had been given to the organisation of the congress.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on August 28, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mildren, A. E. Bowey, G. L. Burns, and the Assistant Registrar.

Correspondence.—Copy of annual report of the Factories and Steam Boilers Department was received. The President agreed to report on any items of interest at the next meeting.

Minutes of meeting of Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel received from Pharmacy Board of Victoria. The President agreed to report on any items of interest at the next meeting.

"List of Drugs and Proprietary Preparations which may be supplied only on Prescriptions." (Previously received from Pharmacy Board of Victoria.) Letter to State Department of Public Health, recommending the merits of a similar publication in this State. Letter to State Department of Public Health, recommending the establishment of a small number of reference centres for collation and dissemination of information of dangerous drugs and Third Schedule Poisons in products now available and becoming available. The Assistant Registrar reported that acknowledgments of the letters forwarded had not been received to date.

Students Successful in November Examinations who have not completed their Term of Indentures.—The draft letter submitted by the Assistant Registrar for forwarding to all students at present in the fourth year of the course, advising them of the dates when they would complete their indentures and also that they could not take charge of a pharmacy until after such completion, was considered. The Assistant Registrar was directed to incorporate certain amendments in the draft which was to be resubmitted at the September meeting.

Medicine Danger to Children.—Copy of letter from Public Relations Secretariat to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, advising preparation of list of "Hints to Parents" for distribution by D.A.T.C.A. through Pharmacy Boards. The letter and list were noted, and it was resolved that the information be forwarded to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for implementation, as it was not considered within the province of the Pharmacy Board to distribute such lists.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Proposed Caps for Containers Bearing the words "Keep from Children."—It was decided that there should be no further move made in the negotiations for the supply of warning caps for containers until a progress report on sales of warning labels had been received from Hunkin, Ellis & King Ltd. prior to the November meeting. Mr. Bowey drew attention to the article, which had been published recently by a medical practitioner, stating that the danger to children in tablets was more with the sugar-coated type than the coloured variety.

National Service Training.—The Assistant Registrar reported that there were 34 students at present in the course whose indentures had been extended to cover the period of National Service Training served by them. By virtue of the amendment to the Act it would now be necessary to forward a letter to each of these students pointing out the provisions of such amendment and giving the date on which their indentures would now be completed. The draft letter submitted was approved.

Reports on Inspections.—The Assistant Registrar advised that matters placed in hand following report on inspections had either been completed satisfactorily or were being attended to.

Advertising.—Several cases of advertising allegedly in contravention of the Brisbane Resolution were placed before the meeting and given due consideration. Requisite action was taken where necessary.

Registrar.—Death of Mr. P. V. Whitney on 12/8/57 was reported and the Assistant Registrar was directed to delete Mr. Whitney's name from the Registrar.

Certificates of Identity.—To Pharmacy Board of Victoria on behalf of Mr. E. W. Beaty; to Pharmacy Boards of New South Wales and Queensland, on behalf of Mr. D. J. Underwood; to Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, on behalf of Mr. J. E. Maine; to Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on behalf of Mr. D. B. Thompson.

Business Change.—Letter from Mr. H. W. Salman, advising business being disposed of to Mr. J. Entwistle.

Relievers.—Miss Y. J. Fricker to Messrs J. M. Dixon, R. C. Holder, H. D. Cheek and Mrs. M. H. Marshman; Mr. W. G. Humble to Messrs. R. R. Patrick and R. Cheek; Mr. V. J. Moriarty to Mr. R. M. T. Cox; Mr. R. L. Burlinson to Mr. F. M. Streicher; Mr. G. R. Goldsack to Messrs W. T. Ey, R. H. Grist; Mr. W. Vivian to J. & J. Bourne, and Mrs. J. S. Wurm; Miss G. Montgomery to Mr. P. S. Wurm; Mr. P. H. Grummet to Messrs. R. W. Phillips, P. H. Keipert, T. P. Hemmings, J. B. Ware, L. A. Davidson, K. Wall, R. J. Brougham; Mr. K. A. McNeil to Mr. Walter C. Cotterell; Mr. T. P. Conry to Mr. K. C. Netting; Mr. C. S. Feist to Martin, Measday and Tonkin, and Mr. J. G. Caught; Mr. T. J. Wigley to Messrs. P. T. Argall, A. E. Hosking, C. R. D. Austin, D. P. O'Reilly, D. L. Lenthall, E. D. Fleer, D. Mosel; Mr. A. D. Hodgson to Carrig Chemists, Hindmarsh; Mr. K. B. Glastonbury to Messrs. W. H. Chappell and H. G. Collyer.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting

The annual general meeting of the members of the Society was held in the R.A.O.B. Hall, Morphett street, Adelaide, on Monday, August 26, 1957, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. D. J. Penhall, presided over a gathering of about 100 members to receive the annual financial statements and to elect an auditor. Other business was the presentation of an album of photographs taken at the complimentary dinner to Mr. E. F. Lipsham. Both the President and the recipient made brief and appropriate remarks.

Annual Report.—The presidential report has been summarised as follows:—

Council.—During the year Mr. John Duncan found

it necessary to resign from the Council because he found that it was impossible to continue to come from Gawler in time for the meetings. The casual vacancy was filled by the Council by the appointment of Mr. B. G. Wandke, of Edwardstown.

Annual Elections.—The election in June, 1957, resulted in the return of the four retiring Councillors, Messrs. Russell, Pickering, Wandke and Penhall. There was only a 44.2 per cent. effective vote, which was disappointing, because the Council relies on members for their wholehearted support in all matters. At the first meeting the office-bearers were appointed, namely: President, D. F. J. Penhall; Vice-President, K. D. Johnson; and Treasurer, A. A. Russell.

Council and General Meetings.—As in past years, the Council met regularly each month. The annual general meeting was held in August, 1956, and the half-yearly general meeting in February, 1957. To assist in expediting business, several contentious matters were submitted to sub-committees, which met and later submitted comprehensive reports to full Council.

Education.—No survey of activities in the Diploma in Pharmacy course over the past year is possible without first making reference to the passing of Emeritus Professor A. Killen Macbeth—who died in the latter part of May after a period of illness. The late professor was associated with pharmacy students and pharmacists for almost thirty years, and during that time helped to advance the status of the profession in many ways. During the period of his chairmanship of the Board of Pharmaceutical Studies there came the gradual development and expansion of the course as a whole, together with the integration of students into an active group within the communal life of the University. He also showed great devotion to public welfare in bringing South Australian law regarding Dangerous Drugs and Poisons into line with the most modern thought on the subject. In appreciation of his memorable efforts, members of the profession provided funds for his portrait to be painted and hung in the Pharmacy Lecture Room as a tribute from pharmaceutical chemists of South Australia. We are sure that pharmacy in this State will never forget his invaluable work on behalf of members.

As previously pointed out, a substantial portion of the Council's business relates to the maintenance of the high standard of pharmaceutical education in this State. Overseas and interstate trends are constantly watched, and the Council is always alert to see that the most modern methods are taught. Wherever possible lecturers with practical retail pharmaceutical experience are engaged in the course. The wisdom of this policy has now become apparent: authorities elsewhere have voiced their approval at different times during the last year, as has been recorded in official publications. For comparative purposes the enrolments for the past five years are submitted. They are:—1953, 46; 1954, 45; 1955, 39; 1956, 52; 1957, 44. Therefore, the number coming in from secondary education schools is being maintained at a satisfactory level. It is anticipated that the figure will rise sharply in the next few years.

In addition to the ordinary student enrolments, there were three overseas pharmacists who applied under the Bond Regulations to be examined for registration in South Australia. The three men concerned, Messrs. W. R. Huber, A. Nagy and A. Bajoramas, were all successful, and our congratulations go to them on their success. While they carried out their studies in selected academic subjects, they were also engaged in practical experience pupilage under the direction of the Pharmacy Board. Another pharmacist from Europe was allotted a two-year course, and has been successful in the first part of his project.

Members will recall that the last report referred to the granting of a Pfeiffer Scholarship to Mr. R. A. Anderson, one of our lecturers. Mr. Anderson has now left for America, and Mr. B. H. Stock has been appointed a temporary lecturer during his absence. Mr. Anderson has also received a Fulbright Travelling



5cc aquacillin

Aqueous Procaine Penicillin

NHS No.110

DISPOSABLE SYRINGE PACK

1. Allows aspiration to see if a vein has been entered. 2. Enables the rinsing of the needle following injection. 3. The package includes a plunger which is also a needle case.

AQUACILLIN 400,000

Contains 400,000 units of Penicillin G combined with 160 Mgs. Procaine base.

AQUACILLIN 600,000

Contains 600,000 units of Penicillin G combined with 240 Mgs. Procaine base.

MEGACILLIN

Each unit contains 1,000,000 units of Penicillin G combined with 400 mgms. of Procaine base. Suspending agents less than 2% w/v and p-Hydroxybenzoates 0.08% w/v are included.

- ★ Physiologically approved dispersing agent.
- ★ Elimination of needle blockages
- ★ New surface activating agents.
- ★ Individually checked vials.
- ★ Controlled particle size
- ★ Injection tested through 26G needle.
- ★ Less time wasted—ready for immediate use.
- ★ Least waste—Siliconing gives 100% volume withdrawal.
- ★ Injectability tested into actual muscle tissue.
- ★ Not issued before passing 26 rigid tests.
- ★ Vials siliconed lined—give drain free surface.

A product of the Bacteriological Division of

F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD.

ADELAIDE : PERTH : SYDNEY : MELBOURNE : BRISBANE



SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Scholarship, and we must congratulate him on this further achievement. At the close of 1956 Mr. Oscar Walter retired from lectureship in Commercial Pharmacy after many years in that role. The course has been consequently redesigned and the lectures are now being delivered by Mr. R. C. McCarthy, Mr. R. H. Billing, and Mr. A. A. Russell—all are members of our Society.

"Pharmacy Notes."—The new 3rd edition was released by the Society. This publication has been renamed "A Guide to Practical Pharmacy," and its appearance and subject-matter much improved. Our congratulations go to Messrs. Lipsham, Bowey and Anderson for their excellent effort.

Students' Fees.—Students' fees were reviewed at the close of 1956, and, in view of rising costs, it was found necessary to increase them slightly. This was in common with increases adopted by the University for 1957. Your Council is happy to report that the increase was not as steep as was made in some other faculties.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.—As was reported in "A.J.P.," Section "O" meetings at Dunedin, New Zealand, were conducted most successfully. Among the excellent papers submitted to the meetings and recorded in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" were the opening address by Mr. R. A. Anderson, who was President of the Section, his further paper on eye-drops, and two from Mr. A. E. Bowey, one of which had been completed by students. The next conference will be held in Adelaide from August 20 to 28, 1958. Arrangements are already well in hand by the local Committee.

A.P.F. Revision.—Members will recall that the report last year told of the vigilance of the Council in keeping the A.P.F. up to date. There is a definite proposal to bring the publication into line with modern developments, and the Revision Committee in this State has already held a preliminary meeting.

Post-graduate Talks.—The first meeting was held on July 18, when Dr. Roger Angove addressed a representative gathering on "Changing Concepts in Tuberculosis." The second has been set down for October, with the subject of "Radioisotopes with Medical Application." The talks are given in the informal atmosphere of the University Staff Room, which is always comfortable and cosy.

Prizes.—Mr. J. H. Hardy notified the Council that he wished to donate a prize to a successful student each year in a selected subject. The Council accepted Mr. Hardy's offer, and decided to make the prize available for the best student of Distinction standard in the subject of Elementary Pharmacy. The opportunity is taken here of again thanking Mr. Hardy. Other prizes previously acknowledged have been continued.

The list of prize winners in the Diploma in Pharmacy course was introduced to the University Commemoration programme for the first time.

Gifts.—Several gifts of interest to pharmacy were made to the Council during the year. All were personally acknowledged. They were:

Mrs. L. J. Maloney—An old Prescription Book of 1888.

Mrs. J. B. Paton—A Five-pint Seltzogene.

Mr. D. F. Moriarty—A large Box of Old Drugs.

Mr. K. D. Johnson—Two Engravings of Bloomsbury Square and Apothecaries' Hall (London). One Ancient Cap (Cup), Authentic B.C. 400 (approx.) Product.

Mr. R. T. Patterson—One Book, "International Health Organisation."

Mr. H. G. White and Mr. J. C. White—One large Contusion Iron Mortar; one Cascade Rubber Bath.

Mr. D. K. Wilson—One compact Traveller's Medicine Case, by Mulford of U.S.A.

Mr. H. Young—A large Case Homoeopathic Medicines.

F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.—26 Interesting Old Books.

Gifts such as these are treasured by your Council, and it is hoped that some day more space will be available in the Pharmacy Department to have these donations properly displayed.

Advisory Committee.—This committee met on two occasions and dealt with cases reported.

Building Fund.—Early in the year a suggestion was put forward that pharmacy should consider the question of a building to house its various organisations and lease space for the purpose of earning income. Detailed investigations have been made into the matter, and a sub-committee has reported to the Council on several propositions. Your Council reports progress on the subject, but to date has nothing of a concrete nature to put before members.

River Murray Floods.—The Council was concerned in the latter part of 1956 at the possibility of serious loss to Society members who have their places of business along the River Murray. The Secretary telephoned members, seeking information on the effect of the floods to them personally. The members concerned appreciated the interest shown in their potential plight.

Emergency List of Chemists.—An up-to-date list of Pharmaceutical Chemists willing to do after-hour dispensing in cases of emergency was forwarded to the Police Department and the British Medical Association for their reference.

Danger from Drugs and Poisonous Substances.—The Council co-operated with the State Department of Public Health on the proposal of the latter to join with the National Health Medical Research Council to prepare a pamphlet illustrating the dangers of leaving such substances within the reach of children and the necessity of keeping dangerous drugs in safe places in the home.

P.A.A. Conference.—The next Conference will be held in Adelaide. The Council, after consultation with the Pharmacy Board and Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild (South Australian Branch), decided to recommend the May University vacation of 1959. The preliminary meeting on this Conference has already been held between representatives of the three bodies in South Australia.

Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association.—The Council wishes to acknowledge the co-operation of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association during the year. This has now been aided by the appointment of one of our Councillors, Miss Z. M. Walsh, as President of the Ladies' Association. We also wish to extend congratulations to Miss K. Lynas on being the first pharmacist of the newly established Pharmacy Department at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.

Tribute to Mr. E. F. Lipsham.—There is no need to report at any length on the honour paid to Mr. E. F. Lipsham for his long association and unsurpassed service to pharmacy and pharmacists in South Australia. Mr. Lipsham's portrait now hangs in the Lecture Room in the University alongside that of the late Professor Macbeth, with whom he was associated for so long. The portrait, and the complimentary dinner at the Largs Pier Hotel, with its presentation to Mr. Lipsham, were the result of an appeal to members of the Society. The magnificent response spoke for itself and for the popularity of this man who has done so much for the pharmaceutical profession.

Complimentary Dinner to Newly Qualified Members.—This function has now become firmly established as a welcome into the Society of those who qualify as a result of the previous November and February examinations. On this occasion the dinner was held at the Pier Hotel, Glenelg, and was claimed to be the most successful. It is felt that in this way the new members are brought into the association of the older members in a friendly manner. The opportunity is taken here of asking members to support these functions. In particular, the appeal is made to those who were guests in recent years to go along to future dinners.

JUST ANY CALCIUM PRODUCT WON'T DO!

A pre-requisite for the success of oral calcium therapy is that all the factors essential for the absorption and retention of calcium are taken into account. It has been shown that the absorption and retention of ingested calcium are considerably enhanced by a simultaneous supply of phosphates in an optimal calcium:phosphorus ratio between 0.5 to 1.5 and by the concurrent intake of a suitable mixture of calcium citrate, citric acid and vitamins C and D.

ALL THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES HAVE BEEN
INCORPORATED IN DURACAL.

DURACAL

Each Orange Flavoured Tablet Contains

Sodium Diacid Phosphate	100 mg.	Ca. 65 mg.
Calcium Monoacid Phosphate	104 mg.	P. 50 mg.
Calcium Citrate	72 mg.	
Citric Acid		2 mg.
Vitamin C		12.5 mg.
Vitamin D3		500 I.U.

Packages: Bottles of 100 DURACAL Tablets.

DURACAL-F (WITH FLUORINE)

Each sugar-coated "Tri-Tab" contains

Sodium Diacid Phosphate	30 mg.	Ca. 20 mg.
Calcium Monoacid Phosphate	31 mg.	P. 15.4 mg.
Calcium Citrate	22 mg.	
Citric Acid		1 mg.
Vitamin C		5 mg.
Vitamin D3		200 I.U.
FLUORINE		0.05 mg.

The FLUORINE is contained in the outer sugar coating. For optimal utilisation of the local fluorine action on the teeth DURACAL-F "Tri-Tabs" should be sucked until the sour taste of citric acid is noticed, and then swallowed.

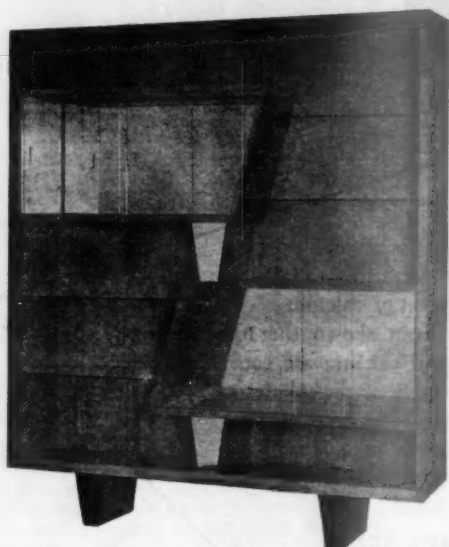
12 Tablets are equivalent in fluorine content to 1 pint of water fluorinated 1 p.p.m.

Packages: Bottles of 100 DURACAL-F "Tri-Tabs."

Clinical samples and literature are freely available to physicians.

Charles McDonald PTY. LTD.
MAKERS OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

A Winning Double



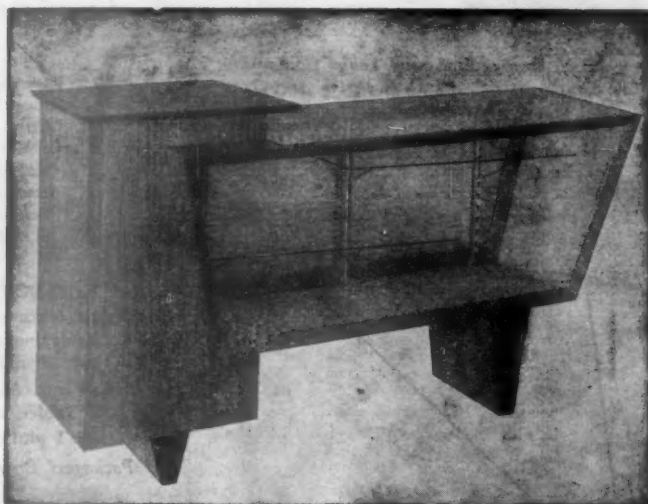
£95-10-0
Wall Unit

6 ft. long, 6 ft. 9 in. high, 15
in. deep. Any size built to
order.

YOUR INSPECTION INVITED

£79-17-6
Display Unit

6 ft. long, 3 ft. 6 in. high,
1 ft. 11 in. deep. Beautiful
Sliced Maple and Ash
Polished Natural Colour.



BOSTON SHOPFITTINGS PTY. LTD.

64 SYDNEY ROAD, BRUNSWICK, N.10, VIC.

Established 1898

FW 1414 - - FW 6667

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

First Gold Medal of the Society.—The Council appreciates very greatly the gesture of Mrs. E. J. Gryst, widow of the late Mr. E. F. Gryst, in the presentation to the Society of the first gold medal (which was then known as the President's Medal), awarded in 1897 to her late husband. The presentation, at the complimentary dinner to newly qualified members, on behalf of Mrs. Gryst, was made by Miss Meredith Woods, a granddaughter of the late Mr. Gryst, who is at present a student in the course.

Benevolent Fund.—There were no applications for assistance.

An opportunity is taken here to extend best wishes for the future to Gerald Ball, formerly one of our members, who has turned his attention to the ministry and will shortly be leaving for India, where he will take up duties at a mission centre. No doubt he will find his training in pharmacy a help in this distant field.

At the conclusion of the formal business Mr. G. L. Higgins showed an excellent series of coloured films of his recent trip through Europe, the United States and Mexico. He amplified the showing with an excellent commentary. This interlude proved to be a highlight of the evening, because it is seldom that amateur films reach the high standard which this member of the Society had been able to achieve.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on September 3, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the Chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, A. A. Russell, E. F. Lipsham, J. R. Pickering, B. G. Wandke, Miss Z. M. Walsh, and the Assistant Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was received and acknowledged.

Copy of News Bulletin No. 8 from Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

Letter to F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), forwarding for their attention letter received from the Housewives' Association.

From Miss Joan C. Barnes, a member (fellow) of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and lecturer in Pharmaceutical subjects at the Heriot Watt College, Edinburgh, now on holiday in Australia, requesting information re course in South Australia for submission to interested British authorities on return home. The Senior Lecturer agreed to draft a letter setting out relevant information for forwarding to Miss Barnes.

To News Limited, protesting on report of a statement in the Adelaide Police Court during a case. It was resolved that the action of the President in authorising and forwarding such protest be endorsed.

To the Society of Pharmaceutical Chiropodists notifying the appointment of Mr. B. G. Wandke as representative of the Council to that body. Mr. Wandke reported having attended the first meeting, at which a resolution was passed conveying appreciation of members for the assistance and co-operation in the past by Mr. D. F. J. Penhall, the Council's previous representative.

To Mr. H. E. Wesley Smith, extending congratulations on his award from the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

To Mr. R. A. Anderson, conveying congratulations on receipt of award of Fulbright Travelling Scholarship.

Dangerous Drugs Regulations 1957, The Poisons Rules 1957, and Therapeutic Substances Act 1956 (Great Britain).—The Vice-President submitted a brief report on the items contained in the amendments. It was of importance to note that the Therapeutic Substances Act

was a consolidation of all amendments, and the Penicillin Act had been repealed and embodied therein. The Pharmaceutical Society was given power to enforce the provisions of the Act in England (not including Scotland.)

Resignation of Secretary.—The President read to the Council a letter which he had received that day from Mr. H. C. Martin, tendering his resignation as Secretary due to development of business interests, which had led to the firm of McIntosh & Martin disposing of their public accountancy and secretarial practice to a new firm to be known as Tomley, Edwards and Hall.

The President and members took the opportunity of expressing regret that Mr. Martin had been compelled to take this step after his long association with the Society as Secretary, and referred to his invaluable services in such official capacity over the years. Mr. Lipsham, as the only member of the Council who was in office at the time of Mr. Martin's appointment, paid particular tribute and briefly referred to Mr. Martin's achievements for the Society.

It was resolved—

(a) That Mr. Martin's resignation as Secretary be accepted with regret and that he be advised accordingly.

(b) That Mr. C. A. Edwards be appointed Acting Secretary of the Society pending the appointment of a new Secretary, and

(c) That a sub-committee consisting of members of the Executive, viz., the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, be appointed to meet representatives of the Board to consider the appointment of a Secretary/Registrar in succession to Mr. H. C. Martin.

Members expressed the wish that reference to their paying tribute to Mr. Martin be recorded as a permanent record and it was their wish that the sub-committee should confer with Board representatives and consider some tangible method of recognising Mr. Martin's services to pharmacy.

Education—Annual Prizes.—Further consideration was given to reports on principles and recommendations underlying the awarding of prizes in the course. Consideration was deferred pending preparation of a report by the Senior Lecturer containing detailed recommendations, and the matter was directed to be placed on the agenda for the October meeting.

Gifts.—Letters to Messrs. H. G. and J. C. White, thanking them for gifts.

Report by Senior Lecturer—Commercial Pharmacy.—Mr. A. A. Russell had undertaken to deliver the third-term lectures in this subject. They would be given during the day instead of at night, as a trial undertaking. The amount of time which would remain for the use of guest speakers was not known at the present time, but would be the subject of a later report.

The report of Mr. R. H. Billing on the lectures which he had conducted in the Second Term was received and the contents noted. It was resolved that Mr. Billing be thanked for the report.

Advisory Committee.—The Acting Secretary reported correspondence with the landlords of two proposed groups of shops in an endeavour to restrain them from letting shops to Pharmacists who would be too close to existing Pharmacies.

Finance.—Finance statement for the month of August, 1957, was submitted and adopted. General accounts totalling £248/18/1 and Education accounts totalling £417/15/7 were passed for payment.

Medicine Danger to Children.—Further correspondence was received from the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, reporting progress of campaign throughout Australia.

Copy of letter forwarded by the Secretariat to the Pharmacy Board regarding distribution of circular "Hints to Parents" now being prepared was received from the Board with suggestion that it be implemented by the Society. The Acting Secretary was authorised to

NEW

Kwikhook

the bright, colourful,
modern shelving for
your pharmacy and
dispensary



Lightweight adjustable steel shelving IN 8 MODERN COLOURS

Wooden shelves quickly become stained and shabby—not so Kwikhook! Colourful Kwikhook, finished in baked enamel, is stain and rust resistant. Kwikhook, being steel, cannot warp and it's so very easy to keep clean. Shelves are adjustable on 2" centres and are available in 6", 9", 12", 15" and 18" depths. Post the coupon below for complete details of Kwikhook Steel Shelving.

Steelbilt



STEELBILT PTY. LIMITED—A WORMALD BROTHERS INDUSTRY

SS. 34. HP

To Steelbilt Pty. Limited
DEPT. "A," BOX 1678, G.P.O. SYDNEY.

Please send me free literature on Steelbilt Kwikhook Shelving.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

AJP

SYDNEY • MELBOURNE • BRISBANE • ADELAIDE • PERTH • HOBART

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

distribute the publication when received, together with the first available circular being sent to members thereafter.

The Acting Secretary reported on a letter from the Secretariat asking for the reaction to suggestion for contribution of £20 towards the cost of a post-mark containing a slogan of the campaign. The President had authorised an immediate reply suggesting that the cost should be met by the Government, as it was in the interests of taxpayers, or at least that the total should be distributed between the pharmaceutical bodies on a membership basis. The action of the President was endorsed.

Standardisation of Size of Tablets.—Letter to Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales acknowledging receipt of advice on inclusion of diameters of tablets in the next edition of B.P.

Week-end Convention.—The Convenor, Miss Z. M. Walsh, reported on the conduct of the convention on August 24-25. Members congratulated Miss Walsh on the success of the convention, and Mr. Lipsham suggested that consideration be given to repeating such a congress in February, 1958, with invitations being extended to selected commercial men to address the meetings.

Annual General Meeting.—The President reported on a successful meeting having been held in the R.A.O.B. Hall on the evening of August 26.

Discussion indicated that members considered the meeting more successful than the previous general meeting.

Post-Graduate Talks.—The President reported that Dr. Hanson had advised that he would be absent from the State on October 22, and regretted that he would be unable to deliver an address on "Radioisotopes with Medical Application," unless some other evening was selected. Consequently the date had been changed to October 10, and Dr. Hanson had verbally agreed to speak on that occasion.

A.P.F. Revision Committee.—Letters to Messrs. K. S. Porter, A. E. Bowey, S. A. Downie, and A. G. Evans.

Letters from Messrs. Downie and Evans, and advice from Mr. A. E. Bowey, advising acceptance of invitation to serve on A.P.F. Revision Committee until six months after the publication of the Ninth Edition of the A.P.F.

Letter from Mr. K. S. Porter, stating that he would prefer not to be a member unless the Council could not obtain sufficient representation. It was resolved that Mr. Porter be asked to continue in view of his experience in retail pharmacy.

The Acting Secretary was directed to forward to the Revision Committee for its information a copy of Mr. R. A. Anderson's Presidential address on "Pharmacopoeias and Formularies" to the Dunedin Conference.

Letter to Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding extracts from Minutes of Revision Committee meeting and requesting distribution to other State Committees.

Letter from Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria forwarding copy of A.P.F. Medical Bulletin No. 11 for forwarding to medical profession. The Bulletin was noted with interest, and the Acting Secretary was directed to advise the Victorian Society that it did not feel disposed to arrange distribution of the Bulletin in South Australia.

Picnic.—Mr. Pickering submitted a progress report on the picnic to be held in National Park on September 15, and advised that arrangements were developing satisfactorily.

Miss Walsh reported that she had given some consideration to a proposal for a barbecue in the near future and would submit further details to the October meeting.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 61 Gawler place, Adelaide, on September 9, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. H. G. Collyer (President), E. L. Miller, A. C. Holloway, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, A. G. Lean, J. C. Measday, Walter C. Cotterell, G. P. Bartold and the Secretary.

New Committee Members.—The President welcomed the new Committee members, Messrs. J. C. Measday and G. P. Bartold, to the meeting.

Election of Officers.—The Returning Officer, Mr. V. L. Mitchell, was asked to announce the officers elected for the ensuing year. He said Messrs. E. L. Miller (President), A. A. Russell (Vice-President) and R. R. Patrick (Treasurer) were eligible for election. The President then vacated the chair and allowed the new President, Mr. E. L. Miller, to take over.

The President then declared that there being no other nominations, the Vice-President would be Mr. A. A. Russell, and the Treasurer Mr. R. R. Patrick. He congratulated those two gentlemen on their appointments.

Federal Delegates.—Mr. Walter C. Cotterell (first delegate); Mr. H. G. Collyer (second delegate).

Liaison Committee.—Messrs. E. L. Miller, A. A. Russell, V. L. Mitchell.

Advisory Committee.—Any two members of the Committee, one being a member of the Executive.

Pharmaceutical Society.—Messrs. E. L. Miller and V. L. Mitchell.

Pricing Officer.—Mr. Walter C. Cotterell; Mr. A. C. Holloway, Assistant.

Pricing Committee.—To give the Pricing Officer assistance in his duties during the year, it was resolved that he should have the power to co-opt two other members, preferably two of the unsuccessful nominations for the last Committee election.

Trade and Commerce Committee.—Messrs. R. R. Patrick (Chairman) and A. G. Lean, with power to co-opt two other members, preferably two of those members unsuccessful at the ballot for the last Committee elections.

Trustees.—J. C. White, Jnr., F. Moore, Walter C. Cotterell, were appointed.

Prices Department Submission.—The Secretary reported that he had been requested to attend an interview with the Prices Department, and on September 5, he had interviewed Messrs. Hester and Baker. The interview lasted two hours. A report of the interview was in the course of being typed and would be presented to the next meeting.

In the meantime the position was briefly that additional detail of statistical data previously presented was requested by the Department, and also that as a result of suggestions made to the Department, we were asked to resubmit a claim based on a rate per hour. If possible it was desired to negotiate a formula between the Department and the Guild for future use.

Accredited Guild Wholesaler.—No reply having been received from the Adelaide Drug Co., it was decided to delete the matter from future agendas until such time as a reply was received.

Mutual Hospital Association.—After some discussion it was decided that the Guild was not happy with suggestions made by the Mutual Hospital Association and would be prepared to discuss one overall commission in favour of eliminating joining member fee. In this connection it was considered desirable to ask the Association what rate they were prepared to offer, and at the same time point out that quite a number of members were joining other Societies offering better benefits and that there were consequently fewer new members than previously.

It was also quite a feature that members were being called upon to insure moneys held on behalf of that Association, and other overhead costs, had increased

Bex for- Quick Turnover Steady Repeats

With Bex you have a big demand, rapid repeat line that is backed by nation wide advertising on a big scale. In the press and over the air consumer demand is being stimulated week after week, year after year. Bex is a line that consumers have thoroughly proved over the years. It does all that is claimed for it. Today it enjoys the largest sale of any pain reliever in Australia. When you recommend Bex for pain relief or for colds and 'flu you cash in on the profit earning set up and win customer good will.



Bex

Beauty means business

when you receive

68% PROFIT

ON

Lourmay

Beauty Preparations

* With cosmetic sales increasing yearly, and the bulk of them being made through Pharmacies, you'll find it pays to stock . . . LOURNAY . . . virtually the Chemist's own cosmetic range.



Backed by strong-selling national advertisements, all carrying the Chemists' Guild Insignia, and attractive display material.

Lourmay

means more sales

more sales mean

MORE PROFIT!



SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

since the first arrangements made with the Association. **Federal Office Remits.**—The Secretary read the remits to the meeting and these were approved.

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.—Mr. Patrick reported in excellent detail the results of the conference held in Melbourne. He also reported upon parcel buys, particularly in regard to Modess and Meds, Pharmatex, toilet rolls, Newell Eye Drops, Optone Eye Drops.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Federal Merchandising Section stating that the State Branch Committee were in favour of parcel buys.

It was resolved that the recently appointed Trade and Commerce Committee submit articles to the Secretary for insertion in the Bulletin at regular intervals, with a copy to go to the "Gilseal News." This matter to be left in the hands of the Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee.

Mr. Riches, M.P., re Prices Submission.—Letter received from Mr. Riches was read to the meeting, and received. The letter set out the case of the Guild in support of the claim for 29/2 per hour which could be of use to Mr. Riches in the event of any parliamentary debates dealing with Price Control.

Patents Price List for Wholesalers.—As Drug Houses of Australia and F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. were supplying price lists to the Guild, it was decided to supply them with the Patents Price List, should they so desire.

Price Lists.—The Federal Secretary had advised that the Dispensing Drug Tariff List was out of stock and that no supply was available until complete revised lists had been received from wholesalers. The Federal Secretary required information concerning any veterinary price list that might be circulating in this State. It was suggested that the Secretary obtain copies of the Sock and Station Journal and see whether that would be suitable for the purposes required.

The Fitzpatrick Calculator would be forwarded to all members on September 13.

Patents Lists covers were handled by the Victorian State Branch. The Secretary was asked to obtain quotes locally for foolscap and quarto covers. Discussion of charging these covers to new members to be referred to, at a later meeting after details of costs have been obtained.

Vicks Samples and Freight Charges.—This matter was now considered to be satisfactorily settled.

Public Relations Secretariat.—Letter dated August 26, dealing with the circular sent out by Friendly Societies had already been circulated to all members of the Committee, and it was therefore decided that no further action was required to be taken. Members should still continue to act on the information contained in that letter.

Medicine Danger to Children Campaign.—All members of the Committee agreed that the post mark slogan "Keep Poisons from Children," was a very good idea. However, it was considered that the Guild would receive little publicity from such a post mark as the word "Chemist" or "Guild" did not appear. They were, therefore, not in favour of contributing to the cost of the dies and considered that some body more appropriate, such as the National Safety Council, should be approached to meet the cost of the dies. Secretary to advise the Public Relations Secretariat accordingly.

"Family Circle" Magazine.—Letter dated August 14, 1957, advising new features with a direct appeal to customers and chemists alike was received. Mr. Cotterell reported that the proprietress was negotiating the sale of the business, and that a full report would be made to Federal Council meeting in October. It was resolved that no further action be taken in connection with "Family Circle" until after that date and after receipt of advice from Federal Council.

Anti Cancer Campaign Committee.—Letter from the University of Adelaide seeking the approval of the

Guild for the supply of a special leaflet to be made to all of our members. It was resolved that approval be given to the University, subject to a review of the leaflet and approval by the Executive.

Saturday Night Closing.—The Secretary announced that the recent plebiscite of members in the metropolitan area had resulted in 145 being in favour of the suggestion and 42 against.

The Secretary then read letters received from Messrs. A. E. Michaels & Son, Porter's Pharmacy Ltd., Messrs. Porter & Penhall, also a telephone conversation with Mr. Dunn, of the Chamber of Manufactures. After discussion, it was decided that the Secretary should interview Mr. McColl of the Factories and Steamboilers Department, and also Mr. Dunn of the Chamber of Manufactures, and report back their views to the next Committee meeting. No further action to be taken on Saturday night closing until after that date.

Complaint Re a Doctor Putting "N.P." on His Prescriptions.—The Secretary read a letter from a member, stating that a doctor was putting "N.P." on his prescriptions. This code meant that the manufacturers' label was to remain on the bottle, and the implications of such a course were obvious. It was resolved that the Secretary write to the Pharmacy Board giving details of this complaint.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Laurence A. Hunt, Forbes, and John Entwistle, Pinnaroo.

New Branch Shops.—Mr. W. W. Ericksen, Largs North, and Mr. G. R. Townsend, Adelaide.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer reported that the Patent Price List required completely reprinting for several reasons.

- (1) Fifty pages required alteration covering 517 alterations in all.
- (2) The Secretary was completely out of stock.
- (3) It was desirable for the price list to be printed on one side only.

The existing system of issuing price variations was discussed, and details for the handling of the list during the ensuing twelve months were decided.

The Pricing Officer advised that Tasmania also wished to have their Patents Price List reprinted, and no objection was raised to their requirements being added to those of South Australia, provided that it did not cost this State Branch anything extra.

The Pricing Officer also referred to Max Factor reduced profit margins, Ansell products re abolition of retail prices in their pack, and also "Gilseal" Baby Rusks.

As a result of his advices it was decided that letters be written to F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., in connection with minimum mark-up requirements of 50% on proprietary perfumery, including the Xmas pack.

Letter to Ponds, dealing with Angel Face and the replacement policy of that company.

Heinz Baby Foods, ask them to place their product on the P.A.T.A. for South Australia, owing to the cutting of the price by other stores.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria: Centenary Functions.—As Mr. Collyer and Mr. Cotterell will be in Melbourne for the Federal Council meeting between October 27 and 31, it was instructed that the Secretary write and advise the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria accordingly, and inform them that accommodation arrangements had already been made.

Department of Health.—A letter was received from Mr. S. W. Fewell, enclosing a copy of the letter sent by his Department to the Old Age and Invalid Pensioners' Association, at our request. This letter was received and the Secretary to write and thank Mr. Fewell for writing.

Dangerous Drugs to be Stored in Poisons Cupboard.—It was resolved to write to Mr. McCarthy and ask him to supply a list of these drugs.



WHITE COATS

LADIES' UNIFORM

In Pre-shrunk Drill

S.S.W. to W. and O.S.

THIS STYLE

In British
Pre-Shrunk Drill
Available for
Immediate delivery

Sizes 3 to 8
And ½ Sizes

CROWN WHITE COATS

SHOWROOMS:

MELBOURNE: VIC. BROOKSHAW, Howey Court, 234 Collins Street. Phone: MU 5229.

ADELAIDE: K. MACKENZIE, 9 Compton Street. Phone: LA 3180.

HOBART: H. T. GROUNDS, 152a Collins Street. Phone: B 3511 - B 2370.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. J. C. Blennerhassett, of Moora, left on September 14 for the round trip to Sydney per "Manoora."

Mr. L. F. Rowe has closed his pharmacy at Claremont, and Mr. J. J. Raphael has closed his Branch Pharmacy at Mt. Hawthorn.

Mr. J. W. Hamersley is relieving at Fremantle Hospital Dispensary whilst Mr. J. A. Jeffery is on long service leave.

Mr. R. K. Archer has purchased Mr. W. D. Jewkes' pharmacy at Mosmans and Mr. Jewkes has purchased the two St. George's Terrace pharmacies from Mr. W. J. Nott.

Miss M. Richards, who sold her pharmacy at South Perth to Mr. E. M. Palmer recently, will be leaving on October 18 for England. On December 5 she will leave London for a visit to South America.

Wedding.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Abe Cohen, who were married at Maylands on September 14.

NEW PHARMACIES

New pharmacies opened during the month include those of:—

Mr. N. G. Gulley, at Marine Terrace, Geraldton.
Mr. M. Southco, Branch Pharmacy at M.L.C. Buildings, St. George's Terrace, Perth.
Mr. D. A. Woodman, at North Innaloo.
Mr. R. E. Wynne, at North Beach.

TRANQUILLISING AND ANTIBIOTIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

Approval has been given for prescription only control of tranquillising drugs and a number of antibiotic substances not previously controlled.

As soon as the proclamation has been gazetted, chemists will be issued with a full list of the items concerned.

POISONING PREVENTION CAMPAIGN

A committee to organise future activities has now been set up. It comprises:—

Messrs. R. I. Cohen and R. W. Dalby, nominated by Pharmaceutical Council.

Messrs. G. D. Allan and R. D. Edinger, nominated by Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

Mr. J. T. Carr, nominated by State Health Education Council, and

Mr. F. W. Avenell, Convener and Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS

These will commence on November 4 and conclude on November 22.

Entries close with the Registrar on October 14.

A.P.F. REVISION COMMITTEE

At the last meeting of this Committee the resignation of Mr. N. A. Parry was received. Mr. Parry joined

the Committee on the death of Mr. F. P. Gulley in 1950.

The appointment of a successor to Mr. Parry has been deferred.

CENTENARY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

At the Pharmaceutical Council meeting held on September 3 the President, Mr. R. I. Cohen, was authorised to represent the Pharmaceutical Society of W.A. at the Centenary Celebrations to be held in Melbourne in October.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on September 10, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. W. Dalby, S. J. Wilson, A. Rock, G. H. Dallimore, W. G. Lewis, R. D. Edinger, R. I. Cohen and J. G. Skeahan.

Home Safety Campaign.—The Delegate, Mr. G. D. Allan, reported that a meeting of the Home Safety Campaign, will be called shortly, Mr. Avenell being the convener.

Medicine Danger to Children.—Resolved that the Public Relations be advised that this committee agrees with the principle set out in their letter dated August 16, and that the matter of the finance is to be further discussed.

Auditor's Suggestions.—Resolved that the views set out by the Auditor in his letter dated August 13 be accepted and implemented.

Election of Office-bearers.—The President then vacated the chair, and nominations were called for the position of President. The only nomination received was that of Mr. G. D. Allan, and he was declared elected.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. W. G. Lewis and Mr. R. D. Edinger, being the only nominations received, were elected.

Federal Delegates.—Messrs. G. D. Allan and G. H. Dallimore, being the only nominees, were elected Federal Delegates.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. R. W. Dalby, being the only nominee, was duly declared elected.

Pricing Officer.—Mr. W. G. Lewis was elected Pricing Officer.

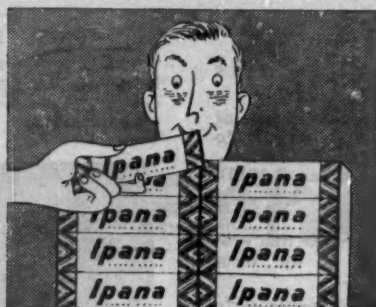
Assistant Pricing Officer.—Mr. D. G. White was elected Assistant Pricing Officer.

T. and C. Chairman.—The Trade and Commerce Committee elect their own chairman, and Mr. Max Arnold had been elected.

At the conclusion of the election of office-bearers, the President, on behalf of the State Branch Committee, recorded his appreciation of the work done by the members elected to office, and his congratulations on their re-election. He also extended his congratulations to Mr. A. W. Rock on his election to the State Branch Committee. He wished to record his appreciation of the very fine work done by Mr. S. J. Wilson as chairman of the T. and C. Committee, and to congratulate Mr. Max Arnold upon his election as chairman.

(Continued on page 1154)

Quick Turnover Story!



Going!

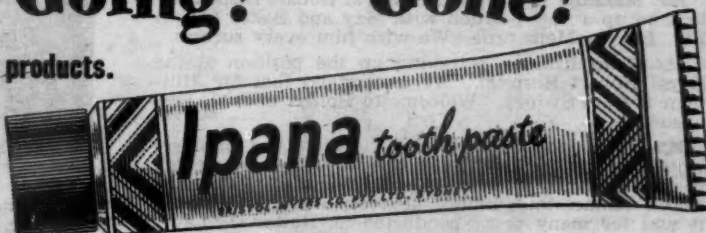
Going!

Gone!

One of Australia's fastest selling products.

Ipana

A PRODUCT OF BRISTOL MYERS



BM13-57

It's Snapshot Time you **CAN** recommend **ILFORD** Film

Because it plays a great part in successful picture making during the coming Season.

Yes, ILFORD ROLL FILM, with its unrivalled speed, provides the camera enthusiast full scope for taking snaps that capture the thrills and spirit of the occasion.



*"It's a
pleasure
to sell it"*

ILFORD (AUSTRALIA) **LIMITED**
PROPRIETARY

Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane,
Adelaide, Perth.



"It gets a BETTER Picture"

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart ('phone B 1010).

Mr. R. Ward has recently opened a new pharmacy in the growing suburban area of Riverside, on the West Tamar.

Mr. F. T. Holmes has suffered a sad loss—his wife died peacefully in her sleep. We extend sincere sympathy.

Mr. Manning is leaving The Royal Hobart Dispensary to take up a new position with May and Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. in Melbourne. We wish him every success.

Mr. John Hillman is taking up the position at the Royal Hobart Hospital. We understand that Mr. Hillman is from Sydney. Welcome to Hobart and our best wishes.

Mr. P. F. Holmes will shortly vacate the premises which he has occupied recently. He will be reopening in Earl's Court, a new shopping centre in Brisbane street, Launceston. Before he took over his business, it was for many years conducted as Hatton & Law's Pharmacy, on the corner of St. John and Brisbane streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Lockhart (Peg Lawson) have been touring through Victoria, travelling north as far as Canberra. They report having had a wonderful month's holiday.

By the time these notes go to press we hope that those people who have been smitten by the "flu germ" will be quite recovered and back on the job.

We are pleased to learn that Michael Townley is well on the road to recovery after his recent illness.

Congratulations to the students on their dance at The Mount Stuart Hall. We understand that it was most successful financially and socially.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Rex Glasby (Peggy Soundy) on the safe arrival of a son.

Best wishes to Mr. Don Gurr in his new business venture. Don has opened his own pharmacy at Glenorchy.

NORTHERN TASMANIAN NOTES

Mr. J. McNear is again back at his pharmacy at Georgetown after a trip to England and the Continent.

Mr. G. S. Copeland was recently installed first President of the newly formed Rotary Club of Ulverstone, at a large gathering of 250 at Ulverstone High School. Other pharmacists present at this gathering were Mr. J. Parsons (Past President, Devonport Club), Mr. L. Coventry (Vice-President, Latrobe Club), Mr. B. Browne (Launceston Club), and Mr. J. H. Mitchell (Launceston Club).

Mr. F. Warland Browne has returned to Launceston after some weeks in Queensland and New South Wales.

Work is well under way at the pharmacy of Mr. F. M. Williams, at Ulverstone, which is being enlarged and much of it completely rebuilt.

NEW LAUNCESTON GRADUATES

The accompanying illustration shows Mr. F. H. Cartledge presenting Final Examination Diplomas to Launceston students who were successful in the recent examinations.



Left to right: Mr. F. H. Cartledge, Mr. Garry F. O'Brien, Mr. T. J. Connolly and Mr. A. G. Mayhead.

NORTHERN STUDENTS

All northern students coming to Hobart for their final two years of study, and needing help in finding positions in Hobart, are asked to contact the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board. These students are also asked to notify the Registrar if they are able to make suitable private arrangements for their transfer.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on August 12, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, C. A. Robertson, L. J. McLeod, W. G. Webb, A. P. Brammall and the Secretary.

Visit to Pharmacy Department.—The Chairman reported that the visit to the Pharmacy Department and Chemistry Department of the Hobart Technical College had proved a great success and members had expressed their thanks to Dr. Burgin and Mr. Shirrefs for the time they had devoted to arranging this evening.

An illustrated article had been prepared for publication in the A.J.P.

[The article was published in our issue of August 30. —Ed.]

Medicine Danger to Children.—The Secretary reported that the "Mercury" and "Examiner" had co-operated in publishing articles in support of this campaign. The Chairman undertook to inquire whether further publicity could be given through commercial broadcasting stations.

Faulding Penicillin V

oral

*resulting in higher
absorbability from the
intestinal tract*

Information available to date indicates that approximately the same serum-penicillin level is achieved from 100,000 units Penicillin G by intramuscular injection or 200,000 units Penicillin V orally administered.

Penicillin V is about 5 times as resistant to acid inactivation as Crystalline Penicillin G. An effective blood level is reached within half an hour and is maintained for four hours, so doses should be repeated every four hours.

ADULT DOSE: Up to 6 tablets per day in divided doses every four hours.

CHILDREN: Half the adult dose is adequate. The tablets should not be sucked but swallowed quickly with a glass of water.

Available in packs of 12 and 100 foil wrapped tablets.



N.H.S. Item R33

prepared by the bacteriological division of

F. H. FAULDING & CO. LTD., AUSTRALIA



It's a cold fact

Eskimos live on a pretty monotonous diet, but babies in this country are used to great variety. That's why you should carry the *complete* range of Heinz Baby Foods—Strained or Junior. Most mothers go straight to Heinz shelves at their pharmacy, looking for all the varieties they have grown familiar with and learned to trust. Almost any food a doctor may recommend can be found in the Heinz Baby Food range.

It's a fact that variety is the spice of life, so pep up the baby food business in your pharmacy—always have a complete Heinz Baby Food Department.

Australia's most complete line of

**BABY
FOODS**

57

is
HEINZ

TASMANIA—Continued

Medical Congress and A.P.F.—Further consideration regarding the advisability and size of a display for the A.P.F. at this Congress was discussed, and also the possibility of co-operating with one of the wholesale houses.

The Chairman undertook to discuss this matter further with the organiser for the B.M.A.

University Space.—Mr. Shirrefs reported that he had discussed this matter with Dr. Burgin and Dr. Polya, who considered that the possibility of the Society requiring such space was so far distant that it would not warrant any allocation at this time; but should such space be required it was considered there would be some available from that allocated to the Chemistry Department.

Northern Branch.—The Secretary reported that the Northern Branch held a meeting on July 31, at which Diplomas were presented, and Dr. D. P. Churton was guest speaker.

New Members Elected.—Messrs Adrian Graeme Mayhead and Raymond Lawrence Ward, both of Launceston.

Annual General Meeting.—It was decided that the next General Meeting should be held on September 19. The Chairman undertook to arrange for the guest speaker.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

SEPTEMBER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on September 9, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. E. H. Shield (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. B. J. Shirrefs, W. G. Webb, A. P. Brammall and the Secretary.

Next Meeting.—The Chairman reported that arrangements had been made for Mr. H. J. Laskey to address their next meeting.

Centenary: Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.—A letter was received from Dr. Burgin suggesting that he and Mr. Shirrefs should be sponsored by an official body to attend these celebrations, and also suggested that Mr. F. W. Adams be invited to come to Tasmania.

Advice was received from Mr. Kent of the suggested itinerary for Mr. and Mrs. Adams whilst in Australia, including Hobart from November 1 to 4.

Medicine Danger to Children.—The Chairman reported that reference had been made to this campaign by individual members' commercial broadcasts, but that these stations had no women's session other than serials, and therefore were not suitable for a reference to our campaign. He undertook to inquire from the Health Department whether they would produce a pamphlet for distribution.

A letter was received from Mr. Attiwill regarding the use of a postmark for the campaign. Whilst members considered this to be a very good idea, it was felt that this Society was not in a position to contribute to the cost.

Transfer of Apprentices.—A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board stating that four apprentices required to transfer to Hobart from Launceston in 1958. Arrangements had been made for three of these, and only one now required a position.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—Advice was received that this conference will be held in Adelaide from August 20 to 27, 1958. Application forms are now available. The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

THE GUILD

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild was held at 47 Murray street, Hobart, on August 22, 1957, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Mrs. E. A. Ross, Mrs. M. E. Hawkes, Miss E. M. Hurst, Messrs. L. W. Palfreyman, N. G. Dineen, C. A. Robertson, D. R. Crisp, E. H. Shield, A. Fennell, O. K. Colman, C. B. Dillon, K. H. Jenkins, A. G. Crane, and Secretary.

Obituary.—Members expressed their sympathy in the passing of the first President of this Branch of the Guild, Mr. A. J. Miller, and silence was observed.

Minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting, held on August 26, 1956, were read and confirmed.

Annual Report.—The Annual Report having been circulated was taken as read, and in moving its adoption, Mr. Fleming stressed the concern that was felt over the financial position of the Branch and the loss that had been incurred in the Pricing Service. He stated that steps were being taken to rectify this position.

About half our total members were addressed by the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, and the Federal Director of Public Relations, Mr. K. G. Attiwill, on their recent visit, which showed the interest of members and the value that was gained from such visits of Federal Officers of the Guild.

Consideration for raising dispensing fees had been left for the incoming Committee. The Committee had refrained from making any move in this direction over the past year.

Mr. Fleming said he felt that the Branch could not have been more efficiently represented in the Federal sphere, in which Mr. D. R. Crisp and Mr. G. S. Copeland attended Federal Council meetings; Mr. C. A. Robertson, Mr. E. H. Shield and Mr. Fennell had attended Federal Pricing Officers' Conferences and Trade and Commerce meetings. He also expressed appreciation for the work done by Mr. A. G. Gould in handling items for the "Gileseal News." It had proved very difficult to find members who would write articles.

Mr. Crisp, in seconding the adoption of the report, considered that it showed a year of achievement for the Branch. He expressed regret at the absence of Mr. J. H. Gould, who, unfortunately, had a fall and was unable to be present. He also referred to the long service of Mr. C. O. Holmes, who had now resigned.

The poor attendance at meetings necessitated some means being found to get the non-attenders to come to meetings and assist with the running of their Guild.

Mr. Crisp then expressed the appreciation of all for the work which Mr. Fleming had done in the capacity of President over the past four years.

Financial Statements.—Mr. Jenkins, in moving the adoption of the financial statements, considered the deficit to be very serious. He expressed appreciation for the assistance from Federal Office, and hoped that the loan would be made a grant at the Federal Council meeting.

He stressed that the cost of weekly amendments and reprints to the Pricing Service were the main cause of the loss and that this had necessitated consideration being given to using the South Australian list, which would cost much less.

Mr. Palfreyman seconded the adoption of the Financial Statements. He thought that fortnightly amend-

Have YOU planned for your

Lastonet Advertising Subsidy?

As well as your full 50 per cent. mark-up and the support of continuous National Advertising for Lastonet Surgical Nylons and Varicosan Chlorophyll Ointment, we will help pay the cost of your own advertising by supplying free blocks (single, double or 3-column size) and subsidising every advertisement you publish to build and maintain your Lastonet sales.

It PAYS to
feature and keep
featuring genuine
LASTONET
Surgical Nylons



For details of blocks, advertising subsidy and display material, write now to

GREENSON PTY. LTD.
GREENSON HOUSE, 110 LITTLE BOURKE STREET, MELBOURNE

C.A. Service
160 CASTLEBAGH STREET,
SYDNEY
Phone: MA 5138

HOURS:
MON. to FRI. 9.30-5.30 PM.

DATE *Hoodie*

MR.
MRS.
MISS

Mr. Fleming

*R N.H.S. pt. 200
P.M.S. pt. 200
Paper 0.5 pt.
String 0.2 pt.
Stamps 0.1 pt.
Parcel ad 100 pt.*

Wille: totus

*Sig: wrap bundle scripts station
Repeat 1/2 ad lib*

*Label:
Chemists' Account Service
for relief of new work
N.H.S. & P.M.S. pricing*

H. W. Gilmore
110 CASTLEBAGH STREET, SYDNEY

TASMANIA—Continued

ments would possibly be sufficient, thus saving considerably in the cost of both printing and postage.

Mr. Dineen considered that a complete survey of the amendments was necessary. He doubted the necessity for the Veterinary Price List.

Mr. Crisp explained that the Veterinary List was issued at the request of country members. He also explained steps that were being taken in an endeavour to gain an increase in P.M.S. dispensing fees.

Mr. Palfreyman expressed appreciation for the very valuable assistance which Messrs. H. T. Gould & Co. had given to the Guild in the use of their room for meetings.

The report and financial statements were adopted unanimously.

State Branch Committee.—Mr. Fleming expressed appreciation for the new members taking part in the election and hoped that they would have keen competition in the future.

In the absence of the Returning Officer, Mr. A. G. Gould, the Secretary presented the following results of the ballot for the election of five members of the Southern District to the S.B.C. Voting was:—

A. Fennell	56
G. M. Fleming	55
A. G. Crane	50
C. A. Robertson	45
D. R. Crisp	39
W. G. Webb	36
O. K. Colman	29

The President declared Mr. G. S. Copeland elected unopposed from the Northern District, and Messrs. A. Fennell, G. M. Fleming, A. G. Crane, C. A. Robertson and D. R. Crisp from the Southern District.

Auditors.—Messrs. Bumford & Walters were unanimously re-elected.

By-laws.—Mr. Crisp moved the adoption of the new by-laws; seconded by Mr. Colman.

Mr. Fleming drew attention to the disparity of representation between North and South, but felt that it was necessary to have the number available for S.B.C. meetings.

Mr. Dineen considered it was much better to have the members divided as set out, for Northern members cannot be present at a sufficient number of meetings whilst they are held in the South.

The by-laws were adopted unanimously.

Federal Trade and Commerce Conference.—Mr. E. H. Shield reported on matters discussed at the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference held in Melbourne during August. He explained the position with each of the items in the Merchandising competition and expressed satisfaction with the Family Chemist Radio Session.

He referred to the numerous problems which Mr. R. G. Ross and Mr. B. Watson coped with in their department, and the progress being made by super-markets on the mainland, which will eventually come to Tasmania.

The hospitality and assistance at Guild House had greatly impressed him, and he assured all members

that they would be very welcome and should not miss visiting "Guild House" when in Melbourne.

In reply to Mr. Crane, Mr. Shield said that the cost would prevent the distribution of new display units for "Gilseal" Dyes.

Television advertising had been considered too expensive for the Guild to consider at this stage.

Pricing Officers' Conference.—Mr. Fennell, in reporting on the Pricing Officers' Conference, said he was most impressed with the sincerity of those present. He referred to drug loading, quantity rates, improvement in methods of listing prices, reprint of Thomas table, mark-up on Veterinary lines, and drew special attention to the necessity for including all possible details regarding supplier, etc., on repatriation scripts.

Mr. Fleming thanked Mr. Shield and Mr. Fennell for their reports and for representing the Branch at those meetings.

Mr. Dineen stated that he had spoken that morning to Mr. Attiwill, who conveyed his regards to the meeting. He stressed the serious nature of the Restricted Trade Bill and mentioned that Mr. Attiwill was prepared to come to Tasmania and assist if required, but he was pleased with all that had been done so far.

He expressed appreciation for the assistance which Mr. Attiwill had given in regard to the A.P.P.M. Agreement, and mentioned a brochure being prepared to record the Guild achievements.

The meeting closed at 10 p.m., and supper was served.

"TOUGH, DEVILISH TOUGH"

SOMEBODY with a sense of humour has sent me a cutting from, of all papers, the Times of Malta, which reprints a Reuter telegram from Wellington, New Zealand. According to this, Rear Admiral J. E. H. McBeath, chief of the New Zealand Naval Staff, has declared that the emperor penguin of the Antarctic is a tough old bird which is virtually immune to drugs. The admiral's authority is an American doctor with an expedition in the Antarctic who gave an emperor penguin progressive doses of 21 Nembutal tablets before he could finally induce it to go to sleep. The doctor had been asked to make a blood test on the bird. It swallowed the Nembutal with apparent relish. The doctor had great difficulty in finding any blood because a thick layer of blubber covered the patient's body. After a long sleep, the penguin woke up and, looking a bit sleepy-eyed, tottered outside, where it stood in the same spot for some days during which it moulted and took no food. It finally made for the sea when it finished moulting, and when last seen, through binoculars, was waddling towards an ice shelf.—The Pharmaceutical Journal, July 27, 1957.



IN
CONSTANT DEMAND



- BCM Plus
- BCM WITH PHENOBARBITONE AND STRYCHNINE

HEPASOL COMPOUND

- HEPASOL COMPOUND WITHOUT STRYCHNINE

- HEPASOL COMPOUND WITH PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM



SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*One Example is more valuable
Than twenty precepts,
written in books.*

—Roger Ascham.

Mr. J. C. Carrick has purchased Bouttell and Buckley Pharmacy at 246 Victoria Road, Gladesville.

Mr. W. H. Fallon has purchased the pharmacy previously owned by Mr. J. David, of Cardiff.

Mr. D. B. Heilman has purchased Smykowsky's pharmacy, 56 Main Street, Wallerawang.

Mr. W. H. Leahy is now the proprietor of the pharmacy at 401 High Street, Maitland.

Mr. L. C. McKean has opened a pharmacy at 278 McCulloch Street, North Broken Hill.

Mr. J. M. O'Connor has opened a pharmacy at 121 Carp Street, Bega.

Mr. P. M. Poolman has opened a pharmacy in Marine Parade, Kingscliff.

Mr. J. F. Shand has purchased Haslam's pharmacy, 116 Campbell Parade, Bondi Beach.

Mrs. P. J. Taffel has purchased Mr. W. H. Lawson's pharmacy, 16 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards.

Mr. J. J. Mulvey, late of Cammeray, has opened a pharmacy at 354 Kingsway, Caringbah.

Mr. T. J. Russell has purchased the Railway Pharmacy, 74 Queen Street, Concord West.

Dr. R. C. Tottenham has disposed of his pharmacy and is going into private practice.

Mr. A. H. Leahy, of Maitland, has resigned membership of the Guild following disposal of his pharmacy.

£39,000 PAID FOR SUBURBAN SHOP

"The Sydney Morning Herald" of September 23 reported that a small property in Crow's Nest had been sold for £174/2/1 an inch of frontage. The full price for the property, a small empty chemist shop, fronting Willoughby Road for 18 ft. 8 in., was £39,000.

According to the report, the property was sold by Harrie Murrell Pty. Ltd. to Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., which will renovate it as a modern chemist shop.

MERCHANDISING LECTURE SERIES

The Pharmaceutical Society has arranged for the following lectures to be delivered in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, at 8 p.m., on the dates (all Mondays) listed:—

October 28—"How National Advertising Benefits Pharmacy," by J. A. Parkinson (Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.).

November 4—"The Changing Face of Pharmacy," by F. Ritchie (Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd.).

November 11—"Why Modern Merchandising Methods?" by F. F. Stratton (National Cash Register Co.).

DEATH OF MR. H. W. MANNING

It is with regret that we report the death of Mr. Herbert William Manning, who died at his residence at Kirribilli, on September 15, at the age of 48.

Mr. Manning was a son of Mr. H. W. Manning, Sen.,

who established a pharmacy at Milson's Point over 50 years ago, and of which Mr. H. W. Manning, Jun., was proprietor until the time of his death.

Mr. Manning, Jun., was a keen yachtsman and was president of the Dragon Class Association as well as a member of the Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.

Mr. Manning is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter. One of his brothers is Mr. Justice Manning. Three other brothers are qualified pharmaceutical chemists, namely, Messrs. E. Q. Manning, N. C. Manning and R. W. Manning.

MR. F. H. BEDFORD TO LECTURE N.S.W. GUILD MEMBERS

On Tuesday, October 22, at 8 p.m., the Pfeiffer Scholar, Mr. Bedford, will address New South Wales Guild Members in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Empire Society, 17 Bligh street, Sydney. Following the lecture a period will be allowed for questions, to be followed by supper in the drawing room.

Mr. Bedford was the first Australian pharmacist to visit America as a scholar of the Gustavus and Louise Pfeiffer Research Foundation.

Arrangements are being made for Mr. Bedford to address Newcastle and district pharmacists on Wednesday, October 23, prior to his departure for Brisbane.

ADIEU MR. JEWKES: WELCOME MR. CUNNINGHAM

On September 16 the State Branch Committee of the Guild held a function at Adams' Hotel to say farewell to the retired Director of Pharmaceutical Services, Mr. G. G. Jewkes, and to welcome his successor in that office, Mr. R. Cunningham.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Les Smith, N.S.W. State President, said the function had a dual purpose, to bid adieu to Mr. Jewkes and to meet Mr. Cunningham.

Mr. Smith said he had known Mr. Jewkes for a very long time. He had served with him on the State Branch Committee for 12 to 14 years and he had realised Mr. Jewkes was a man of his word. Mr. Jewkes had borne the heavy task of introducing the National Health Scheme. Now the time had come for his retirement and he wished him Godspeed in the years to come.

A toast was then drunk to Mr. Jewkes.

Mr. Smith then called on Mr. Thomas to support the toast.

Mr. Thomas said there were two present of equal status. He had been associated with the new Director of Pharmaceutical Services, Mr. Cunningham, for some years. He congratulated him on his new appointment. He knew him to be a man of great integrity and of strictly impartial mind.

He proposed a toast to Mr. Cunningham and coupled with him Mr. J. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist for New South Wales.

After the honouring of the toast, those present discussed matters of import and moment together until the time came for dispersal at 11 p.m.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME

New Applications

Commonwealth scholarships are an annual award of benefits of three kinds, namely, Open Entrance, Second and Later Years, and Mature Age.

Benefits include payment of tuition and other compulsory fees without a means test, and may be applied to a number of tertiary courses including degree courses and certain undergraduate diploma courses at univer-



COATED TABLETS *by* ROTARY



*A Section of the
Rotary Coating Division*

- ★ Guaranteed Potency
 - ★ Assured Stability
 - ★ Elegant Appearance
 - ★ Correct Disintegration
 - ★ Specialists in Colour
 - ★ Private Formulae
- Our Speciality

**ROTARY TABLETING CORPORATION
PTY. LTD.**

CROYDON, VICTORIA

SPECIALISTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF TABLETS

The Manufacturing Division of

FAWNS & McALLAN PTY. LTD.

Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth, Launceston



Making the Most of the site

Good planning of a pharmacy starts with a study of the site—making the most of advantages, and solving any special problems.

Manning's Pharmacy at Milson's Point (North Sydney) is an interesting example of getting the best from a site with a special problem. The window is angled to ensure that homecoming crowds approaching the pharmacy from the railway station shall get the maximum view of the merchandise. The skilful placing of a mirror in the entrance enables the window display and part of the interior to be seen from 30 to 40 feet in the other direction.

The design of the window gives the impression of the display standing forward, like a showcase. The vitreous enamel front keeps permanently its appearance of clean freshness.

Bray & Holliday have planned and carried out the shopfitting of many of Sydney's most outstanding pharmacies. If you plan any form of modernisation of your pharmacy, you can rest assured of the same courteous, skilful service, whether you plan to spend £5 or £20,000.

BRAY & HOLLIDAY PTY. LTD.

Enquiries are invited from chemists in New South Wales. Transportation costs prevent our carrying out modernisation of pharmacies in other States.

*Planners, Designers, and Makers
of Fine Store Fronts, Store Fittings, and Showcases
for over 45 Years*

**BRAHOL HOUSE, 66-74 McLACHLAN AVENUE
RUSHCUTTER BAY
TEL. FA 4121**

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

sities and institutions of university status, technical colleges at prescribed standards and to other professional courses.

Courses approved include part-time as well as full-time courses.

In addition, a living allowance, subject to a means test, may be paid to students undertaking courses on a full-time basis.

Continuations

Students already holding a Commonwealth Scholarship are reminded that if they desire their Commonwealth Scholarship to be renewed for 1958, an application for Continuation form must be completed and returned to the University Branch Office, Department of Education, on or before October 31, 1957.

Students intending to apply for living allowance should complete the appropriate form and submit it at the same time as the Application for Continuation.

Closing Date

The closing date for applications for Continuation of Scholarship is October 31, 1957, and for applications for New Scholarships and Living Allowances, November 30, 1957.

Application forms, together with further details of Scholarships, may be obtained from the Officer in Charge, University Branch Office, Department of Education, University Grounds, Sydney, or, from your institution.

CHEMIST DENIES PAYMENT TO DOCTOR

An Ingleburn chemist now serving a gaol sentence for attempted fraud against the Commonwealth Free Medicine Scheme denied in Quarter Sessions on September 18 that he had ever paid money to an Ingleburn doctor whose prescriptions he had dispensed.

The chemist, Rupert Leslie Burrows (68), was called by the Crown as a witness in a case in which Dr. Geoffrey Michael Hallinan (32), Carlisle Street, Ingleburn, was charged with attempted imposition on the Commonwealth, with a view to obtaining money.

Dr. Hallinan pleaded not guilty.

The Crown alleged Dr. Hallinan, in prescriptions written in April, 1953, and dispensed by Burrows, had entered into a fraudulent scheme with Burrows to make false claims against the Commonwealth.

Mr. R. G. Reynolds (for the Crown) said claims for £681 lodged by Burrows in May, 1953, in respect of drugs supposed to have been supplied to patients, were "grossly false."

To Mr. Simon Isaacs, Q.C. (for Dr. Hallinan), Burrows said the Commonwealth had overpaid him by about £3,000 on incorrect claims for drugs. The money had since been recouped.

Burrows said he realised it would be most improper for him to alter dosage rates on a prescription without the authority of the doctor.

He denied he had ever paid money to Dr. Hallinan in respect of the Commonwealth claims.

Mr. Isaacs: You have never given him anything in kind or cash?

Burrows: It was a custom for chemists to give doctors in their area a Christmas box—not in cash, but a small present worth, say, between £1 and £5.

The hearing, unfinished, was adjourned until September 24, when Dr. Hallinan, from the dock, said that every prescription he had written for free drugs was bona fide and given in accordance with medical practice.

"I am completely innocent of this charge," he said. "And I emphatically deny any complicity with Burrows in a fraud perpetrated on the Commonwealth."

"Every prescription I wrote was for what I believed the patient needed."

Dr. Hallinan said he had sometimes cut red tape in prescribing free drugs, but his sole concern was to help his patients to get better more rapidly, to relieve human suffering, and to avoid any illness reaching a stage where hospital treatment was necessary.

"I claim to be a man of honour and of good character," he told the jury. "I admit I may have made mistakes, but they were honest ones."

Mr. R. G. Reynolds said the Crown admitted the previous good character of Dr. Hallinan, and that Dr. Hallinan had invited Mr. A. Stevens, of the Commonwealth Investigation Service, to examine his bank statements.

The trial was adjourned until September 25, when Judge Levine summed up the case for the jury.

Later on that day the jury acquitted the accused.

Appearances: Mr. R. G. Reynolds (by the Commonwealth Crown Solicitor) for the Crown, Mr. Simon Isaacs, Q.C., and Mr. R. J. Marr (by E. H. Tebbutt & Sons) for Dr. Hallinan.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following candidates were successful at the August qualifying examination:—

William Thornton Ablett, Roseville; Marie Alt, Croydon; Douglass Ross Anstey, North Sydney; Richard Joseph Arthur, Haberfield; Robyn Ann Baird, Manly; Irene Ann Baldock, Waratah; Thomas Brian Barry, Brighton-le-Sands; Francis Batri, West Ryde; James Patrick Baz, Kensington; Barbara Joan Beddie, Roseville; Arkadija Berzins, Granville; John Dominic Betros, Redfern; Peter Gregory Bookallil, Summer Hill; Garry Max Braude, Bondi; Beverley Lillian Brown, Lindfield; Ian Metcalfe Brown, Bondi N.; Graham John Brunker, Eastwood; John Michael Cahill, Orange; Kenneth Michael Carlton, Five Dock; Antony James Carroll, Vacluse; Maxwell James Cattle, Dulwich Hill; Peter Ferdinand Causer, Randwick; William Gordon Chapman, Epping; David Cody, North Bondi; Bede Francis Cummins, Young; Leslie Cwinn, Strathfield; Lyle George Davey, Cammeray; Kenneth John Davy, Randwick; Paul Henry Deller, Clareville; Joseph Dimarco, Liverpool; John Thomas Dunn, Ashfield; Janice Claire Fairbrother, Ashfield; Paul Digby Farrent, Mosman; Alexander Thomas Fikar, Lakemba; Wendy Jean Fuller, Kirribilli; Ross Campbell Fife, Stanmore; Shirley Mary George, North Bondi; Elizabeth Ann Glastonbury, Austimner; Charles Thomas Grimwood, Campsie; Terence John Hagley, Cremorne; Audrey Margaret Hansen, Manly; Noel James Harmon, Wagga Wagga; John Murray Harper, Lakemba; Poppy Harris, Kensington; Peter Alexander Hislop, Hoxton Park, via Liverpool; Brian Lawrence Howard, Cammeray; Patricia Mary Howard, Chatswood; Sheila Howard, Pymble; Richard John Hughes, Lane Cove; Ian Winning Humphreys, Beecroft; John Kevin Ingham, Sydney; David John Jollow, Picnic Point; David Robert John Kennedy, Strathfield; Stanley Kerr, Earlwood; Elizabeth Caroline Lavington, Kingsford; Nicholas Michael Lucas, Rosebery; Anthony Francis Lynch, Bondi Junction; Nancy Patricia McConville, Pennant Hills; James Edward McCutcheon, Gordon; Terence Patrick McNamara, Kingsford; Edward David Marlow, Cremorne; Susan Narelle (Mrs.) Menson, Lambton; Maxwell Robert Miller, Dulwich Hill; Russell Ralph Miller, Pymble; John Raymond Mood, Campsie; Audrey June (Mrs.) Murray, Kingswood; Colleen Ann Nader, Pymble; John Alfred Nash, Concord; Martin O'Donnell, Dulwich Hill; Trevor George Fyfe Patrick, North Strathfield; Jeanette Mary Payten, Camperdown; Charles John Peoples, Paddington; Roman Potocki, Burwood; Ian Peter Robertson, Canterbury; Phillip Charles Russell, Penshurst; Klara (Mrs.) Saltzer, Maroubra; Norma Catherine Armitage Schuler, Wollstonecraft; James Christopher Sefton, Croydon; Selwyn Lewis Shineberg, Bondi Junction; Robin Irving Sillar, Cheltenham; Margaret Patricia Smyth, West Tamworth; Ronald Colman Solomon, Vacluse; Evan Bruce Spragg, Ardlethan; Frederick Wallace Taylor, Turramurra; John Albert Thompson,

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Epping; Peter Ross Tonner, Enfield; Graham Trigg, Cremorne; Neil William Turk, Coogee; Marilyn Joan Timmons, Eastwood; Patrick Tirrell, Chatswood; Rosemary Lillian Goudie Uuncomb, Blakehurst; Audrey Merle Warden, Strathfield; Warren John Waudby, Castle Hill; Gordon Eustace Edward White, Earlwood; John Ronald Whittingham, Raymond Terrace; Paul Victor Williams, Birrong; Denis Edwin Winch, Yagoona; and Gregory Walter Yum, Maroubra.

THE EVILS OF AFTER-HOUR TRADING

Address prepared by Mr. L. W. Smith, State President, F.P.S. Guild

The economic activities of a pharmacist should have one object—the promotion of such a position that he and his family may be above want. There is no purpose in any economic activity unless it ministers to this object. Economists have indeed often defined the objects of a pharmacist's economic activity in terms somewhat different from the above definition. They have said that the purpose of economic activity is to secure maximum production of economic wealth, but it is necessary both to qualify and to expand this definition.

For, in the first place, some pharmacists may prefer more leisure to more material wealth, and in the second place it is impossible to leave out of account the conditions under which material wealth is created. The conditions under which some pharmacists have to work may make either for happiness or unhappiness. Work is in itself a good and not an evil; and mankind would be miserable without it, but some work—some toil, let us say, but that it is very definitely an evil. It should be the object to create as much wealth as possible, but to create it under conditions which will make as much as possible for happiness in the doing of it, and as little for fatigue, disgust and sheer boredom. We then have to look at this proposition from two distinct points of view.

How far does it give pharmacists adequate leisure, and how far does it make for happiness and well-being in work as well as in leisure. It is often said that the demand for leisure arises among pharmacists only when material needs have been sufficiently met. But this view is radically untrue. The sign of this is seen above all in the movements for shorter hours of labour which have arisen in every country of the world. In the nineteenth century men struggled successfully for the ten hours' day, the nine hours' day and the eight hours' day. The establishment of the eight hours' day has been used as a basis for agitating for something better. Seven hours, six hours—there is finality in the demand. In the face of the foregoing some pharmacists, purely of their own volition, totally disregard the normal closing hours observed in the other pharmacies in the area by trading after hours.

They claim that by their action they are providing a much-needed public service, whereas in reality the profit gained by being free from competition when other pharmacists are closed is the real inducement or consideration.

Pharmacists already established in such areas where this type of competition is introduced naturally view it as a menace, with disfavour and disapproval. For the most part these pharmacists have developed in the district an enviable reputation and goodwill for pharmaceutical service and fair trading.

The form of pharmaceutical service given by them accords with the local service and is thus satisfactory. They naturally take exception to the newcomer who upsets their arrangements and conditions and trades virtually unfairly among them by indulging in unfair competition with them.

They also—unlike the unwanted competitor—see the folly of his action and the dangerous possibilities with which it is loaded. It has taken a world war to bring

the closing hours in pharmacies to within reasonable limits. Under present conditions it is most undesirable that hours should be extended, and from the purely physical health angle very essential they should not. The only way to keep fit and equal to the job that has to be done is to be sure of adequate leisure. Those who surreptitiously attempt to increase hours, therefore, wrong themselves and their fellow pharmacists, as if this practice of after-hour trading continues others will follow—no doubt of necessity rather than choice, and in time all will have drifted back to later closing and after hour trading.

Chambers of Commerce and other local organisations view unfavourably attempts to extend trading hours and particularly after-hour trading. They claim, and very rightly, that the pharmacist is taking an unfair advantage over them and very often trading illegally. Staff, even with salary inducements, do not like it. This was proved by a recent survey. Most, if not all, would rather have leisure than increased pay, particularly as the extra only adds to the income tax burden. No patient, any doctor will assure you, suffers for want of treatment. That testimony was given on oath by a number of doctors in New South Wales, before the Full Industrial Arbitration Court of three judges. They further suggest that only if the patients know that the pharmacy closes at a certain hour—say 6 p.m.—then they will come early to the surgery. The later the pharmacy is open the later they will come to the surgery. Hence the longer the pharmacy keeps open the later the doctor has to be in attendance himself. This he rightly does not want, and deprecates. Late closing generally, therefore, antagonises him. He does not want it. Any attempt to vary, alter or amend the hours of pharmaceutical service should be done not by individuals on their own account, but through their constitutional organisation, the Guild, in a constitutional manner, after due consideration of representatives of all concerned.

If you feel that the service in your area is not satisfactory or you hear complaints in your district, be sensible and co-operate. Discuss it with your fellow pharmacists at a zone meeting before breaking away and thus creating a Frankenstein monster which may well devour you. It must be remembered that in a rapidly developing country like Australia there is room for all, and that fair trading and a strict observance of the closing hours will result in all concerned enjoying more leisure, and with it a more contented mind. It can be very truly said that if a pharmacist cannot make a living trading within the hours the shop is open, then he should do one of two things—either move to a new location or try some other method of earning a living.

In conclusion, we must remain a strong and virile Guild; not allow ourselves to be white-anted by members who want to do things their way for their personal selfish gain in order that we may round the corner fit for the problems that lie ahead.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on September 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. L. W. Smith (Chairman), Messrs. G. Harman, E. Dempster, S. Wright, K. Cartwright, C. Gostelow, K. Thomas and G. Simpson.

President's Illness.—It was decided to send a letter of sympathy to Mr. J. L. Townley.

Inspector's Reports: Sale of Bonjean Pills.—It was decided to institute legal proceedings.

Applications For Registration were approved as follows:—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Douglas Ross Anstey, Robyn Ann Baird, Irene Ann Baldock,

OPEN LETTER TO THE CHEMIST

TO YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION

BIOCITRIN has unique properties and no other anti-flu preparation marketed at present in Australia has an identical composition.

Dear Sir:

We wish to thank you for your patience shown in the past whilst awaiting supplies of our **BIOCITRIN** Tablets which unfortunately, due to a world-wide demand for Bioflavonoids, could never cover the requirements of our market.

We appreciated your kind co-operation in this matter, and we have made in the past, and will continue to make, all efforts to overcome this shortage by increasing the quantities of Andrews' **BIOCITRIN** Tablets so successfully introduced and used for the relief of common cold, virus influenza and virus infections of the upper respiratory tract (URTI).

However, until we can fully meet the public's requirements in tablets, we are introducing

BIOCITRIN SYRUP

containing exactly the same ingredients, i.e., Citrus Bioflavonoid Complex and Ascorbic Acid in exactly the same proportions as in the tablets which proved to be so effective. This Syrup can be recommended safely in the same doses, one teaspoonful being the equivalent to one tablet.

Biocitric Syrup is a slightly bitter but very palatable and refreshing remedy issued in bottles of 3 fl. oz. The trade price is 4/- and the retail price is 6/- per bottle.

We trust that you will receive this new preparation with the same confidence which you have allotted in the past to all Andrews' preparations.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREWS LABORATORIES PTY. LTD.

[Advertisement]

ANDREWS' BIOCITRIN

a new synergistic combination of

CITRUS
BIOFLAVONOID
COMPLEX
(VITAMIN P)

ASCORBIC
ACID
(VITAMIN C)

for the prevention and
therapy of common cold,
influenza and
virus infections of the
upper respiratory tract (URTI).

NOW AVAILABLE IN TWO FORMS:

IN TABLETS AND IN SYRUP

Each tablet and each teaspoonful contains

100 mg. of Citrus Bioflavonoid Complex

100 mg. of Ascorbic Acid

Tablets in vials of 25

Syrup in bottles of 3 fl. oz.

(25 teaspoonful)

* Derived from
Citrus Fruits



Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.

15 HAMILTON STREET. SYDNEY

MANUFACTURERS OF DRUGS AND FINE CHEMICALS

AL.79A.HP

RING

BM 6129

BM 6120

MA 4004

William Pearce and Co. Pty. Ltd.

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF ETHICAL DRUGS

For ACCURATE, PROMPT AND FRIENDLY SERVICE

"Distributors for Luitpold Werke, Munich. Manufacturers of SEMORI, CLAUDEN, HIRUDOID,
COMBIZYN, MONOTREAN, PASPAT."

149 CASTLEREAGH STREET,
SYDNEY

For the control of all allergic conditions

Sandosten* Calcium-Sandoz

* Thenalidine

The anti-allergic with the highest antipermeability effect.
Available in ampoules, effervescent tablets and ointment.



SANDOZ AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

MELBOURNE:

12-14 Meyer's Place
G.P.O. Box 1613M

SYDNEY:

4-6 Wentworth Avenue
G.P.O. Box 5318

HHB76/HP

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Thomas Brian Barry, James Patrick Baz, John Dominic Betros, Garry Max Braude, Kenneth Michael Cariton, Antony James Carroll, Maxwell James Cattle, Peter Ferdinand Joseph Causser, William Gordon Chapman, Bede Francis Cummins, Lyle Davey, Kenneth John Davy, Joseph Dimarco, John Thomas Dunn, Janice Claire Fairbrother, Paul Digby Farrent, Wendy Jean Fuller, Charles Thomas Grimwood, Terence John Hagsley, Audrey Hansen, Noel James Harmon, John Murray Harper, Peter Alexander Hislop, Brian Lawrence Howard, Sheila Howard, Richard John Hughes, Ian Winning Humphreys, John Kevin Ingham, David John Jollow, Stanley Kerr, Elizabeth Caroline Lavington, Nicholas Michael Lucas, Nancy Patricia McConville, James Edward McCutcheon, Terence Patrick McNamara, Edward David Marlow, Susan Narelle Menson, Maxwell Robert Miller, Russell Ralph Miller, John Raymond Mood, Audrey June Murray, John Alfred Nash, Martin O'Donnell, Trevor George Fyfe Patrick, Jeanette Mary Payten, Charles John Peoples, Ian Peter Robertson, Phillip Charles Russell, Norma Catherine Armitage Schuler, James Christopher Sefton, Selwyn Lewis Shineberg, Margaret Patricia Smyth, Ronald Colman Solomon, Evan Bruce Spragg, Frederick Wallace Taylor, John Albert Thompson, Peter Ross Tonner, Neil William Turk, Marilyn Joan Tymmons, Rosemary Unicomb, Warren John Waudby, Gordon Eustace Edward White, Gregory Walter Yum, John Fraser, Shirley Beryl Gleeson, Ross Farr Jones, David John Varley, Wendy Mavis Anderson, Herts Esther Ross, Graham John Brunker and Patricia Mary Howard.

(b) Registered under Section 11 (2): Marie Alt, Francis Batri, Leslie Cwirn, Alexander Thomas Fikar and Roman Potocki.

(c) By reciprocal agreement: Audrey Edward Jurgensen (from Queensland), David Lazer Halprin (from Victoria) and Douglas Jerrold Underwood (from South Australia).

Certificates of Identity were issued to the following: Shirley Elizabeth Crennan (to Queensland), Frederick Percy Searl (to Queensland), William Humble Lawson (to Victoria), Herts Esther Ross (to Great Britain), Robin Gillian Firth (to Great Britain), Alice June Lucas (to Great Britain), Jill Florence Rossell (to Great Britain), Lionel Rupert Fowler (to Ontario, Canada) and Colin John Griffiths (to Ontario, Canada).

Leaving Certificates Accepted: 2.

Apprenticeship Indentures: Registrations comprised 4 new indentures, 6 transfers, 4 cancellations and 1 extension.

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons had been reported since last meeting, viz.: Barbiturates 5, Arsenic 3, Kerosene 1, Pot Bromide and Choral Hydrate 1, Bromide Compound 1, Bromoacetone 1, Copper Sulphate 1.

Application Under Section 11 (e).—Paul T. Horn, Budapest. Referred to the sub-committee on foreign chemists for consideration and report.

Correspondence.—From Poisons Advisory Committee, re (1) labelling of agricultural poisons, and (2) control of Parathion.—Noted.

From Under Secretary re Degree Course in Pharmacy.—Information noted.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, re A.P.F. proposed revision. This correspondence was handed to Dr. Wright for consideration by the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

From Chief Secretary's Department, forwarding request for authority to use the drug "Nembutal." The Registrar was requested to refer the Department to the provisions of the Poisons Act and Regulations.

Apprenticeship Matters.—Two applications for permission to attend the University in 1958 were refused.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria: Centenary.—Mr. Smith was appointed to represent the Board at any functions he attends in Melbourne.

Duplicate Certificate of Registration.—The Board authorised the issue of a duplicate certificate in the name of A. P. Bathgate.

National Service Training.—Advice was to be sought as to the present position regarding Federal legislation relating to National Service being counted as apprenticeship time.

Non-Submission of Training Reports by Wollongong Chemist.—Legal action was to be taken in this case.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on September 3, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors K. H. Powell (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, S. E. Wright, H. W. Read, B. G. Fegent, A. F. Winterton, J. F. Plunkett, G. G. Benjamin, W. R. Cutler and M. Sweeney.

Mr. J. F. Plunkett.—The Chairman welcomed back to the table, the Treasurer, Mr. J. F. Plunkett.

Mr. J. L. Townley.—Mr. Powell said that Mr. Townley had returned from abroad, but he was suffering from an indisposition at the moment.

Campaign: Prevention of Accidental Poisoning of Children.—It was decided to hold a meeting of the Ethical Committee on a date to be arranged.

Councillor Sweeney said that Mrs. Campbell would be interviewed by Del Cartwright in the 2CH studio on September 9, in conjunction with the campaign. The interview might also be used on TV.

Mr. Fegent said that the North Sydney Council was putting on a Spring Festival from September 21 to 28. A trade fair was to be held in the Warringah Hall.

The Cremorne-Neutral Bay Pharmacists' Association had decided to participate with an exhibit based on the hypothetical question: "Are You a Careful Parent?" The cost would be shared amongst 13 pharmacists averaging about 70/- each. There would be two blinking lights, red and green. The display would indicate the danger from household poisons as well as medicinals.

Mr. Winterton said that articles concerning the campaign could be placed in the country press through Mr. E. L. Sommerlad, c/o Country Press Association, 5 Barrack street, Sydney.

Pharmacy School: Provision of Laboratories and Equipment.—Mr. Powell said that Councillor Wright had now supplied an estimate of the cost of equipping the Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry Laboratories. The estimate was as follows:—

Pharmacy:

Dispensing Balance	100 at £20	= £2000
Autoclaves	20 at £50	= £1000
Ovens	20 at £80	= £1600
Homogenisers	10 at £20	= £200
Pumps for Filtration	10 at £80	= £800
Larger Balances	10 at £20	= £200
Incubators	4 at £80	= £320
Microscopes	10 at £100	= £1000
Screens for Sterile Dispensing	30 at £20	= £600
Equipment for Sterile Work		£500
Stills		£80
Mixing Apparatus		£200
Tablet Machine (Hand)		£200
Apparatus for Advanced Pharmaceutics		£1000
		£9700

A Pill with Many Uses



GREEN LABEL PILLS

Six plastic containers in an attractive counter display outer.

Cost 88/10d. doz.

Retail 12/6

Advertised extensively in the weekly and monthly press.

Stocks now available from all wholesalers in Australia.

GET YOUR STOCKS NOW

Manufactured by Green Label Pharmaceuticals
30 Russell Street, Melbourne

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Pharmaceutical Chemistry:

Chemical Balances	£3000
Ovens, Muffle Furnaces for Meters, Polarimeters, Colorimeters, Electrometric Instruments, Etc.	£3000
Workshop Equipment	£800
	£6800

Total for equipment of laboratories

Add Furnishing for new dispensing laboratory for 60 students

£16,500

£7000

Mr. Powell said about £25,000 was required in round figures.

The Secretary said that a considerable information campaign should be mounted prior to taking the actual steps for raising the money.

It was finally resolved that a plebiscite be taken of all members of the Society on the question of a call of £2/2/- per member for three years for the provision of equipment, etc., as outlined above, and that members be asked to reply in 14 days.

This resolution was carried unanimously.

Country Visits, 1957.—Tentative date for Lismore meeting, September 22.

Tamworth, tentative date October 13.

Newcastle, September 15.

Lecture Series, 1957.—The next lecture was "Paediatrics—Problems Associated With Artificial Feeding," by Dr. Clifton Walker, on September 23.

Mr. Powell said that October 21, had been set down for the first of the Merchandising Lectures. However, it had proved difficult to get a hall for the presentation of Registration Certificates. Therefore the first Merchandising Lecture had been transferred to November 4. Certificates would be presented on October 21.

Mr. Winterton, who chaired the last lecture, said that at Dr. George's lecture on "Radio-Isotopes in Medicine," there were about 60 present.

Digest.—It was decided to hold a meeting of the Editorial Committee on the night of September 9.

Honorary Members of the Society.—Mr. Powell said that Mr. E. F. Lipsham had raised the point that he did not receive all general information sent out to members of the Society.

It was decided to put Honorary Members of the Society on the mailing list to receive all material sent out by the Society.

Concerning the Digest, it was decided to place on the mailing list Mr. Harry Braithwaite, President of the P.A.A.; Mr. K. Attiwill, and in addition the name of each Australian Pharmaceutical Society.

Concerning definitions printed on the back page of the Digest, Mr. Benjamin said that a doctor friend had expressed the opinion that they were pointless unless the drugs used in treatment of the several conditions were stated also.—It was decided to state the names of the drugs in future.

First-Year Apprentices Examination.—Mr. Hall said 144 students presented themselves for the examination held on August 27. The examination had not been held in the appointed place at the University. In future it would be better to wait for the Great Hall to be available.

Mr. Cartwright was thanked for his services in acting as a supervisor.

A.P.F. Revision Committee.—It was decided that the Revision Committee should meet at "Science House" on September 16, at 7.45 p.m.

Tape Recordings.—Mr. Benjamin said that the recordings had been edited and an introduction had been added together with a musical epilogue.

Technical details were twin track tape 3½ in. per sec. recordings made on technicorda 1200 ft. capacity.

Form of Certificate of Honorary Membership.—The Secretary presented quotations submitted by John Sands

Ltd. using a die to produce an embossed device, the rest of the Certificate to be type set. They would cost from 10/- to 12/6 each.

It was decided to order 200 of the Certificates of Honorary Membership.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—It was decided to ask Professor Roberts to present the certificates and prizes.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Adelaide, August, 1950.—Dr. Wright said he had been appointed Section "O" representative to the General Committee of the A.N.Z.A.A.S.

Mr. Powell said that it had been decided that in future the President only should attend A.N.Z.A.A.S. meetings. However, Council might consider it desirable to alter this decision and send the Vice-President as well. The Society might decide to pay the reliever of any Councillor who wished to attend any conference.

It was decided to place on next meeting's agenda two items:—

1. Official representation at Conferences.
2. Expenses of Councillors attending.

Correspondence.—Mr. G. Jewkes, Canberra, thanking Council for his elevation to honorary membership.

Professor S. H. Roberts, Sydney University, is of opinion that until two committees make their reports on accommodation and facilities it would be undesirable to meet the Premier.—Noted.

Chief Secretary's Department, asking for publicity in the Journal concerning transfer of control of barbiturates.

P.A.A., re A.P.F. proposed revision, enclosing letter from the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A. for comment. Noted. Referred to the A.P.F. Revision Committee.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, enclosing draft copy of A.P.F. Medical Bulletin No. 11.

From Mr. K. Attiwill, concerning medicine danger to children campaign. It was decided to agree to the request for a contribution towards the cost of the die to be used in press publicity on envelopes.

To Mr. F. W. Adams, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, requesting concise details of itinerary in order that a small function in his honour may be arranged. Mr. Powell said a letter had been sent to Mr. Adams saying that the Society wished to entertain him while in Australia. No reply had yet been received.

New Members Elected.—William Anderson, Edna Dorothy Hayward, Ross Farr Jones and Eric Arthur Sharland.

Reinstatement.—John Louis Neate.

Honorary Membership.—G. G. Jewkes, Canberra.

Associate Members.—Barbara Joan Beddie, Julia Richards, Leonard Graham Smith, Margaret Laura Webb.

General.—Reference was made to those members of the Society who had been found guilty of crimes under the N.H. Act; those doing a gaol sentence. The question of their expulsion as members of the Society was discussed.

A Councillor said that if the Pharmacy Board deregistered the pharmacist then the Society should remove him from Society membership.

Regarding the Pharmacy Ball, Mr. Cartwright congratulated the President on the ball; it was the best supper yet achieved.

Pharmaceutical Association of Japan.—Mr. Plunkett gave brief details of entertainment by the Association in Japan. At Hong Kong Mr. Tom Mahon had entertained him. This was a tribute to the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

It was decided to write to those abroad who had assisted Mr. Plunkett as an officer of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Code of Ethics.—It was decided to place this item of business on next month's agenda.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

For Speedier

DISTRIBUTION . . .

ISO-BRONCHISAN Asthma Tablets.
ISO-BRONCHISAN Asthma Tablets for Children.
LEUCOTROPIN Tablets.
LEUCOTROPIN Ampoules (I/V and I/M)
LEUCOTROPIN Veterinary Injectable Solution.
SILBE Asthma Inhalant.
SILBE Standard Atomizer (and spare parts).
SILBE Vest Pocket Atomizer (and spare parts).
SILBE Penicillin Inhaler (and spare parts).

A full range of SILBE products is now available from Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd. in all States of Australia and through your usual wholesaler.

Manufactured by

Silten Ltd., Hatfield, Herts, England.

Literature and Samples from Australian Representative

E. H. FLORANCE

9 Canrobert Street, Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W.

Box 3122, G.P.O., Sydney.

Or P.O. Box 1280, Wellington, C.1, New Zealand.

"SURE - FIT"

FINGER STALLS—clip on

FINGER STALLS—tie on

POULTICE STALLS—surgical laced

WRIST GUARDS

All attractively carded

Pharmacists: Enquire from your
regular Wholesaler for
these lines

DORMAY CO. PTY. LIMITED

29 Reiby Place, Sydney. BU 3806

THE SENSATIONAL DISPLAY UNIT

THE BEANSTALK

Beanstalks attract the eye and sell the goods



Beanstalks are beautifully coloured wire baskets. They are set up to your own requirements in a FLASH simply by the use of a unique system of legs. They can be stood in the middle of the floor, in a corner, on a counter or hung on a wall with our special wire bracket.

ERECTED OR TAKEN DOWN IN A FLASH!

BEANSTALKS—are perfectly styled—can be built to any height—multiply space in a moment—vary to the needs.

- All models available from 2-tier upwards.
- Gay colours, easy to clean, light to handle.
- Trays pack flat for easy handling.
- Treated against rust and finished in stove enamel.
- Never was display space bought so cheaply.

One famous firm with 1000 Beanstalks asserts:

"The beanstalk is

THE MOST REWARDING SELLING UNIT ON THE MARKET."
THERE ARE FIVE SIZES ALL IN CREAM

	Basket	Tray Depth	Two-tier no stand	Price per extra tier	Stand
1. Giant	35" x 17½"	14½"	£8 7 8	£5 7 9	£3 4 1
2. Money-maker	19" x 13"	10"	£3 8 1	£2 1 1	£1 12 11
3. Major	16" x 11½"	8½"	£1 16 0	£1 1 1	£1 6 5
4. Minor	15" x 10½"	6½"	£1 12 1	18 7	£1 6 5
5. Flatfie	20" x 15"	9"	£2 19 5	£1 17 2	£1 13 9

All parts and baskets are available separately



PRICE BEADING

In all widths in 5 beautiful colours, 3", 4", 40/- per 100 ft.
SMART PRICE TICKETS, 2/3 PER DOZ.

PEGBOARD DISPLAY UNITS

In attractive modern shapes (not illustrated)

MEARES BROS. PTY. LTD.

AUSTRALIA'S SHOP DISPLAY EXPERTS

229 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY - - - - - BM 3464
(3 doors from Fire Station)
225 Margaret Street, BRISBANE - - - - - B 9438
463 Swanston Street, MELBOURNE - - - - - FJ 1331

All prices plus freight and exchange

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on September 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, K. A. Cartwright, C. D. Bradford, J. N. Young, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew and K. E. Thomas.

Election of Officers:

State President.—The Returning Officer said one nomination had been received for this office, and declared Mr. L. W. Smith elected unopposed as State President for the ensuing year.

Vice-President.—Mr. Smith declared Mr. W. F. Pinerua elected unopposed as Vice-President.

Treasurer.—Mr. Smith said that Mr. Feller was duly elected as Treasurer.

Federal Delegate.—Mr. Smith said he had decided to step down from the Federal Delegateship, and Mr. Feller had been duly nominated. Mr. Smith then declared Mr. Feller elected as Federal Delegate.

Second Delegate.—The Returning Officer said that Mr. L. W. Smith had been duly nominated, and then declared him elected as Second Delegate.

Election of Sub-Committees:

Trade & Commerce, Planning & Publicity.—Mr. Jordan said that the Committee, comprising 8 members, was too large. It was impossible to contact them all prior to coming to a decision between meetings.

It was moved and seconded that the personnel of the Trade & Commerce Sub-Committee be reduced to three with a representative of the Executive making four in all. An amendment was moved and seconded that the Committee consist of four with one permanent member from the Executive, making five in all.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried. The amendment then became the motion and upon being put to the meeting was declared carried.

The following persons were then nominated, namely Messrs. Jordan, Leece, Young, Bradford, Cartwright and Frew. Upon a secret ballot being taken Messrs. Jordan, Leece and Young were declared elected. Messrs. Cartwright and Frew tied. A further ballot was taken and Messrs. Cartwright and Frew tied again. It was then resolved that both Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Frew be elected to the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee consists of Messrs. K. W. Jordan, R. W. Feller, R. S. Leece, J. N. Young, K. A. Cartwright and R. L. Frew.

Repatriation, Lodge and Hospital Dispensing.—The following were reappointed: Messrs. W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, K. E. Thomas, W. F. Pinerua, and R. W. Feller.

Pricing Sub-Committee.—The following were appointed: Messrs. K. E. Thomas, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, L. W. Smith, C. D. Bradford, P. R. Lipman, W. F. Pinerua and R. W. Feller.

Industrial and Early Closing.—The following were elected: Messrs. L. W. Smith, W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller and R. L. Frew.

Board of A.C.A. Retailers' Shareholders.—Mr. R. W. Feller and Mr. W. F. Pinerua—alternate member.

Pharmacists' (State) Conciliation Committee.—Mr. L.

W. Smith (regular member), Mr. R. L. Frew (alternate member).

Mr. Smith said he proposed to step down from the regular membership in due course; meantime he would induct Mr. Frew into the duties.

Pharmacists' (State) Apprenticeship Council.—Mr. L. W. Smith (regular member), Mr. R. L. Frew (alternate member).

State Liaison Committee.—Guild Executive.

Representative on Health Week Council.—Mr. C. D. Bradford.

Committee to Peruse Applications for Membership.—Guild Executive.

Metropolitan Zone Committee.—Messrs. J. N. Young, K. A. Cartwright, R. L. Frew, C. D. Bradford and W. F. Pinerua, P. R. Lipman and W. G. Sapsford. (Mr. Coad to attend meetings of this sub-committee.)

It was resolved on the suggestion of Mr. Feller that the Committee draw up an appreciation of Zone organisation in order to keep the Zone Committee active.

Heinz Baby Foods.—It was reported that a large number of declarations had been returned to date.

The matter of future action concerning Heinz Baby Foods was referred to the Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee for discussion.

Dinner: Mr. G. Jewkes.—"Adams Hotel," September 16. Regarding the proposal of toasts, it was agreed that Mr. Smith should propose the toast to the retiring Director of Pharmaceutical Services, Mr. Jewkes, and that Mr. Thomas should propose a toast to the new Director, coupling him with the Chief Pharmacist for N.S.W.

Report of Trade and Commerce Sub-Committee: Optone Eye Drops, Mark-up.—Mr. Jordan said he had a couple of interviews with the C. & D. people regarding the mark-up.

Cash Dividend Corporation: Action.—Mr. Smith said that the Secretary had accepted service of a summons on behalf of the Cash Dividend Corporation, claiming the sum of £2500 as damages for libel.

Address By Mr. F. H. Bedford, Pfeiffer Scholar.—Mr. Smith said that it would be desirable to invite Mr. Bedford to address members of the Guild on Merchandising matters investigated by him while in America, as the Pfeiffer Scholar.

It was decided to hold a meeting at an appropriate time in the Royal Empire Society Rooms, for a lecture by Mr. Bedford, the notice to Guild members to include a coupon for return to Guild Office in order that suitable arrangements could be made for catering.

It was further decided to invite to the lecture Mr. Howard of Wm. R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd.

If the lecture proved popular, a further investigation to be made into the proposal for Mr. Bedford to deliver a talk to all pharmacists.

New Members Elected.—John Charles Carrick, William Hoyle Fallon, Douglas Bernard Heilman, William Hely Leahy, Lancelot Clare McKean, John Mervyn O'Connor, Paul Monro Poolman, John Francis Shand and Mrs. Patricia Joyce Taffel.

Special Meeting of State Branch Committee.—It was decided to hold a special meeting of the State Branch Committee on October 3.

The meeting terminated at 11.7 p.m.

P.D.L. will provide helpful advice to the widow or dependants of a member



Commonwealth Drug Company

PTY. LTD.

- WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
- MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
- MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

Suppliers to Chemists of Drugs,
Chemicals, Patent Medicines,
Ethical Preparations
and Chemists Sundry Lines

PHONE MA 9761

C.D.C. for Service

**COMMONWEALTH DRUG COMPANY Pty. Ltd.
50-54 KIPPAX STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
AUSTRALIA**

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

Mr. E. D. Goosy will be opening a pharmacy at 139 Parkers road, Parkdale, early in October.

Mrs. C. L. Burness will be in charge of Mr. N. J. S. Turnbull's pharmacy, Toorak, during his absence.

Mr. D. W. Alexander has accepted a position as assistant to Mr. H. W. Lewis, Coburg.

Mr. J. C. Harvey has appointed Mr. D. C. Matthews as manager of his pharmacy at Hampton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hoyle have returned from a trip to Indonesia and Singapore.

Mr. I. Miller has been appointed manager for Mr. I. L. Herbert's pharmacy, Newport.

Mr. R. F. Phillips has transferred from U.F.S. Dispensary, Oakleigh, to North Melbourne.

Mr. N. Standfield will manage Mr. J. Kriewaldt's new pharmacy at Murray Street, Colac.

Mr. L. Davey, of Mildura, has gone to New Zealand for a holiday. During his absence Mrs. Dean will manage his pharmacy.

Mr. A. H. Mansell has appointed Mr. D. Black manager of his pharmacy at 216A Glenferrie Road, Glenferrie, purchased recently from Mr. A. H. Goldberg.

Mr. Joseph Barrow has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. Ian Clarke, at 355 Inkerman street, East St. Kilda, and will take over on October 5.

Birth.—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Tyndall, of Kangaroo Flat, report that their fourth son was born at Bendigo on September 11. Congratulations.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: SEPTEMBER LIST

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Mr. W. Barber	Mr. C. S. D. Holloway, Berwick
Mr. R. Barry	Cumming's Pharmacy, Footscray
Mr. J. K. Barrow	Mr. V. Preston, Regent
Mrs. U. M. Bartley	Miss P. Cooney, Gardenvale
Mr. L. Benporath	Miss P. Cooney, Gardenvale
Mr. H. J. Bristow	Mr. E. De Boos, Diamond Ck.
Miss C. Cameron	Mr. H. A. Murray, Orbest
Mr. E. Carson	Mr. F. J. Parkes, Black Rock
Mr. E. Carson	Mr. P. J. Hannan, Murrumbidgee
Mr. A. F. Cunningham	Mr. A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
Mrs. N. Daly	Mr. A. N. Barcham, E. Bentleigh
Miss J. Darling	Mr. K. H. Dunoon, Swan Hill
Mr. H. E. Davies	Mr. H. J. Deeble, Deepdene
Mr. J. Donohue	Mr. C. C. Fewtrell, Geelong
Miss J. Ellis	Mr. J. E. Coates, Thornbury
Mr. V. G. Fox	Mr. L. J. A. Brodie, Essendon
Mr. J. Frydman	Mr. L. M. Wallis, E. Malvern
Mrs. L. Ferry	Mrs. G. Tostevin, N. Balwyn
Mr. L. F. Gurry	Mr. E. W. Price, Portarlington
Mr. T. C. Hildebrand	Mr. I. R. E. Clark, St. Kilda
Mr. J. Hirst	Mr. W. J. Langtry, Moonee Ponds
Mr. J. Hirst	Mr. N. J. S. Turnbull, Toorak

Manager or Reliever	Pharmacy
Miss M. J. Houston	Mr. A. M. Fulton, Clayton
Miss M. J. Houston	Miss K. Killeen, Gardenvale
Miss M. Jarvis	Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Melbourne
Mr. J. Laird	Mr. A. N. Dean, Hawthorn
Mr. J. Laird	Mr. C. G. Pollock, Yea
Mr. I. A. F. Maclean	Mr. A. C. Taylor, Seddon
Mrs. L. Mills	Mr. M. I. Larkin, Dandenong
Mrs. C. W. Marks	Mr. J. Grainger, Malvern
Mrs. C. W. Marks	Prince Henry Hospital, Melbourne
Mrs. C. W. Marks	Mr. C. M. Pleasance, Prahran
Miss I. Morrison	Mr. A. K. Harris, Brighton
Miss I. Morrison	Mrs. M. G. Ley, Mentone
Mr. G. J. O'Brien	Mr. J. R. Oxley, Bentleigh
Miss J. Oulton	Miss V. Adamson, Beckett's Pharmacy, Elwood
Mr. D. M. Parish	Mr. C. W. Trethowan, Wycheproof
Mr. D. M. Parish	Mr. P. G. Gursansky, Dandenong
Mr. D. M. Parish	Mr. R. B. Cummins, Benalla
Mr. D. McC. Rutherford	Mr. L. R. C. Smith, Leongatha
Mr. E. N. Thompson	Mr. J. C. Boyd, Ringwood
Mrs. P. E. Tweedley	Miss D. M. Roberts, Glenroy
Mrs. M. L. Vessey	Mr. H. A. Emonson, Caulfield
Mr. B. J. Wallace	Mr. J. W. Dammary, Brighton
Miss C. Younes	Mr. J. W. Pitney, Ascot Vale
Miss C. Younes	Mr. H. Clarkson, Brunswick

BUSINESS CHANGES

Mr. C. P. Lang has announced the change of name from Atkinson's Pharmacy to Lang's Pharmacy, Kerang.

Messrs. H. W. H. and W. E. Clarkson have taken Mr. E. J. Clarkson into partnership. They will continue to trade as H. Clarkson, Brunswick.

Mr. W. J. Shaw advised having moving from 17 to 21 Lloyd Street, Moe.

Mr. G. W. Hines has opened a new pharmacy at 41 Bair Street, Leongatha.

Mr. W. L. Pike has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. M. J. Whiffin, at 287 Camberwell Road, Camberwell.

Mr. H. A. Malcolm has purchased the pharmacy of the late F. V. Corbett, at 196 Bellair Street, Kensington.

DISCUSSION GROUP

"Diabetes"

A capacity crowd attended the College on September 11, when the Group held a very successful meeting. The President, Mr. Geoff Treleaven, was in the chair, and introduced Dr. Ewen Downie, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., who led the discussion on "The Management of Diabetes Mellitus."

A noted authority on this subject, Dr. Downie gave a most lucid and interesting talk, highlighted by illustrated slides. He classified the different forms of insulin being used, and discussed the latest oral hypoglycaemic drugs Carbutamide and the newer Tolbutamide. A detailed account of the discussion appears elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

In conclusion, Mr. John Oxley, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, proposed a vote of thanks and appreciation to Dr. Downie for the valuable information he had imparted on such an important topic. The vote of thanks was wholeheartedly supported by all present with a round of applause.—Carmel Younes, Publicity Officer.



**"his . . .
'n' hers"**

The powder for Baby . . . and
Mother, too. That's the theme
we're plugging . . . selling Johnson's
Baby Powder to Mothers and
Babies, and all the Family.



Johnson's BABY POWDER

Finest, softest, most economical.
Giant, money-saving tin holds
sprinkles galore for all the family.

'n' yours too!

Johnson's Baby Powder brings you a swift,
generous turnover if you display well — sell
promptly. Remember — the bigger and more
prominent the display, the faster and larger the
turnover. Stock up NOW!



J. F. MACFARLAN & CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS SINCE 1780

ANAESTHETIC ETHER (KEITH'S)

Specially Purified

ANAESTHETIC CHLOROFORM

**ETHYL CHLORIDE
OPIUM ALKALOIDS
MEDICINAL RESINS**

and

FINE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

We invite your enquiries

109 ABBEYHILL
EDINBURGH, 8

8 ELSTREE WAY
BOREHAM WOOD, Herts

Chemists...

You are assured of a complete
competent Service from **ROCKE'S**

*Their 89 years' experience is at your service. See them at any time regarding relieving
work, purchasing an established business or opening a new pharmacy.*

ROCKE TOMPSITT & CO. LTD.

1877-1956 • 292 FLINDERS STREET, MELBOURNE C.I. MU7551

X190

VICTORIA—Continued

VICTORIAN CHEMIST GOLFERS' CLUB

The Annual Meeting of the Victorian Chemists Golfers' Club was held at the Danish Club, South Melbourne, on August 14, and was attended by some 40 members.

Prior to the meeting an excellent dinner was served and the members showed keen appreciation of the facilities put at their disposal by the Danish Club.

This year several changes took place in the executive, and the opportunity was taken to express the thanks of the club to the retiring President, Ted Beacham, for his capable guidance, and to Mr. Brodrick for the efficient manner in which he carried out the Secretarial duties.

Selection of officers resulted as follows:—

President: George Gorey.

Vice-Presidents: Ted Beacham, Pip Appel and Larry Frupp.

Secretary: Bill Alcock.

Treasurer: Monty Ross.

Captain: Norm Turnbull.

Handicappers: Frank Montegano and Ray Riley.

Committee: Tom Fisher, Harry Henshall, Gordon Collins, Harvey Wastell, Bunny Wolfe and Ted Collis.

Before the meeting concluded at 10.30 p.m., the President's trophy for the best aggregate stableford for the season was presented by Ted Beacham to the winner, Pip Appel.

The first meeting of the 1957-58 season was held on September 17, at the Royal Melbourne Golf Club.

Results, individual stableford:

"A" Division, Arch Edmonston (31 points).

"B" Division, Alan Biden (37 points).

"C" Division, John Garvin (32 points).

Visitor's Trophy, Jim Cunningham (31 points).

The 1958 Australian Chemists' Golf Carnival will be held in Sydney from May 4 to 9, 1958. Information can be obtained from your Secretary.

The next meeting will be held at Commonwealth Golf Club on either Monday, October 21 or 28. Members will be notified.

C. & D. Golf Day will be held on Monday, November 18, at Victoria Golf Club, followed by a dinner at night.
—F. J. ALCOCK, Hon. Secretary.

PROSECUTIONS

SALE OF ARSENICAL WEEDKILLERS

Report of Prosecutions Heard at the Camberwell Court of Petty Sessions on August 29, with Mr. Mohr, Magistrate, Presiding

Mr. B. J. Chapman, hardware store, 275 Whitehorse road, Balwyn, was charged under Regulation 40 of the Poisons Regulations 1930, that he sold a poisonous substance containing arsenic without making an entry of such sale in the Poisons Register.

Mr. Chapman pleaded guilty to this charge, and was convicted and fined £2 with £3/10/6 costs.

Miss E. M. Rasmussen, florist, 79 Whitehorse road, Balwyn, was charged:

1. Under Regulation 40 of the Poisons Regulations 1930, that she sold a poisonous substance containing arsenic without making an entry of such sale in the Poisons Register.

2. That she did sell a substance specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act by retail without the container being distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller, contrary to Schedule 19 of the Poisons Act.

Miss Rasmussen did not appear, and was fined, £2 with £2/9/6 costs on each charge.

Mrs. U. Sumner, florist, 369 Whitehorse road, Balwyn, was charged:

1. Under Regulation 40 of the Poisons Regulations 1930, that she sold a poisonous substance containing arsenic without making an entry of such sale in the Poisons Register.

Mrs. Sumner appeared and pleaded guilty, and tendered the explanation that she had not been feeling well on this particular day and had admitted to not carrying out the necessary entries in the Poisons Register. She was convicted and fined £2 with £3/10/6 costs.

W. G. Wortley and John B. Sims, trading as Wortley Nurseries, 65 Whitehorse road, Deepdene.

Each of the defendants was charged with:

1. Under Regulation 40 of the Poisons Regulations 1930, that he sold a poisonous substance containing arsenic without making an entry of such sale in the Poisons Register.

2. That he did sell a substance specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act by retail without the container being distinctly labelled with the name and address of the seller, contrary to Schedule 19 of the Poisons Act.

3. That, not being licensed, did sell a poison specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928, contrary to Section 20 of the said Act.

Mr. Sims appeared and pleaded guilty, but Mr. Wortley did not appear.

Mr. Sims tendered the explanation that he had been worried with sickness in his family, and because of this he had not carried out the necessary entries in the Poisons Register. Mr. Wortley and Mr. Sims were both convicted and fined £1 on the first and second charges, with £1/8/6 costs each, and on the third charge were fined £1 with £1/10/ costs each.

Chemist Convicted Under Commonwealth Crimes Act

At the Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions on September 10, Myer Abatz, pharmaceutical chemist, of Burwood (Vic.), appeared before Mr. Pyvis, P.M., on a charge of attempting to defraud the Commonwealth of an amount of £48/12/8, in that he did submit a claim for payment for certain pharmaceutical benefits which had, in fact, not been supplied.

Mr. Abatz, who was charged under Section 12A of the Crimes Act, appeared and pleaded not guilty.

The magistrate found Mr. Abatz guilty, and stated that in his opinion the charge was proved beyond doubt, and that he considered that the evidence of Mr. Lock, of the Commonwealth Health Department, was of the greatest importance.

The magistrate fined Mr. Abatz the maximum fine of £100, with costs totalling £16/10/-.

Conviction for Sale of Specified Drug Without a Prescription

At the Camberwell Court of Petty Sessions on September 12, Myer Abatz appeared before Mr. Mohr, S.M., charged that—

1. He did sell a poison specified in the Third Part of the Second Schedule without a container bearing thereon the name and address of the seller;

2. He did sell a Specified Drug otherwise than upon the prescription of a medical practitioner.

Mr. Abatz appeared and pleaded not guilty to both charges.

On the second charge Mr. Abatz was convicted and fined £10, with £10/10/- costs.

The magistrate dismissed the first charge.

Illegal Possession and Sale of Specified Drugs

At the Camberwell Court of Petty Sessions on September 12, before Mr. Mohr, S.M., the Pharmacy Board proceeded against Mr. C. P. McCoy and Miss D. P. Doull, trading as Dairy Service Laboratory, 123 Camberwell road, Camberwell.

The defendants pleaded not guilty to the charges that:—

1. They did have in their possession a Specified Drug, namely, a Sulphonamide;

2. They did have in their possession a Specified Drug, namely, Chloramphenicol;

VICTORIA—Continued

3. They did have in their possession a Specified Drug, namely, a Sulphonamide described as "Sulpha Blue".
 4. They did have in their possession a Specified Drug, namely, a Sulphonamide described as "Sulpha-G".
 5. They did have in their possession a Specified Drug, namely, a Sulphonamide described as "Dimivec".
- All these offences being contrary to Regulation 31 (2) of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, and
6. They did supply a Specified Drug without a written prescription of a medical practitioner or registered veterinary surgeon.

The defendants were convicted on all charges, and were fined £2 each on each charge, with £10/10/- costs each on the first charge.

Breaches of the Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations

At the Prahran Court of Petty Sessions on September 12, before Mr. Gloster, Mr. A. Bendel and Mrs. L. Bendel were both charged that:—

1. They did supply a Specified Drug other than on the prescription of a medical practitioner.

Mr. Bendel was further charged:

1. Under Section 101 of the Medical Act, that he did carry on the business of a chemist and druggist other than under the supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist;
2. That he did fail to keep all Dangerous Drugs in his possession locked up whilst not in actual use;
3. That he did fail to store all his Dangerous Drugs apart from other goods;
4. That he did fail to cancel prescriptions for Specified Drugs when dispensed for the last time permitted;
5. That he did fail to record all of his transactions in Dangerous Drugs.

Mr. and Mrs. Bendel appeared and pleaded not guilty to all charges.

The magistrate found Mr. and Mrs. Bendel guilty of the charge of supplying a Specified Drug except on a written prescription, and fined them £5 each with £3/10/6 costs each.

Mr. Bendel was fined the following additional amounts:—

- On charge 1—£10.
- On charge 2—£10.
- On charge 3—£5.
- On charge 4—£10.
- On charge 5—£10.

With £3/10/6 costs on each charge, plus £1/1/- for the analyst's certificate.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF SPECIFIED DRUG

Maurice Arne Roberg, of 5 Herbert street, Albert Park, was fined £10, by distress, in default one month's imprisonment, in the City Court, Melbourne, on September 12, for having been unlawfully in possession of Specified Drugs contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Evidence was given by Detective First-Constable R. Kyte-Powell that a quantity of Benzedrine Tablets was found in the breast pocket of the defendant's jacket, when he was searched by M.T.S. Constable Harmer at the intersection of Victoria and Nicholson streets, East Melbourne, about 4.20 a.m. on July 7, 1957, following an accident in which the defendant was involved in a car which he was illegally using at the time.

Detective Kyte-Powell, with Senior-Detective Salisbury, saw the defendant at the City Watchhouse, Melbourne, on July 7, and questioned him about the tablets. The defendant said he went to a party during the preceding night. The tablets kept him awake. One of the boys gave him the tablets. He did not know his name. Apart from the present instance, he had

taken the tablets only once before. That was not so long ago, "at the Rock and Roll." He was on the door there. Subsequently he said that he bought the tablets from a chemist and had paid 13/6 for 20. He did not have a prescription.

Douglas William Wilson, Medico-Legal Chemist employed at the Medico-Legal Laboratory, City Mortuary, Melbourne, said that on analysis he found that the tablets contained Benzedrine (Beta-aminopropylbenzene).

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 380 Swanston Street, Melbourne, on September 11, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski (Assistant to the Registrar).

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:—

From a wholesale drug house, in reply to an inquiry from the Board, stating that greater care would in future be taken to ensure that Dangerous Drugs were supplied only to authorised persons.

From Mr. Val Preston, advising that he had been appointed as Manager of the AMCAL stand at the Royal Agricultural Show.

From the Stock Medicines Board, expressing appreciation of the services given in an advisory capacity by Mr. W. R. Iliffe.

To the Department of Health, forwarding a memorandum by Dr. B. L. Stanton concerning a proposal that containers of all poisons should bear an antidote label.

To the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, advising that in the opinion of the Board veterinary vaccines came within the scope of the Fourth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928.

To the Medical Superintendent, Royal Children's Hospital, expressing the opinion that sufficient evidence was not available to justify bringing all mercurial ointments under control as Specified Drugs.

To a medical practitioner, requesting that he underline and initial unusually large doses of Specified and Dangerous Drugs when ordered by him on prescription.

To the Police Drug Bureau, forwarding particulars of suspected attempts to obtain drugs by illegal means.

To a number of pharmaceutical chemists, seeking assurances of full compliance with the Regulations.

To a medical practitioner, forwarding comment concerning an error in the dispensing of a prescription reported by him.

To the Chief Inspector of Explosives, outlining the action proposed in regard to the control of Potassium Chlorate under the Poisons Acts.

To R. W. Easterbrook Pty. Ltd., conveying ruling of the Board that "Reorganin" was a Specified Drug within the meaning of paragraph 2 of the Sixth Schedule to the Poisons Act 1928.

From a country chemist, regarding the disposal of unwanted Dangerous Drugs. The chemist was advised to send the drugs to the Board for disposal, or, alternatively, to destroy them in the presence of a competent witness and make the necessary entries.

To the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, advising that time spent on National Service Training would in future be regarded as part of apprenticeship under the terms of the National Services Act 1957.

To a student, advising that an application to present for the Final Examination in November, 1957, was not approved, and conveying the advice that efforts should be concentrated in preparing for and passing two subjects required to complete the Intermediate Examination.

From the Secretary, Police Department, replying to a letter from the Board, and advising that instructions

Now!!

A New Look!

It's
Smart



It's
Modern

The newly designed packaging for AM-O-LIN, now available through your wholesaler, offers you a more attractive package for your baby section.

Bolder Display - More Shelf Appeal

BEST BUY

A £4 Mixed Parcel
of

AM - O - LIN

gives you

62%

on outlay.

Sizes may be mixed in
any proportion to suit
your needs.

AM-O-LIN Highlights



No Price Increase Since 1951.



Economy Size Introduced July, 1955.



5% Extra Discount
with £4 mixed parcel January, 1956.



NOW

New Package Design.

YOUR PROFIT

The £4 Mixed Parcel
gives you

9d Profit

on 2/- size

1/6 Profit

on 4/- size.

Sell the Economy Size.

IT PAYS.

BUY A PARCEL NOW FOR SUMMER - DISPLAY IT - SELL IT

For Tender Skin - Sell AM-O-LIN

WHEN YOU ARE ASKED FOR VITAMIN TABLETS COMPARE THE FORMULA AND SUPPLY

TABLETS

B.R.A.N.

(BULL)

Formula :-- Thiamin HCL. 10 mgm.
Riboflavine 5 mgm.
Ascorbic Acid 75 mgm.
Nicotinic Acid 50 mgm.

Dosage: One tablet per day in most conditions.
Cost to patient per day is reasonable.
Packs available: Bottles of 25, 50, 100, 250, 500,
1000.

Original formula as used in leading hospitals.

Note: Nicotinic Acid has other properties than as a Vitamin. As a vasodilator it has been employed in peripheral vascular disease, angina pectoris, chilblains, etc.

DAVID G. BULL LABORATORY PTY. LTD.
61 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, C.I. Phone MF 5779

**For Fine Chemicals
of Finest Quality**

CONSULT

HENRY H. YORK & CO. PTY. LTD.

NEW SOUTH WALES

82 Clarence Street.
SYDNEY
Phone: BX 3151

VICTORIA

573-583 Lonsdale St.,
MELBOURNE
Phone: MU 8673

QUEENSLAND

17 Brereton Street.
BRISBANE
Phone: J 2582

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

108 Beaufort Street.
PERTH
Phone: BW 1608

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

456 Port Road,
HINDMARSH
Phone: LU 8570

VICTORIA—Continued

had been issued to members of the Police Force to exercise strict control over the issue of permits to purchase cyanide, particularly during the open period for destruction of possums.

To the Department of Health, conveying opinion of the Board that sufficient evidence did not exist to justify the restriction of the supply of preparations containing Phenazone and/or Bromides to medical prescription.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, expressing a wish to meet members of the Board in conference to discuss the question of prosecutions under the Dangerous Drugs Regulations. It was agreed that representatives of the Board meet Guild representatives as requested.

From a Municipal Health Inspector, reporting that he had received a further complaint concerning the premises of a pharmaceutical chemist. It was agreed that an Inspector of the Board should accompany the Health Inspector on an inspection of the pharmacy concerned.

To the Police Department, advising that Mr. H. A. Braithwaite would be available to deliver a lecture to the Detective Training School on September 12, on the provisions of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration: Franz Fischer, Final Exam., Vic., 6/3/57; Robert Bouring Douglas, Final Exam., Vic., 11/6/57; Alfred Edwyn Arkle, Ph. Soc., Great Britain; Richard James Watson, Final Exam., Vic., 11/6/57; Joan Mary Miller; John William Arrott Dartnell; Margaret Macfarlane, 22/8/57.

Erasure of Names from Register: John Barclay Robinson (decd. 13/8/57).

Managers and Relievers Notified: 58.

Business Changes Notified: 3.

New Businesses Opened: 3.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered: 3.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred: 1.

Early Entries November Final Examination: 2.

Certificates of Exemption Issued: 3.

Certificates of Identity Issued: 2.

Opium Permits Issued: 8.

Permits to Sell Cyanide Issued: 1.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued: 2.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued: 1.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued: 63.

Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs: 4.

Police Reports re Poisonings: Arsenic, 4, fatal; Weed-killer, 1, fatal; Sleeping tablets, 1, non-fatal.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—The Registrar reported to the Board that all persons who had been selected for admission to the Course in 1957, had been placed in apprenticeships and that all of the indentures had been lodged for registration.

Oral Examination.—On the suggestion of Mr. Callister, it had been agreed that specimens for use at the oral examinations be overhauled and, if necessary, renewed in preparation for the forthcoming examinations.

Final Examination.—The President reported that 42 entries had been received for the Final Examination held in August-September. Ten candidates had passed and there were a number of partial passes. The action of the President in arranging for publication of the results was approved. The reports of the Examiners were received and adopted.

Presentation of Final Examination Certificates, Wilson Hall, October 28.—A report of the proposed arrangements was made by the Registrar and the suggestions of the Centenary Committee were approved. The President said that if the Committee wished that a distinguished visitor to the Centenary should present these certificates he would be happy on this occasion for this to be arranged. Members of the Board expressed their appreciation of the President's gesture, and it was sug-

gested that if Mr. F. W. Adams were requested to present the certificates the President should introduce him and make some appropriate remarks.

Forthcoming Visit of Mr. F. W. Adams.—Reference was made to the forthcoming visit to Melbourne of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. F. W. Adams, for the Centenary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Members of the Board considered that an opportunity should be provided for Mr. Adams to attend a formal Board meeting, and tentative arrangements were made for the holding of a meeting during Mr. Adams' stay in Melbourne.

Specified Drugs Regulations.—The Registrar tabled a report and recommendations from the Board's legal advisers concerning draft amending regulations which had been prepared. It was resolved that these be considered in detail at the next meeting.

Registration Fee for 1958.—The Board received and considered a communication from the Department of Health concerning a recommendation that the registration fee payable in December, 1957, should be fixed at £3/3/-.

Medical Act—Proposed Amendment.—Advice was received from the Health Department that the Minister did not propose to introduce an amending Act during the present session. The question of new legislation relating to curriculum and examinations was urgent and was involved with the preparations for transfer to a new College building. It was resolved that the Minister be requested to meet a deputation from the Board.

Offences.—After considering reports submitted to it the Board instructed that legal advice be sought concerning a proposal that two chemists be called before the Board.

Kerosene.—Further consideration was given to a suggestion that control on the sale of Kerosene might be brought under the Poisons Act, and it was resolved that the matter be discussed with representatives of the Health Department and distributors.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statements, and accounts totalling £1083/0/7 were passed for payment.

General.—It was resolved that a letter of congratulation be forwarded to Mr. R. M. Cunningham on his appointment as Director of Pharmaceutical Services of Australia in succession to Mr. G. G. Jewkes.

The meeting then terminated.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on September 4, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. F. W. Johnson (Vice-President) in the chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, L. Long, C. N. McLeod, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, C. P. A. Taylor, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary) and R. H. Borowski (Assistant to Secretary).

Leave of Absence.—Mr. E. Scott (President) absent overseas.

Correspondence.—The following correspondence was dealt with:

To Mr. A. K. Lloyd, thanking him for donation of £50 for purchase of equipment.

To Mr. Colin C. Davies, thanking him for gift of £200 for purchase of equipment.

From Mrs. F. V. Corbett, Mrs. C. A. Pickford and Mrs. Norman Pleasance and family, thanking Council for expressions of sympathy in recent bereavements.

To Secretary, British Medical Association, giving details re complaint of alleged unethical conduct of a medical practitioner.

Let TOPPINS

*Attend to your requirements
also for:-*

TABLETS TINCTURES
SPECIALITIES Etc.
and
OWN NAME
packs of pharmaceuticals

AMINEL

An antacid preparation for use in the treatment of Gastric Hyperacidity, Peptic Ulcers, Dyspepsia and Flatulence. Pleasantly flavoured.

EACH FLUID OUNCE INCLUDES:

Apple pectin	7 grains
Kaolin	90 grains
Dihydroxy Aluminium Amino- acetate	15 grains

Supplies are readily available:

Enquire re discounts and bonus issues.

**R. D. TOPPIN
& SONS PTY. LTD.**

*Manufacturing Pharmaceutical
Chemists*

45-51 Crystal Street, Petersham, N.S.W.

Phones: Cable Address:
LM 2023, LM 4870 TOPPINSONS, SYDNEY

Representatives in All States:

QUEENSLAND: S. H. Stewart, Hamilton Street, Brighton,
Sandgate, Brisbane. Sandgate 2324.
TASMANIA: H. T. Grounds, 152A Collins Street, Hobart.
B 3511, B 2370.
VICTORIA: John Kiddell, 458 Beach Road, Beaumaris, S.10.
XF 4641, WX 8766.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Arthur Searcy & Son Ltd., 138 Grote
Street, Adelaide. LA 2891.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Geoff Martin & Son, 83 Brisbane
Street, Perth. BF 1791.

VICTORIA—Continued

To the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, advising Council does not object to adoption of lapel badge.

To Mr. Eric Scott, forwarding copy of letter from Dr. R. P. Fischelis, Secretary, American Pharmaceutical Association, re representation at Centenary.

To a pharmaceutical manufacturer, expressing objection to advertising on face of envelopes sent through the post.

To the Medical Secretary, British Medical Association, forwarding for medical museum an original letter from Dr. John Singleton, dated 1868.

From the Association of Turkish Pharmacists, seeking information re prescription pricing. Referred to Federal Secretary of Guild.

To Mr. Barclay C. Robinson, conveying sympathy in the death of his father.

To Mr. David C. Lumsden, advising him of appointment as demonstrator and lecturer.

To Mr. B. A. Locke, congratulating him on appointment as a Justice of the Peace.

To Mr. Stanley R. Curtis, Secretary, School of Pharmacy, University of London, conveying thanks for courtesy and information given to Mr. Murphy, Society's architect.

To Superintendent of Telephones, supporting applications of members for installation of telephones.

Appointment of Lecturer.—With reference to the letter concerning the appointment of Mr. David Lumsden to the College staff, the Chairman stated that Mr. Lumsden had accepted the position and was now engaged as a member of the staff.

First Aid Classes.—The Council received a report that the initial First Aid Class for first-year students had been completed, and of the 59 candidates who sat for the examination, 53 had passed. The second course had been commenced to cater for the remaining first-year students, and this course would finish about the second week in December.

Election of Honorary Life Members

Mr. A. B. Rundle, of Wangaratta: The Council at this meeting elected Mr. A. B. Rundle to the Honorary Life Members' List. Mr. Rundle passed the Final Examination in 1899.

Mr. A. W. Whittle: Mr. Whittle, who had been a member of the Society since 1931, was also elected as an Honorary Life Member.

Discussion Group Reports.—A letter had been received by the Council asking that reports of the Discussion Group meetings should be forwarded to country members of the Society. After a full discussion on this matter, the Council resolved that the present reports of these lectures in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" were the only practical method at the present time, but consideration would be given to printing selected lectures in the "Monthly Bulletin" published by the Society.

A.P.F.—The A.P.F. Revision Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia had stated that they were not in favour of either an Addendum or Supplement to the present A.P.F., but that rather a new A.P.F. should be prepared. A report of the Victorian Society's A.P.F. Revision Committee would be available at the next Council meeting. Mr. Hull further reported on the meeting of this committee, and expressed the opinion that as the A.P.F. was so vital to pharmacy and to this Society, that meetings of this committee should be held at least quarterly. It was interesting to note that the adoption of the A.P.F. by the hospitals was proceeding in strength and growing. A suggestion

had been made concerning the inclusion of a Dental Addendum in the A.P.F., and it had been suggested at the meeting of this committee that this Council should attempt to establish a Dento-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee. The Council resolved that contact would be made with the Victorian Dental Association in regard to this suggestion.

Poisons Campaign.—Mr. Attiwill had forwarded a report that the manufacturers' organisations were preparing a pamphlet which would be distributed to every household in Australia through chemists' shops.

A letter had been received from the Victorian Society of Hospital Pharmacists dealing with the dangers of Kerosene poisoning, and a copy of this letter had been sent forward to the Pharmacy Board for opinion and any necessary action.

New Member Elected.—Alfred Forbes Bray.

Transfer From Apprentice to Full Membership.—Alfred Roger Bodinnar, Cynthia Joy Morley, Patricia Ellen Scott.

Apprentice Members Elected.—Patricia Ann Townley, Jill Frances Duncan, Trazel Mary Schneider.

Centenary Arrangements.—A combined meeting of the Centenary and Social Committees had been held, and considerable progress had been made. A series of lectures had been arranged and members were later advised of these by circular.

Most arrangements for the actual Centenary week commencing with the Church Services on Sunday, October 27, had now been finalised, and the Committees would meet frequently in the intervening period to attend to the details required for each of the centenary functions.

Social Committee.—The Social Committee had been augmented to look after the social side of the Centenary celebrations, and in this regard two of the lady students had been co-opted to the Committee. This committee will meet frequently during the next few weeks to plan the activities during the Centenary period.

College Building.—The Chairman reported that many of the difficulties which had beset the Council during the month were now on the way to being resolved; it would appear that building would commence in the near future. Arrangements have been finalised for the laying of the foundation stone as scheduled for Wednesday, October 30, at 3 p.m.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Meeting, Adelaide, August 24-27, 1958.—The Council had been informed that Mr. A. W. Callister would be elected President of Section "O" at this next A.N.Z.A.A.S. meeting; because of this in particular, the Council should bear the matter in mind with regard to attendance at this Conference in Adelaide.

Presidential Badge and Chain.—Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. had offered to present to the Pharmaceutical Society a Presidential Badge and Chain of Office as a Centenary gift. The Chairman stated that this was a generous offer by this company, and after discussion, the Council agreed that the offer of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. should be accepted, and that a letter of thanks and appreciation should be sent to them. It was understood that this Badge and Chain would be made available in time for use during the ceremonial occasions associated with the Centenary period.

Apprenticeship and National Service Training.—The Council discussed this matter at length, and confirmed the view that the statement issued by the Pharmacy Board in regard to this particular Act was the only interpretation that can be placed upon it.

Use of the Word "Royal."—The Council had made some inquiries in respect to the possible use of the word "Royal" in the title of the College of Pharmacy, and the Premier's Department had asked that further information should be supplied.

Veterinary Liaison.—A report that the Victorian

Ingram's
LONDON.

Makers of fine surgical rubber goods since 1847 and known the world over for quality.

Famous trade names

PERFEX

ENEMAS

OMEGA

BREAST RELIEVERS

HERCULES

WHIRLING SPRAYS

Pharmacists: Your wholesaler is always happy when your order specifies the above lines because they are guaranteed faultless.

Wholesalers: We are at your service to assist with details for F.O.B. ordering and carry small stocks for your convenience.

AGENTS:

DORMAY CO. PTY. LIMITED

29 Reiby Place, Sydney

Successful treatment
of HYPERHIDROSIS with
METHOBARBITAL

Anglo-Swiss Brand of PHEMITONE B.P.

"A daily dose of 0.2 to 0.4 gm. (3 to 6 grains) of Mephobarbital was sufficient to relieve the symptoms . . . Unless given in doses above 0.4 to 0.6 gm. daily, Mephobarbital rarely causes toxic symptoms."—Wilson G. Scanlon, M.D., J.A.M.A., 150:1 (September 6, 1952).

Prescription Packings: Bottles of 100 tablets, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. 1 or gr. 3. (These tablets are light green and grooved.)

Complete literature on request.

ANGLO-SWISS DRUG CO. PTY. LTD.
92 PITT ST., SYDNEY. BW 1438

Be First Aid Minded!

There are
58 distinct
patterns of



No. 7 "Sanax" First Aid Case.

"SANAX"
FIRST AID CASES

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler.

For illustrations and details write direct to

THE SANAX CO.,

849 Nepean Highway, Moorabbin, Vic.
P.O. Box 61, Moorabbin.

VICTORIA—Continued

Branch of the Guild were meeting with the Victorian Veterinary Association was discussed.

Year Book.—The Secretary presented a report of a discussion with the publishers of the Year Book, particularly in relation to the amounts that advertisers pay for space in this publication. The Secretary pointed out that without this advertising space this publication would cost the Society a considerable amount, should the advertising be curtailed, as was the intention with the deletion of the Buyers' Guide.

Mr. Adams' Visit.—The Secretary reported that arrangements were well in hand for the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and that following conversations with him, a prepared itinerary had been forwarded. It was agreed by the Council that Mr. Adams should be invited to be present at the October meeting of the Council.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £17,126/5/2. Accounts totalling £4,139/12/3 were passed for payment.

THE P.D.L.

**Directors'
Meeting**

The 395th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on September 18, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, C. C. Fewtrell, E. A. O. Moore, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

To the widow of a member, forwarding letter of sympathy and offer of assistance following the death of her husband. The Secretary said after the widow had telephoned him he arranged for one of the Directors to meet and advise her. Shortly before the time appointed for the interview the widow, who was then in conference with her solicitor, telephoned to say that she would be unable to keep the appointment, and indications were that the business would be sold.

A member telephoned asking for a form of agreement of sale of a business. The Secretary said he had put it to the member that, in an important matter such as this, it might be safer to seek legal advice rather than rely on a standard form of agreement available from law stationers.

To the Public Relations Secretariat, conveying the offer of the Directors to contribute towards the cost of production of the dies for the postmark slogan, "Keep poisons from children." Letter of thanks received.

A member who proposed leaving Australia permanently in the new year inquired the position regarding his chemists' indemnity cover. Informed that it would be wise to renew the policy as usual. At the time of sale of the business two alternatives would be open: (a) either the purchaser would take over the unexpired portion of the insurance to September, 1958 (a matter of negotiation), or (b) Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. would allow a pro rata refund based on the amount of premium paid.

To the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., forwarding the names of two prospects for accident and sickness insurance.

To the Branch Secretaries, asking that the annual returns be prepared and forwarded so as to reach the head office not later than October 11.

To the Queensland Branch, conveying the decision of the Directors as regards the conditions that would apply for the arranging of chemists' indemnity insurance for the Roma Street Pharmacy, a co-operative business being conducted by 19 chemists in the area.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Miss B. J. S. Lyons, Rochester; Messrs. B. J. Gambetta, Mildura, and H. A. Malcolm, Kensington.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported briefly on some matters discussed at the meeting of the Committee of Management of the Journal held on September 16.

Legal Advice.—A member wrote stating that a client whose wife was in hospital for a period, and had had some medicines, ordered for her, had come in to see him regarding the account. He wanted to know what the medicine was used for and other information, and said he would not pay his account until he received the prescriptions. The solicitor advised that, in general, the husband, who was only liable for necessities purchased by him on behalf of his wife, was in theory entitled to know what were the actual goods delivered to his wife for which he was being asked to pay. If the wife were to authorise the chemist to give the information to the husband, then he thought the chemist should do so. From the practical point of view, he considered that the chemist should write to the wife informing her that her husband had asked for a copy of the prescriptions, and asking her whether she authorised the chemist to supply the husband with the information; or, alternatively, whether she would prefer to pay the account herself.

A member whose private residence was the subject of an approach by the local Municipal Council, with a view to resumption of the site "for municipal activities," inquired his legal position. The solicitor suggested that the power of the Council compulsorily to acquire land and dwellings should be checked against the purposes authorised by the Local Government Acts, and that the member engage a local solicitor to watch his interests and conduct any negotiations.

Claims.—A Director reported the result of inquiries he had made during the month in company with the solicitor. They recommended that the claim in question be settled.

Two incidents were reported since the last meeting, but no claim seemed likely to result now.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £2056/10/1. Accounts totalling £2024/16/10 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.40 p.m., after some items of general business had been dealt with.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on September 3, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. L. C. Davies (Vice-President) in the Chair, Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley, W. R. Iliffe, F. L. Flint, A. K. Lloyd, A. O. C. Blake, A. Rigg, M. J. Miles, S. M. Adams, W. J. Langtry, W. L. Hilyard, F. H. Bedford, J. J. Cocking, S. G. Robson, C. I. Molloy, C. M. Waters, K. Munday, A. C. Evans, Miss R. McGillivray and the Associate Secretary.

Closing of Poll.—The time for the closing of the poll for the election of two Vice-Presidents was declared to be 8.25 p.m. Miss McGillivray was appointed to assist Mr. Adams in counting the ballot papers.

NO. 4.

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

CHRISTY C. J. Vitamin E in menopause: preliminary report of experimental and clinical study. *AM. J. OBSTET. GYNECOL.* 50, 84-7 (1945).

Treatment of severe symptoms of vasomotor instability was instituted in 25 patients, 22 to 55 years of age, of whom 1 was in the natural menopause and 24 in artificially instituted menopause. The daily dose given varied from 10 to 30 mg. tocopherol acetate, according to the degree of severity of the symptoms. Treatment was continued for 1 to 6 weeks depending upon the degree of response. The entire group of cases responded to the treatment and showed either complete relief or very marked improvement. No untoward after-effects were noted.

In some of the cases relief of vasomotor instability was more easily obtained with the use of vitamin E than with the use of estrogens; however, the chief advantage of vitamin E over estrogens is its freedom from stimulative effect on the genital system or on the parenchyma of the breast. Because vitamin E has no carcinogenic effect, it may be used quite freely in menopausal patients suffering from neoplasms.

FERGUSON H. E. The use of vitamin E in menopausal syndrome. *VIRGINIA MED. MONTH.* 75, 447-8 (1948).

Sixty of 66 patients with severe menopausal symptoms were completely relieved when treated with 15 to 30 mg. tocopherol daily. Occasionally, weekly intramuscular injections of 100 mg. of tocopherol were also required in stubborn cases. No objectionable side effects were noted.

RUBENSTEIN B. B. Vitamin E diminishes the vasomotor symptoms of menopause. *FED. PROC.* 7, 106 (1948).

Seventeen patients with severe vasomotor symptoms could not be relieved with barbiturates or placebos. All obtained prompt and complete relief with estrogens. In 14 of the 17 patients marked reduction in symptoms occurred on the administration of 75 mg. per day of Vitamin E. Only 6 obtained complete relief. Vitamin E may be useful in the treatment of those cases of severe menopausal symptoms in which estrogens are contraindicated.

Inserted in the interests of Pharmacists by the manufacturers of Co-Pherol-E Capsules:

Pro-Vita Products Pty. Ltd.,
422 Collins Street, Melbourne.

"Greba"

EYEBROW TWEEZERS

The Tweezer that really does grip
Patented spring action ★ Best stainless steel

A must in Beauty Care

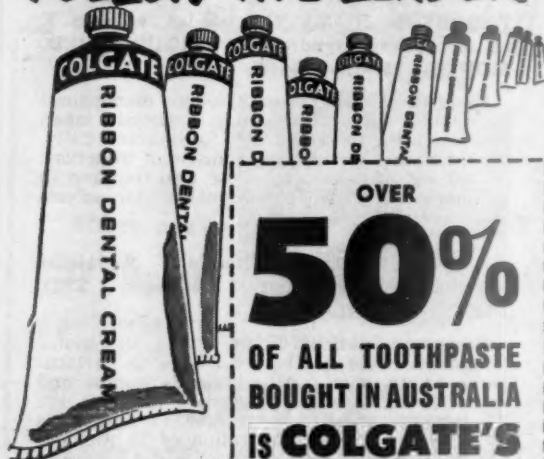
NOW AVAILABLE
in entirely new pack

Half-dozen to attractive showcard

*Pharmacists: Enquire from your
regular Wholesaler for these.*

Dormay Co. Pty. Limited
29 Reiby Place, Sydney. BU 3806

FOLLOW THE LEADER



Sales are stimulated
by constant powerful
advertising in magazines
and newspapers
AND Bob Dyer's
most "listened-to"
shows on the air.

OVER
50%
OF ALL TOOTHPASTE
BOUGHT IN AUSTRALIA
IS COLGATE'S

**STOCK AND DISPLAY
TOOTHPASTES IN LINE WITH
THIS HUGE PUBLIC DEMAND
AND TAKE THE LEAD IN
YOUR OWN BUSINESS**

Representative: S. A. Dyer, 100, George St., Sydney. Tel. 100. COLGATE DENTAL CREAM and COLGATE TOOTHPASTE

K1308

VICTORIA—Continued

Correspondence.—A letter from Mr. J. C. Kersey regarding the adoption of the Lex decimal currency was received without comment.

A letter from Mr. T. K. G. Sarah regarding weights and measures inspection and dispensing fees was referred to the Executive and Pricing Committees.

A letter from the Public Relations Secretariat regarding the "Medicine Danger to Children" campaign was discussed, and it was decided that £20 should be paid towards the cost of the campaign provided the six Pharmaceutical Societies and other Guild Branches agree to do the same.

A further letter from the Public Relations Secretariat, asking for suggestions in the publication of a Guild booklet outlining achievements of the Guild, was referred to the Executive.

Returning Officer's Report.—Mr. Adams, Returning Officer, announced the result of the ballot for Vice-Presidents, declaring that Mr. F. Bedford and Mr. K. L. C. Davies were the successful candidates. He thanked Miss McGillivray for assisting in the count, and Mr. Crowley congratulated those elected.

Mr. Bedford then took his seat as Vice-President.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Blake agreed to hold his notice of motion until the next meeting.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. A. F. Bray, West Brunswick; K. H. Billing, Yarrowonga; and L. B. Allen, Collingwood.

The following were re-entered: Mr. M. R. Rodd, Dandenong, via Dandenong; and Mr. G. E. Walker, Ashburton.

Branches of Mr. C. Harvey, at Hampton; and Mr. E. H. Baker, at Warragul, were recorded.

Election of Committees.—The following Committees were elected:—

Pricing Committee.—Messrs. N. F. Keith (Chairman), A. O. C. Blake, F. H. Bedford, R. I. Hamilton, W. R. Iliffe, A. Hull, and M. Beaumont.

Trade and Commerce Committee.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (Chairman), Members of the Executive and co-opted Members.

Wages Board Advisory Committee.—Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley (Chairman), N. C. Manning, N. F. Keith, D. McEwen, E. Beacham, C. P. A. Taylor and K. L. C. Davies.

Victorian Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—Messrs. N. F. Keith and W. R. Iliffe.

State Finance Committee.—Messrs. J. W. D. Crowley, S. M. Adams, W. J. Langtry and F. Bedford.

H.B.A. Liaison Committee.—Messrs. N. F. Keith and W. R. Iliffe.

Tripartite Committee.—Messrs. N. F. Keith, J. W. Crowley, K. L. C. Davies, A. O. C. Blake and F. H. Bedford.

P.A.T.A. Representatives.—Messrs. H. C. B. Henshall and W. J. Langtry.

Wages Board Representatives.—Messrs. E. Beacham, C. P. A. Taylor and J. W. D. Crowley.

Hospital Committee.—Messrs. S. M. Adams and A. K. Lloyd.

State Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee.—Messrs. S. Adams and J. W. D. Crowley.

Lodge and Contract Dispensing Committee.—Messrs. J. Gosstray (Chairman), F. H. Bedford, R. H. MacAuley, W. R. Iliffe, E. F. Hayes and W. M. Craig.

On the motion of Mr. Iliffe, seconded by Mr. Hilyard, Mr. J. K. Gosstray was co-opted as a Member of the State Branch Committee.

P.A.T.A. Report.—Mr. Langtry reported that P.A.T.A. had been policing price cutters of Kotex and Modess, with satisfactory results.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Iliffe (Chairman) reported that the Merchandising Service had protested against the low margin on Optrex Eye Drops. He also reported that the Merchandising Service had been requested to attend to the matter of price cutting of Tek Tooth Brushes in certain suburbs. He asked members to accept the report of the Federal Trade and Commerce Conference which was published in "Gilseal News." The matter of Colgate's Christmas promotion was raised and there were some protests against the company's policy of sending goods which were not ordered.

Lodge Committee Report.—Mr. Iliffe reported that the Friendly Societies had opened a dispensary in Horsham.

District Reports.—

District No. 19.—Owing to the absence of the delegate, the Chairman ruled that this District's remit be held over till the next meeting.

District No. 4.—

Distribution of Tafon.—This District again urged that the principle of supply through wholesalers should apply to Tafon and requested that the matter be referred to the Trade and Commerce Committee for an early reply.

Kotex, Modess Price Cutting.—The District thanked the State Branch Committee for the work already done and suggested that a continuous watch be kept.

N.H.S. and P.M.S.—This District requested more frequent reprints of P.M.S. Price Lists and the inclusion of Lotio Calaminae A.P.F. Attention was also drawn to Inhalation Benz. Co. A.P.F., for which the price of 6/8 is shown. When priced out the price should be 8/3. It was decided that this should be referred to Federal Office.

Guild Insurance Company.—It was agreed that the Victorian Branch would lose income if a Federal Guild Insurance Company was formed. The delegates from Districts No. 2a, 13 and 18 reported that their members were against the proposal and were satisfied with the present arrangements for insurance.

Show Day.—Thursday, September 26, was declared a half holiday from 12 noon. It was decided that Districts be asked to report whether the business done on that morning warrants opening next year.

Annual Meeting.—Resolved that the decisions of the annual meeting be implemented by forwarding the motions carried to Federal Office. The Committee thanked Mr. Bedford for the address he gave to the annual meeting and the support rendered on that occasion.

Labels by Eli Lilly.—It was decided to write and congratulate this company on the type of labels used on its products.

Theraderm.—The Trade and Commerce Committee were delegated to investigate this line.

District Boundaries.—Several members reported on the proposed revision of district boundaries and the Chairman requested that districts submit their suggestions in writing.

The meeting closed at 11.50 p.m.

P.D.L. will provide helpful advice to the widow or dependants of a member

R H O N E
P O U L E N C
of Paris

MANUFACTURERS OF
**RHODIA
BRAND**

F I N E
C H E M I C A L S

Caffeine & Salts
Ephedrine & Salts
Theophylline & Salts
Theobromine & Salts
Ethylvanillin & Coumarin
Antipyretics-Barbiturates
Antibiotics (Penicillin Strep-
tomycin Dihydrostreptomycin)

SOCIÉTÉ PARISIENNE
D'EXPANSION CHIMIQUE

"SPECIA"

SPECIA BRAND
"Didromycin" (Dihydrostreptomycin
Sulphate) 1 and 5 gram Vials

Sole Australian Agents

H. J. LANGDON & CO. PTY. LTD
Established 1852 503 COLLINS STREET 120 HARRIS STREET
being LANGDON MELBOURNE PYRMONT N.S.W.
Tel. M.B. 2511-5 Tel. M.W. 233
M.W. 108

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, September 30, 1957 1147

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. A. B. Gainford, of Milton road, Auchenflower, has opened a branch pharmacy at Badminton street East, Mt. Gravatt.

Obituary.—It is with deep regret that we report the death during the month of two well-known master pharmacists in the Brisbane area. We refer to the late **Mr. A. B. Hamilton**, of Albion, and the late **Mr. A. Darrouzet**, of Lutwyche. To their widows and families sincere sympathy is extended.

ENGAGEMENTS

Engagements of interest in Pharmaceutical circles announced during the month include—

Miss Elizabeth-Anne Tomlinson, of Ascot, whose fiancé is **Mr. William N. Peters**, of "Laidlaw," Longreach.

Mr. P. G. Seeney, Lutwyche, who has announced his engagement to **Miss Fay J. Rose**, of New Farm.

Mr. Peter Burrows, whose fiancée is **Miss Lorna Skellern**, Yeerongpilly.

Congratulations and good wishes!

GUILD COMMITTEE AND OFFICE-BEARERS

Guild office-bearers 1957-58 are—

President—**Mr. W. A. Lenehan**.

Vice-President—**Mr. C. A. Nichol**.

Hon. Treasurer—**Mr. A. W. Eberhardt**.

Other members of the committee for the ensuing year will be Messrs. **A. Bell**, **A. B. Chater**, **J. J. Delahunty**, **H. Darrouzet**, **L. Hall**, **L. W. Huxham**, **W. E. Martin**, **A. M. McFarlane**, **F. H. Phillips** and **R. M. Ward**.

Congratulations are extended to the office-bearers and good wishes extended to them and the members of the committee for a further pleasant and successful term of office.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The Virginia Golf Club was the venue of the golf club outing on August 25. The weather and the course were ideal for golf, and some very good scores were returned on the day. The results were as follows—

A Grade Stableford—**Morrie Lee**, 33 points.

B Grade Stableford—**Bert Benjamin**, 36 points.

Four-ball Aggregate Stableford—**Jack Wheeler** and **Brian O'Connell**, 64 points.

Associates' Stableford—**Pat Brusasco**, 26 points.

Putting Competition—**Brian O'Connell**.

The 1958 Australian Chemists' Golf Carnival will be held in Sydney from May 4 to 9. Queensland has received an invitation to send 30 players. All members are requested to make early plans, and if available, to notify the Secretaries as soon as possible. Accommodation will be arranged by the N.S.W. Club at Usher's Hotel.

NEW MEMBER OF GUILD COMMITTEE

At the September meeting of the State Branch Committee, the President, **Mr. W. A. Lenehan**, extended a welcome to **Mr. Henri Darrouzet**, recently nominated to the Committee.

Mr. Darrouzet attended the Brisbane Grammar School and was apprenticed to his father, the late **Mr. A. Darrouzet**, at Lutwyche. He qualified in 1951 and undertook relieving positions in Brisbane and the southern states.

In 1952 **Mr. Darrouzet** enjoyed a trip overseas with his parents. On return to Brisbane he opened his own pharmacy at Bald Hills in 1953.

Unfortunately, **Mr. Darrouzet** has suffered bereavement within recent weeks through the sudden passing of his father. This has necessitated **Mr. Darrouzet** taking over the management of his father's pharmacy at Lutwyche and appointing a manager to his pharmacy at Bald Hills.

We trust that **Mr. Darrouzet's** association with the Guild Committee will prove both pleasurable and interesting.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' BOWLING CLUB

The mid-week game for September was played at the Coorparoo Club and resulted in a win for the chemists. Four rinks enjoyed the afternoon's game and the scores were—

	Chemists	Coorparoo
Gillies, Allison, Carvosso, Hall	25	24
Dr. Moreton, Dr. Watters, Campbell, Fitzsimmons	30	12
McGuire, Thorsen, Waldron, Coffey	32	23
Vance, Everett, Wagner, Ward	24	24
	111	83

Lou Hall's rink won the trophy spoons.

On September 15 an all-day pairs competition was enjoyed at the Booroodabin green. Twenty-eight players joined in. Three rounds were played with leads rotating each round. Trophies donated by **Dr. Pye** were presented to the winners, who were—

Skips—1st, **H. Lenehan**, 9 points plus 26; 2nd, **R. Chard**, 7 points plus 10; 3rd, **G. Stephens**, 6 points plus 14.

Leads—1st, **E. H. McWatters**, 9 points plus 27; 2nd, **C. L. Archibald**, 9 points plus 26; 3rd, **R. F. Wiley**, 6 points plus 21.

The club is looking forward to the Interstate visit to Sydney from October 13 to 19. A party of 28 bowlers and nine ladies will make the trip. It is pleasing to see among the party a number of country members, including **Dr. Hill**, Messrs. **E. W. Vance**, **G. Nolan**, **L. Wilson**, of Ipswich; **G. Stephens**, **Bangalow**; **A. E. Wright**, **Goomeri**; **R. F. Newman**, **Nanango**; **G. E. Cain**, **Pittsworth**, and **W. E. Martin**, **Southport**.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on September 12.

Attendance.—Messrs. **R. V. S. Martin** (President), **L. A. Stevens**, **I. M. Young**, **K. Woods**, **B. F. Page**, **G. R. Wells**, **J. E. McCaskie**, **Miss G. Elliot** and the Secretary.

"Whytecliffe" Supper Dance.—**Mr. Woods** said this was a very successful function. It was well attended, and well catered for.

The President said he desired to thank **Mr. Woods** and other members of the Social Sub-Committee for the arrangements that they had made. He agreed that the function was very pleasing.

ECZEMA?

INFECTION?

OR BOTH?

The Difficult Diagnosis

Diagnosis between an infected skin condition
and an eczema is sometimes difficult.

Cortibiotic



skin ointment

1.5% of Soframycin and 0.5% of prednisolone in a
bland water-miscible vehicle in 5 and 15G. tubes.

Cortibiotic ointment covers both possibilities, as the
Soframycin controls the infection, while the prednisolone
checks the eczema.

Indications

Infected eczemas
Infected pruritic lesions
Otitis externa
Infected angular stomatitis
Intertrigo



LONDON, N.W.10.

ROUSSEL PHARMACEUTICALS (PTY.) LTD.,

Sole Distributors for Australia:

POTTER & BIRKS (PTY.) LTD.,

120 Pacific Highway, St. Leonards, N.S.W.

LS/0/27A



Nidoxital

FOR THE RELIEF OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING DURING PREGNANCY

In a recent study of 800 patients suffering from nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, 96% "received a complete remission of symptoms within 24 to 72 hours" with Nidoxital. Dosage.

One capsule every forty-five minutes for three doses . . . repeated at intervals of four hours. Ten capsules may be given per day with non-toxic effects from all five ingredients.



Masse

IS INVALUABLE DURING PREGNANCY

Masse Nipple Cream is invaluable in the last trimester of pregnancy for the preparation of breasts for nursing. Daily massage with Masse makes the nipples and areolae pliable and removes the scales that frequently cover the nipples. Masse is odourless, tasteless and non-toxic.

Masse NIPPLE CREAM contains 5-Amino acridine 0.0695% and allantoin 2% in a cream base. The base is highly emollient, preventing drying and hardening of the nipples.



Pharmaceutical Company
SYDNEY

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Education Meeting.—The President said it was hoped to have an Education Sub-Committee Meeting prior to this month's meeting of the Council. However, it had not been possible to arrange this, and he thought it would be best if the Secretary contacted Mr. Mellick in the near future to fix a date for holding a meeting of the Education Sub-Committee.

The President said later on in the meeting he would report on the interview the Guild President and he had had the previous week with the Minister for Health and Home Affairs, Dr. Noble. As a result of that visit it would be possible, no doubt, to have a joint meeting of the Guild Committee and the Society Council in the near future.

Correspondence.—To University of Queensland, advising the subjects which have been accepted as part requisites for a Fellowship Course. Stating some difficulty has been experienced in respect of Forensic Pharmacy and History of Pharmacy. However, enquiries are being made and when completed contact will again be made. Meanwhile, expressing the Council's thanks to Professor Webster and other members of the Professorial staff for their assistance and advice in helping to establish a Fellowship Course.

Angus & Robertson Ltd. and Grahame Book Company, enquiring if they can supply various books recommended by the Victorian College of Pharmacy for study for the Fellowship Course and the cost of same.

To Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, ordering 2,000 copies of the next edition of the A.P.F. Bulletin being issued by the Victorian Society and expressing appreciation for the opportunity given Queensland to participate.

To F. W. Adams, Secretary-Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, extending an invitation for him to visit Queensland whilst he is visiting Australia.

To Dr. Kurt Aaron, inviting him to be Guest Speaker at the next meeting of the Discussion Group, which is planned for October 16.

To Mr. W. Harris, thanking him for the interesting lecture he gave to the Discussion Group at the July meeting.

To Dr. W. Noble, M.L.A., offering congratulations on behalf of the Pharmaceutical profession on his appointment to the important position of Minister for Health and Home Affairs in Queensland. Conveying best wishes for a successful and happy term of office as Minister for Health. Letter of thanks received.

To Mrs. Darrouzet and Mrs. Hamilton, conveying the sympathy of the Society in their bereavements.

Mr. A. Scott-Hyslop, thanking him for his suggestion that a recognised badge be worn by qualified personnel, and stating that enquiries will be made through the Bulletin to see what interest there is amongst members.

From Professor W. V. Macfarlane, accepting the Council's invitation to be guest speaker at the annual meeting on September 19.

From Mr. F. C. Kent (1), Forwarding proposed itinerary for Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Adams' visit to Australia, including the visit to Queensland; (2) News Bulletins from the Victorian Society for August and September; (3) Letter, extending an invitation for this Society to be represented at the Victorian Society's Centenary Celebrations.

From Mr. A. Scott-Hyslop, expressing appreciation for the parcel which was sent to him with the good wishes of the Council.

From Secretary, University Grants Commission, acknowledging copies of correspondence which have been forwarded.

From Mr. A. E. Axon, inviting this Society to be represented at a meeting to consider a fitting memorial to the late Dr. Otto Hirschfeld, former Chancellor of the University. After discussion, Mr. McCaskie agreed to represent the Society.

A.P.F.—A copy of letter and report from the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia re A.P.F. proposed revision, was received for comment. A copy of the report from South Australia was made available to each member of the A.P.F. Sub-Committee for their perusal.

From Mr. A. E. Bowey, announcing the date for the next meeting of Section "O," to be held in Adelaide next year, and trusting that this Society will be represented at the meeting.

From the Medimetric Institute, setting forth a research report of interest to the Pharmaceutical profession.

From the Pharmaceutical Press, London, announcing the issuing of the British National Formulary. It was resolved that one copy of the standard edition and one of the alternative edition be obtained.

New Full Members.—Miss J. DiBlasi, New Farm; Mr. E. A. Thompson, Annerley; Mr. M. Kirke, Ayr; Miss A. M. Millican, Townsville.

Associate Member.—Miss V. Ostwald, Newmarket.

Interview with Minister for Health and Home Affairs.—Mr. Martin reported, following receipt of a request from the Under Secretary to himself and the President of the Guild, that arrangements were made for the interview with Dr. Noble on September 5.

Mr. Lenehan and he were received most favourably by the Minister. Mr. Martin reported on matters which were discussed. Both Mr. Lenehan and he were very pleased with the interview. They were planning to hold a joint meeting of the Guild and Society Committees in the near future, and later resume their discussion.

Report of Liaison Meeting.—Mr. Martin said a copy of these Minutes had been submitted to each member of the Council. It would be seen that reference was made to a suitable obliterator for use on tubes for quick removal of existing printing, so that the chemists' label would fit neatly on the tube. He had reported on Mr. Young's success with the obliterator, and members of the Liaison Committee were very keen to see a demonstration.

Mr. Young said he would arrange for a sample to be made available to Mr. Lenehan so that he could see for himself the effectiveness of the obliterator.

Education Questionnaire.—Mr. Martin reported that 467 questionnaires had been distributed. Of this number 302 had voted in favour of the increased entrance to Pharmacy, four-year course, etc., and four had voted against the proposals; so it was evident that the great majority were in favour of raising the standard of pharmaceutical education in this State.

Victorian Society Centenary Celebrations.—Mr. Martin said he felt that this Society should be represented at the Centenary celebrations of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, to be held in Melbourne towards the end of October. Although he could not see his way clear to go, he knew Mr. Mellick would be pleased to attend on behalf of this Society.

Mr. Wells moved that Mr. Mellick's offer be accepted, and that arrangements be made for him to represent this Society at the Centenary of the Victorian Society. Seconded by Mr. Stevens. Carried.

Visit of Mr. F. W. Adams and Mrs. Adams.—Mr. Martin reported that advice had now been received that Mr. Adams, Registrar-Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Mrs. Adams, would include a visit to all States of the Commonwealth when they visited Melbourne for the Centenary of the Society in October. Their stay in Brisbane would be from Novem-

Now in TWO designs

Greg-Steel

Spatulas

Blade Sizes:
3½ in.—12 in. long.



MIX Ointments and make Pills quicker with either of these strong, flexible Spatulas manufactured from finest Carbon and Stainless Steel. Firm grip handles.

Special ointment Spatulas—3 in., 4 in., and 5 in. blades.
Pill Spatulas—5 in. blade.

Made in Australia by
GREGORY STEEL PRODUCTS PTY. LTD.
35 JOHNSTON STREET, COLLINGWOOD
Supplies obtainable from all leading Druggist Supply Houses

PREScription PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

Subscriptions are still being received for the year 1957.

Each card contains the following useful information concerning the product referred to:—

- Composition
- Indications
- Directions
- Pack
- Supplier
- Regulations requirements for all States

In addition, there is a Substances Index of the products listed in the cards issued in the earlier years and a revised key to Regulations for all States.

Available on subscription (£3/3/-) from

"THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY"

18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne

(Cards of 1955 and 1956—£2/2/- per year.)

We regret supplies of the cards issued in 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954 are no longer available.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

ber 6 to 9. The Secretary had contacted Lennons regarding accommodation for Mr. and Mrs. Adams during their stay in Brisbane.

Consideration was then given as to the type of function that should be arranged for welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and after discussion it was agreed that the Social Sub-Committee should arrange a programme and submit it to the next meeting of the Council.

Fellowship Course.—Mr. Martin said consideration had to be given to the finalisation of this Course, but he felt that this could be dovetailed with the Education Sub-Committee Meeting. Members of the Council agreed, and it was recommended that this matter be discussed when the Education Sub-Committee met.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on September 5, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. W. A. Lenehan (President), Messrs. C. A. Nichol, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, H. Darrouzet, F. W. Huxham, R. M. Ward, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty, A. Bell, A. McFarlane, A. W. Eberhardt and the Secretary.

Welcome to New Committee Member.—The President extended a welcome to the new member of the Committee, Mr. Henri Darrouzet. He trusted that he would have many years of service with the Guild Committee, and that he would find his association with the Committee a pleasant one. Since the last meeting, Mr. Lenehan said Mr. Darrouzet had lost his father, who had been a Guild member for the past 28 years. On behalf of members, Mr. Lenehan expressed to Mr. Darrouzet and his mother their sincere sympathy in their bereavement. He asked the Committee to stand as a token of respect for the late Mr. Darrouzet.

Office-Bearers for Ensuing Year.—The Secretary reported that nominations duly signed had been received as follows:—

President: Mr. W. A. Lenehan.

Vice-President: Mr. C. A. Nichol.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. W. Eberhardt.

Mr. Phillips, on behalf of the Committee, offered congratulations to the office-bearers, and wished them a very successful year of office.

Federal Delegate.—Mr. W. E. Martin was appointed Federal Delegate.

Second Delegate.—Mr. Martin moved that the delegate be the President or Vice-President, whoever is available at the time of the meeting. Seconded by Mr. Eberhardt. Carried.

Appointment of Sub-Committees.—It was agreed that this item of business be postponed until the October meeting.

New Members Elected.—Mr. P. J. Pollard, Toowong; Mr. G. G. Meredith, Ipswich and Mrs. A. F. Douglas, Corinda.

Branch Pharmacies.—David's Pharmacy, Tattersall's Building, Edward street, Brisbane, and Miss M. E. Watson, Beach Pharmacy, Maroochydyore.

Correspondence.—To Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, offering congratulations to the Society on attaining its centenary, and extending best wishes for an enjoyable and successful culmination of the centenary in October.

To Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., advising that owing to Mr. C. W. Noble's retirement from pharmacy and the State Branch Committee of the Guild, the Committee has appointed Mr. A. M. McFarlane to be a member of the Queensland Local Board of the Journal.—Acknowledgement received.

To Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Darrouzet and Mr. H. Darrouzet, conveying the sympathy of the President and members of the Guild Committee in their recent bereavements.

To A. W. McGibbony, expressing sympathy in his recent illness, and conveying personal good wishes for an early restoration to health and strength.—Letter of thanks received, stating he was pleased to advise he had made better progress than the doctors expected.

To Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, advising that Mr. Delahunty has been reappointed Guild representative to the Chamber.

From Federal Secretary, advising that the printing of the Fitzpatrick Calculator has been completed and copies will be available shortly for distribution.

From Pharmaceutical Relations Secretariat, stating Mr. Dallimore has advocated the publication of a Guild booklet regarding the achievements of the Guild since its existence 29 years ago, and inviting suggestions under headings which could be referred to in such a brochure.

Suggestions offered by this Committee were firstly, that reference should be made to the introduction of the wastage factor by the Guild; and secondly, where reference is made to the negotiations with the Federal Government concerning the Commonwealth Health Scheme, the position of the Guild as representing the chemists in all the negotiations should be stressed.

Medicine Danger to Children.—The Public Relations Secretariat enquired if this Branch would be willing to contribute £20 towards the cost of the dies for the post mark slogan, "Keep Poisons From Children." Resolved that this Branch co-operate accordingly.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported on correspondence he had received during the month.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters before the Board during the month.

Pricing Officers' Conference.—Mr. Chater said a very successful Pricing Officers' Conference was held in Melbourne at the beginning of August. He briefly enumerated some of the points which were raised.

Merchandising Conference.—Mr. Delahunty enumerated various items which were discussed at this Conference, held in Melbourne early in August. Firstly, the Conference opened with a review of sales of "Gilseal" and Chemist Only contract lines. Consideration was given to—

- Gilseal Baby Rusks.
- Gilseal Combine Dressing Rolls.
- Gilseal Dyes.
- Glucosjels.
- Gilseal Infra-red Lamps.
- Gilseal Medicated Confectionery.
- Dexsal.
- Nada and Sampson Toothbrushes.
- Dr. Newell's Eye Drops.
- Pharmatex.
- Penijec.
- Propain.
- Relaxa.
- Gilseal Superfatted Soap.
- "Your Family Chemist" National Radio Programme.
- Parke, Davis Vitamin Month.

Consideration was also given to—
"Information on Guild's Campaigns for Profit Margin."

- "Survey of the Guild's Christmas Promotion, 1956, and Plans for Christmas, 1957."
- "Self-Service and Super-Market Development in Australia."

INDEX



FOR
TINEA
AND OTHER
FUNGUS INFECTIONS
OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion.

Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The Cream—in 20-gram tubes

The Ointment—in 2-oz. tubes

The Powder—in 3-oz. sprinkler drums

ALFRED LAWRENCE & CO LTD
MELBOURNE

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Photograph Suppliers.
Guild Merchandising Competition.
Heinz Baby Foods.
Outdated Cosmetic Lines.
Sole Agencies.

Mr. Delahunty said an interesting discussion took place about helping chemists with merchandising.

One suggestion was a library of colour 35 mm. shots of outstanding merchandising displays which would be of assistance to chemists. Mr. Ross reported that he had seen films and stills, but none was satisfactory to pharmacy. It was felt that chemists might support this scheme and provide snaps towards such a library.

Mr. Lenehan thanked Mr. Delahunty and Mr. Chater for their comprehensive reports, which were very interesting, and for representing Queensland at the respective meetings.

Liaison Committee Meeting.—A report of the Liaison Committee meeting held on September 2, was tabled.

Mr. Lenehan said there was not a great deal of business for attention at this month's meeting of the Liaison Committee. The chief item was the letter sent from the Pharmaceutical Society, in which it advised that the Guild endorsed the views expressed which were forwarded to the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, pointing out that the organisations of pharmacy have perfect confidence in the Department and its method of administration of the poisons regulations in Queensland. This was forwarded as a result of an article in "Truth" of September 1, headed "Chemists in Support of Poisons."

Visit to State Minister for Health.—The President said that since last meeting a letter had been received from the Under Secretary, Department of Health and Home Affairs, stating that the Minister, Dr. Noble, desired to discuss with pharmaceutical representatives certain aspects in relation to pharmacy. A similar letter was received by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. Martin and he had that day had a discussion with Dr. Noble. They were very favourably received. During the discussion several items concerning the profession were raised.

Visit From Winner of Pfeiffer Scholarship.—Mr. Lenehan reported that he had received a letter from the Federal Secretary, advising that Mr. Frank Bedford, who recently returned from the United States after completing his scholarship under the Pfeiffer Foundation, was available to give a talk to members in Queensland on his impressions of pharmacy in the United States. Members said they would be very pleased to arrange a general meeting to be addressed by Mr. Bedford, and it was agreed that the date for such a meeting be arranged between this office and the Federal Secretary.

Ready Reckoner of Grains and Minims.—Mr. Chater reported that he had prepared this reckoner with necessary amendments for a reprint. He recommended that sufficient copies be ordered to enable a copy to be forwarded to each member. It was resolved that the matter be left in Mr. Chater's hands to make the necessary arrangements with the printer.

The meeting closed at midnight.

P.D.L. will provide helpful advice to the widow or dependants of a member

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

(Continued from page 1114)

Branch Pharmacy.—Mr. M. Southee, 53 St. George's Terrace, Perth.

Trade and Commerce Report.

"Dexsal."—Negotiations are in hand for the promotion of the summer campaign.

"Leukoplast."—Samples and prices of Leukoplast were tabled and discussed.

Introduction of New Ethicals.—The methods of introducing new ethicals were discussed at length. Some of the methods used by various suppliers were not wholly approved.

Moulded Products.—Several lines in this range had been reduced in price, but enquiries showed that they were discontinued lines and that all current lines would carry the agreed margin of profit.

Texcel Tape.—A special Christmas pack, bearing Christmas slogans, was being prepared for presentation to chemists.

Resolved that the Trade and Commerce report be accepted.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported on the position of the "Family Circle" and the introduction of Oral Insulin.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The latest alterations to the price book, including minor corrections of alphabetical order and list showing the mark-up, had been forwarded to all members for insertion in the price book.

Collie.—Varying reports had been received regarding the sale of Chemist Only lines in a Collie store. The Secretary would be going to Collie on September 13 to investigate the position.

Presentation to Mr. R. J. Healy.—Resolved that a suitable presentation be made to Mr. R. J. Healy at the next S.B.C. meeting in recognition of his long and valued service to the Guild as a member of the State Branch Committee.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

NO MORE TEACHERS?

TEACHER'S pay is a subject no wise man should touch for fear it may explode in his fountain pen. The trouble is tradition and Mr. Chips. Yet, in some parts of the world they're sitting up and taking notice of the grim prospects ahead if something isn't done to pay them more. A friend in the teaching profession—a pharmacist—reports on two appointments recently advertised, one in the United Kingdom, the other in this country. One is for a Lecturer in Pharmacognosy at the Bristol College of Technology and offers £1200 p.a. to start, rising to £1350. The other is for post of Lecturer in Pharmacy at a South African university and the salary offered is £800 rising to £1050 a year. It looks like a hopeless prospect to attract overseas teachers for our pharmacy schools in the face of these facts. And it's a poor show for our own teachers even without the overseas comparison.

He's right when he comments, "Unless something is done in the very near future, we are going to be without teachers of pharmacy."

—From "The Pharmaceutical Journal of South Africa," July, 1957.

TAIL PIECE

HERR KOELSCH, a German cesspit cleaner, who lives in the world-famous town where an equally famous eau-de-cologne factory has its headquarters, is to fight the company to the bitter end even after the West German appeal court upheld the Cologne court's ruling that Herr Koelsch was entitled to keep his present telephone number in spite of the nature of his occupation—a decision the perfume makers aren't keen to accept. What's all the fuss about? His phone number is 4711.

ASSURED CAREERS FOR PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

IN THE
R.A.A.F.

QUALIFICATIONS. To have passed the final qualifying examination in Pharmacy and be eligible (on attaining the age of 21 years) for registration with the Pharmacy Board, or its equivalent, in the State concerned.

DUTIES. Management of Pharmacy Department in R.A.A.F. Hospitals and Medical Stores, the dispensing of pharmaceuticals and the supply of all medical equipment.

POST GRADUATE STUDY. Facilities are available for approved courses of post graduate study.

REAL OPPORTUNITY for promotion, free medical and dental treatment, three weeks annual vacation. Generous pensions scheme.

Call or write for details (and it does not commit you in any way) from the Staff Officer Recruiting, Headquarters Training Command, R.A.A.F. Albert Park Barracks, Melbourne, S.C.3.

This headline has been read many million times in the last 12 months.

"Look, Mum!
I can walk again!"



You've seen these advertisements in the "Women's Weekly," "Woman's Day and Home" and "New Idea," and you've seen your own sales of Roboleine increasing month by month.

We're backing you!

So check your supplies of Roboleine now!

Roboleine

THE FOOD THAT BUILDS THE BODY

In 12 oz. and 36 oz. Jars

From all wholesalers and from:

Agents: MUIR & NEIL PTY. LTD.
Melbourne & Sydney

ZEAL'S MAGNIFYING CLINICAL THERMOMETERS



with Special Index Guide—
Easy to Read

OUTSTANDING POINTS

IN CONNECTION WITH

ZEAL'S Clinical Thermometers

- 1 THE TIME OF REGISTRATION DEPENDS UPON THE SIZE OF THE BULB. COMPARE THE SIZE OF OUR BULBS WITH THOSE OF OTHER MAKES ALL ZEAL'S CLINICALS WILL, UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS, REGISTER IN THE TIME STATED ON THE THERMOMETER.
- 2 THE MAGNIFICATION OF THE MERCURY COLUMN IS ALWAYS PERFECTLY CLEAR, ONLY THE BEST QUALITY GLASS BEING USED.
- 3 EACH THERMOMETER IS TESTED FOR ACCURACY, SHAKING DOWN, AND CONSTRUCTIONAL FAULTS BEFORE LEAVING THE FACTORY.
- 4 AN UNCONDITIONAL CERTIFICATE OF GUARANTEE IS SUPPLIED WITH EACH INSTRUMENT.
- 5 THE WORKMANSHIP IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUBE, GRADUATING & FIGURING IS UNSURPASSED.

WE MANUFACTURE
ALL TYPES OF THERMOMETERS

REPRESENTATIVES:

Australia: ARTHUR BAILEY
The Banking House, 229 Pitt Street, Sydney

New Zealand: J. L. GARRARD & SON LTD.
Commercial Travellers Club Building, Wellington
And at Auckland

G. H. ZEAL LTD.

Morden Road, Merton, London, S.W.19, England.

Established 1888.

Cables: "Zealdom," London



.. when it's difficult to 'keep to the diet!'

D O S A G E

One to two tablets 30-60 minutes before each meal. **RAUWIDRINE** is available in bottles of 25, 100 and 500 tablets.

Each 'Rauwidrine' tablet contains: 1 mg. 'Rauwiloid' (alkaloidal hydrochlorides of *Rauwolfia serpentina*), 5mg. Amphetamine Sulphate, B.P.



The amphetamine component of 'Rauwidrine' will curtail excessive appetite, preventing a sense of deprivation, while a possible tendency to hyper-excitability is countered by the 'Rauwiloid' present in 'Rauwidrine'. Obesity can be safely treated by 'Rauwidrine' in the recommended dosage in the presence of hypertension. As a result of 'Rauwidrine' therapy weight is lost gradually, so that the patient is given time to establish a dietary routine before treatment is withdrawn. Thus the tendency to resume habitual over-eating is reduced.

Sole Agents for Australia:
Medical Research Pty. Ltd.
Scot Chambers, Hosking Place,
Sydney. (P.O. Box 3749)

Sole Agent for New Zealand:
Miss K. I. White, M.P.S.
P.O. Box 469, Wellington, C.I.

'Rauwidrine' & 'Rauwiloid' are registered trade-marks. Regd. users:
RIKER LABORATORIES LIMITED
LOUGHBOROUGH · LEICESTERSHIRE · ENGLAND

The more you use it,
the sooner it's paid for



**this
adding
machine
pays
for
itself
in time
saved
alone!**



"Our operating costs were on the downward as soon as we switched over to a Burroughs Adding Machine. We saved time, money. Efficiency *plus* everywhere. In fact, the more you use it, sooner it's paid for. Our Burroughs is a once-in-a-lifetime investment."



"So easy to use the Burroughs Adding Machine, And you get accurate answers fast! Our Burroughs suits our needs exactly. (You can buy them electrically- or hand-operated. Wide or narrow carriages. Up to £9,999,999,999-19-11 capacities). It's a pearl!"

Call the  **urroughs** man

18/55

At the nearest branch office . . . or write Burroughs Ltd., 40 Miller Street, North Sydney, N.S.W.

New!

TO MEET A GROWING DEMAND
FROM WOMEN AGED 5 TO 45



- ★ Specially designed for to-day's 'natural-look' hair-do's that need just a few curls
- ★ Perms up to 15 curls for only 5/6
- ★ Perfect for 'in-between' perms

EVERY UNIT OF
TWEENY TWINK YOU SELL
PUTS 1/9 IN THE TILL!

*The little Home Wave
with the BIG PROFIT for you!*

There's sure to be a demand when women all across the country see and hear about this wonderful new home perm.

Look at this terrific advertising support:

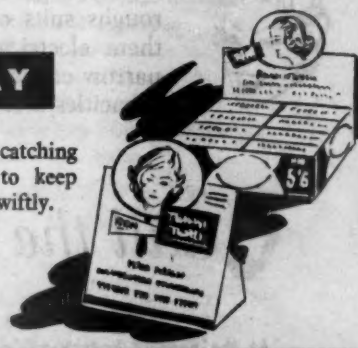


PRESS

Ads like this in big sizes in "The Australian Women's Weekly" and all principal metropolitan newspapers will move Tweeny Twink across your counter fast.

DISPLAY

Use these eye-catching display pieces to keep stock moving swiftly.



T.S.FPT



Sizzling fish, boiling cabbage, smelly pipes and ashtrays, musty cupboards and a lot of other things are selling Air-Wick for you right now.

Yes! New dramatic radio spots are telling your customers the welcome Air-Wick story — and telling it over and over again. These spots are selling your customers on the idea that Air-Wick will keep their homes fresh, sweet and fragrant right through this coming Summer. It is convincing them that Air-Wick is *three times* as effective as imitations.

Air-Wick is unique, because the formula is protected by world-wide patents — it does what it claims. The price is right and the advertising comes thick and fast. So stock and feature Air-Wick for profitable Summer sales.

108,473,423 SALES MESSAGES!

All day long radio spots are plugging Air-Wick on city and country stations. Australian families will hear a total of 108,473,423 sales messages!



P.S. Did you know that every time you sell a bottle of Air-Wick you ring up 1/6 clear profit?



By appointment to
Her Majesty the Queen
Suppliers of Air-wick
Air-wick Limited,
Slough, Bucks.

Air-wick

AIR-WICK IS DISTRIBUTED BY HORLICKS PTY. LTD.

Plastic Price Stripping



**Increase
your counter sales**

With 3/4 in. price stripping in White, Cream and Yellow
and plastic price tickets in contrasting colours of
Black, Blue and Red.

SPECIAL CHEMIST'S SET

complete with prices from 1/2d. to £1

Comprising 100 ft. 3/4 in. plastic price stripping plus
50 dozen assorted plastic numbers and signs.
NOTE OUR PRICE: the lot £4.4.0d. (including sales
tax) F.O.R. Sydney. Please add freight and exchange
where applicable.

Extra numbers always available, and may be bought
separately
Available from

EZI-CHANGE SIGNS

3 Shackel Avenue, Gladesville, N.S.W.
Phones: WX 3688, BL 5143. Box 90, G.P.O., Sydney.



LEVENSON SCALE CO.
PTY. LTD. 226 Pitt Street
Sydney Tel.: BM 2525-6-7
Telegrams: "Leveradioh,"
Sydney
Proprietors of
"The Bousche Scale Co."
The Peerless Weighing
Machine Co. of Victoria

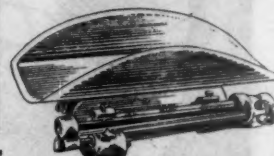
WEIGHING SCALES

FOR SALE
from £45

FOR HIRE—5/- 7/6
Weekly, or scales sup-
plied FREE on Share
Basis.



LATEST AVERY
10/- Weekly
(OR PERCENTAGE BASIS)



BABY SCALES
"Seca" (32
lb. capacity) **£12-7-6**
"Seca" Personal Bathroom Scales,
21-stone capacity: **£7-2-6**
magnified dial

3 1/4"

PLASTIC Price Stripping Available!

Full range of matching price tickets for Chemists!



Neat and colourful, this new
width three-quarter inch Price
Stripping with its matching
numerals will give your Pharmacy
that modern appearance which
helps your profit-building mer-
chandising.

PRICE SETS



Australia's best value in Price Systems!

This new 3/4 in. stripping is only 42/- per 100 feet, and sets of 36
dozen figures, from 1d. to 10/-, are only 72/- plus tax. Easier to
fix, looks better, lasts longer! Cheques with orders, post free.
Get the best . . . get a P.P.T. UNIVERSAL Pricing System!

for your WINDOWS & DISPLAY CASES

For show-case and window-pricing, the
de-luxe P.P.T. set is ideal. It can be
set up in seconds and gives that dis-
tinctive quality appearance necessary for
modern display.

1 1/2-in. characters 38/- set
3/4-in. characters 45/- set

**Samples
free on
request**

PLASTIC PRICE TICKET Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

1949-53 MALVERN ROAD., DARLING, S.E.5. VIC. Phone BL6954

INTERSTATE AND N.Z. AGENTS FOR P.P.T. UNIVERSAL PRICE TICKET SYSTEMS

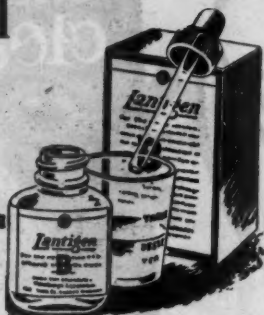
In SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE AND PERTH:
NIELSON & MAXWELL LTD.

TASMANIA: J. Welch & Sons Pty. Ltd., Hobart; Dobson Sales Agency, 118 Murray St., Hobart
Amsco Agencies Ltd., Launceston
N.Z.: Pirrit Bros., Colombo and Dundas Sts., Auckland, C.I.; The Griffin Savage Co., 8-12 Allen Street,
Wellington, C.3

Lantigen

oral

vaccines



104 MILLION IMPRESSIONS OF LANTIGEN ADVERTISING IN 1957!

New Advertising! — for extra sales

The Lantigen Treatments for over 20 years a profitable "chemists only" line once again puts the full weight of a new large-scale promotion behind your own selling efforts. Leading National Magazines including "The Australian Women's Weekly" and "Weekend," together with the major Daily and Sunday Newspapers in City and Country, will carry advertising for Lantigens "B," "C" and "E" into every home in the Commonwealth. And a new generous profit per bottle assures ample rewards for all your efforts. Contact your State Distributor below for Free colour showcards and printed leaflets.

New Price! — for extra profits!

Now retailing at 29/9, Lantigen gives you no less than 8/4 profit per bottle! Get your share of the business that's coming your way now.

Product of Edinburgh Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Ltd., 103 York Street, Sydney.

INTERSTATE REPRESENTATIVES

VICTORIA: Edinburgh Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Askew House, 364 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. QUEENSLAND: Edinburgh Laboratories, 99-101 Edward Street, Brisbane. WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Clayden & Carpenter Pty. Ltd., 144 William Street, Perth. SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Edinburgh Laboratories (Australia) Pty. Limited, Naval Memorial House, 23-25 Peel Street, Adelaide. TASMANIA: All Tasmanian "Chemists Only" Wholesalers.

NEW ZEALAND

Sole Representatives: Fluenzol Pty. Ltd., Wellington.

PRICE in New Zealand only:
Retail 25/-, profit 7/- per bottle

Over 5 Million Bottles Sold

Introducing

with special opening
offer that gives you

57.65%

PROFIT ON COST

- You purchase this Clean & Sweet sellout for 42/6 (includes 8/6 tax).
- You get one large bottle of Clean & Sweet in the sellout free!
- You receive 67/- from the sale of contents — a profit of 24/6.

Clean & Sweet is a new kind of rich, liquid-cream shampoo that conditions as well as cleans hair. Watch for the first press ad. week ending October 26 that will introduce the big advertising campaign. Make sure the combined Clean & Sweet bottle and bubble sellout has a dominating position on your counter for fastest sales.

Each Clean & Sweet sellout contains — 6 small bottles (consumer price 5/6 each), 2 large bottles (consumer price 9/6 each) and 12 bubbles (consumer price 1/3 each).



A beauty product of
Chesebrough-Pond's International Ltd.

C720

ORDER NOW:

Order high-margin Clean & Sweet today from P.C.D. Pty. Ltd.,
P.O. Box 21, Oakleigh, Vic., and your usual wholesaler.

Gastric Irritation AND aspirin

"Aspirin is a serious gastric irritant, particularly in peptic ulcer patients."

"Calcium aspirin . . . can be used with impunity, especially if prescribed in soluble form."

British Medical Journal, 2nd July, 1955.

DISPRIN provides soluble calcium aspirin in pure and stable form.

CODIS is a compound tablet that provides codeine and phenacetin, and soluble calcium aspirin which replaces the ordinary aspirin in tab. codein co. B.P.

RECKITT & COLMAN (AUSTRALIA) LTD. (PHARMACEUTICAL DIVISION), SYDNEY

ASK YOUR DOCTOR...



NEARLY every mail brings me letters from women in all parts of the world asking advice on matters of feminine hygiene.

When Contraception is necessary your doctor will advise a reliable product. This advice will probably be—

"GET RENDELLS PESSARIES

FROM YOUR CHEMIST"

Now available in Packs of 6 and 12 Tablets.
Ask your wholesaler for bonus buys of 14 to the doz. or
7 to $\frac{1}{2}$ doz.

Rendells
PESSARIES

Australia: WARD & WARD (Australia) PTY. LTD., 430 New Canterbury Road, Dulwich Hill, N.S.W.

England: W. J. Rendell Ltd., Hitchin, HERTFORDSHIRE

"VIC" B.P.C. CREPE BANDAGES

GROUT & CO. LTD.,
Great Yarmouth, ENGLAND.
Australasian Agents: GREENHALGHS PTY. LTD.,
Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand.

"Vic" B.P.C. Crepe Bandages
"Elvic" Crepe Bandages
"Rayvic" Crepe Bandages
"Crevic" (flat type) Crepe Bandages
Are British made, of traditional British quality.
Will not fray or unravel at the edges. Provide
necessary support, yet yield to every movement.
Healthy and comfortable to wear.
Allow free circulation.
Manufactured in 2 in., 2½ in., 3 in., 3½ in., and 4 in.
widths.
Give customer satisfaction and repeat sales.
Build profits and goodwill.

BUY "VIC'S" - SELL "VICS"



*Special
scientifically balanced*

VAGINAL ANTISEPTIC TABLETS DEODORANT — PROPHYLACTIC

*for effective
intimate feminine hygiene*

Packed in tubes of 12 tablets.
Wholesale price 42/- per dozen tubes, plus tax.
Reliably known to Australian market for 25 years.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALERS.

G. ARNOLD & CO. PTY. LTD.

44 DICKSON AVE., ARTARMON, N.S.W. Phone: JF 4311

Published by

"THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" LONDON

ART OF DISPENSING. 31/6; Post 1/2.

A treatise on the Methods and Processes involved. (12th edn.)

THE CHEMISTS' VETERINARY HANDBOOK. £2 1/3; Post 1/4.
A survey of modern methods in Veterinary medicine, including
diseases and treatment.

DISEASES & REMEDIES. 22/6; Post 8d.
Ninth edition, completely rewritten. A concise survey of most
modern methods of medicine.

A HANDBOOK TO PHARMACY. 7/6; Post 8d.
The book that is the key to others on pharmacy, including the
Pharmacopoeia. Should be on the desk of every pharmacist.

CHEMISTS' DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS. 2s/3; Post 10d.
7th edition. Dictionary is intended primarily for use in the
daily work at the average pharmacy.

C. & D. REFRESHER COURSE FOR PHARMACISTS (New Ed.).
11/3; Post 4d.

Compiled by Colin Gunn, B.Pharm., Ph.C. Based on the needs
of pharmacists who finished their studies prior to 1931-2.

PHARMACEUTICAL EMULSIONS & EMULSIFYING AGENTS.
(By L. M. Spalton, B.Pharm., M.P.S.) 13/6; Post 8d.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS, VOL. I. 5s/3; Post 1/18.
12th edition, revised and extended, includes description of
practical methods employed in the manufacturing of pharma-
ceutical preparations, with other information of use to phar-
macists and manufacturers.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS, VOL. II. 6s/-; Post 1/8.
11th edition. Standard reference book presenting a compre-
hensive summary of vital pharmaceutical interest.

Kindly send remittance with order.

Obtainable from

TRADE PRESS PTY. LTD.

19 Queen Street, Melbourne

Mr. Chemist: You will find **NASCIODINE**

on the P . A . T . A .
Protected List

(A CHEMISTS ONLY PRODUCT)

NASCIODINE

Pronounced "NASS-SEE-O-DEEN"

Medicated Massage Cream

Designed to replace old-fashioned liniments, embrocations, etc., and is the modern method of meeting the requirements of today's medical and physio-therapeutic practice either as massage cream or radiant heat for treatment of

Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Neuritis,
Synovitis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Fibrositis, etc.

SOLD ONLY BY CHEMISTS

In two sizes: 2oz. jars @ 48/- doz., retail 6/- jar.
10oz. @ 17/- jar, retail 24/- jar (Sales Tax exempt)

MR. CHEMIST: Take advantage of the bonus offer, 13 to dozen; Showcard supplied free. Clinical samples for trial use are available to Doctors and Nurses.

F. H. IRVING (MEDICAL PRODUCTS) PTY. LIMITED

3 CASTLEREAGH STREET, SYDNEY. Telephone BW 8271

Planned Parenthood . . . When you are asked for guidance
as to means of planning parenthood, you may recommend with complete confidence

PROVEEN

**Tablets
or Jelly**

These products, after an analysis in London (Dec. 1956) have received the approval of the world-wide organisation International Planned Parenthood Federation.

PROVEEN is recommended by the Racial Hygiene Association of Australia in all cases where family planning is a medical necessity.

Order your stocks now and gain the advantage of the tablet bonus buy.★

PROVEEN PRICES:

Proveen, Complete (with transparent self-measuring applicator) 72/- per doz. **RETAIL, 11/6**
Proveen Refills 50/- per doz. **RETAIL, 9/-**
Proveen Tablets ★ **PACK, 14 to the dozen**
43/6 per doz. **RETAIL, 6/6**

A "Chemist Only" Product

Stocks obtainable from all Wholesalers.

Manufactured for 20 years by D.H.A. (N.S.W.) PTY. LTD. for

DE VANTA CHEMICAL CO., 65-67 York Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

*Vibrant.
Natural.
Loveliness.*

PARKE-DAVIS
Beauty Aids

PARKE-DAVIS
CONCEALER

PARKE-DAVIS
TOOTH PASTE

PARKE-DAVIS
SKIN FRESHENER

Sell 'SAXIN'

for sweeter profits

Special Bonus Offer

From 1st September to the end of November, 'Saxin' is available on special bonus terms to all retailers who purchase direct. Full details of the bonus offer are given in your current edition of the "B.W. & Co. Bulletin."



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO. (AUSTRALIA) LTD., SYDNEY, N.S.W.